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Social meaning in the linguistic landscape in Indonesia: A literature review

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ABSTRACT

This article systematically reviews the literature related to social meaning in landscape linguistics. This article aims to study how Language is used to express the identity of a particular ethnic, religious, or social group. Criteria used for choosing included articles in this review are: (a) only related articles on the linguistic landscape in Indonesia and (b) articles taken as data, i.e. 2020-2023. The conclusion from the article is that landscape linguistics, as a medium that uses Language To convey a message through signs, can work as a medium for embedding values good social for the people who live in it. Based on the explanation above, research about development landscape linguistics, especially in the field of linguistics, must done to add or hone fill from benefit landscape linguistics.

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1. Introduction

Linguistics Landscape (LL) in Indonesia reflects diversity in culture, ethnicity, and language. In social context, it refers to how language and linguistics play a role in forming and reflecting the dynamics of the social public. Several aspects of literature study related to the meaning of social on landscape linguistics in Indonesia involve understanding variation language, identity culture, conflict linguistics, and the role of language in forming society. According to Landscape Studies, linguistics is

the prominence and visibility of a language on public and commercial signs in a particular area or region. Especially in multilingual contexts, the linguistic landscape indicates the position of the community's existing language (Karam et al., 2020). The article by Todisco, Rocca, provides an overview of the field LL evolved. The main research areas are the power relations between languages, language commercialization and the urban landscape of the interaction of language policy with linguistic landscape (Rocca & Wallentin, 2020; Todisco et al., 2021). The linguistic landscape studies are particularly beneficial for understanding multilingual contexts in which minority languages are used. Language policy and language revitalization emerged as important topics.

Language studies often involve understanding how language is used in a social context. This includes the understanding of social factors such as class, gender, ethnicity, and culture influence on how people talk and interact. This study also involves a study of, dialect, or social variation, which can develop in different societies. Linguistics social inspection method language reflects the structure of social and social identity (Sheng & Buchanan, 2022). Linguistics is the study of Language. In context linguistics, there are two fields relevant major with aspect social, namely: Linguistics Social: Linguistics social is a branch of studying linguistics on How Language is used in context social. This includes an analysis of Language's social role, the Language's change in society, and how social class, gender, ethnicity, and culture influence language use (Choi et al., 2021; Marasabessy et al., 2022; W³odarczyk et al., 2023). Within scope, this research focuses on relationships between Language and society and methods of public use of Language To convey identity and social status.

The landscape study of linguistics works to investigate social layers in a group society and how they dominate something's culture in public (Kuswanda et al., 2021; Nie et al., 2023; Pütz, 2020). Symbols emerging socially from the use of text media in space public compete with each other to outperform and marginalize each other. This matter can be indicated by variables in social activity, text frequency, and Social dominant activity in more wide areas. Therefore the displayed text is in place and the public considers their close relationship with the writer or sender text.

Landscape linguistics" sounds like a fascinating concept that could involve the study or practice of how language interacts with and is influenced by the natural environment or physical landscapes. It might encompass various disciplines such as linguistics, environmental studies, geography, and possibly even art or media practices. Based on the citation, it refers to all of living things or just humans, daily social activities are not escaped from using Language (Bell et al., 2023; Coluzzi, 2017; da Silva et al., 2021). The linguistic landscape of the world is a complex set of language practices involving the use of Language in various ways in social contexts. Multilingualism in the landscape of linguistics can be seen throughout corners of the world. The use of English in each country, accompanied by the use of the mother tongue, regional Language and the Language of the respective country, various types of objectives like making it easier for travelers to visit, give attraction as sign exists in socio-cultural.

In recent decades, a new field of sociolinguistics called Linguistic Landscape has emerged to provide accurate and detailed data on the multilingualism of cities/urban areas. Landscape linguistics studies written language in public spaces, such as written language on billboards, road and safety signs, shop signs, graffiti, and all professionally and amateurly produced in public places (Ke-Schutte & Babcock, 2023; May, 2023). Linguistic landscape studies the prominence and visibility of lan-

languages on public and commercial signs in certain areas or regions, especially in multilingual contexts; linguistic landscapes indicate the relative position of existing language communities. The main research areas are power relations between languages, language commercialization, and the urban landscape of the interaction of language policy with LL. LL studies are particularly beneficial for understanding multilingual contexts in which minority languages are used. Language policy and language revitalization emerged as important topics.

Everyone will see daily texts in public places like roads, parks, shops, schools, hospitals, government offices, etc. These texts are displayed as banners, street signs, directional signs, business names, apartment names, school names, hospitals, and government buildings in various shapes, sizes, locations, and designs. There is text, just writing, writing and pictures, writing and photos. Governments, private companies, and individuals produced these texts. People seem “surrounded” by these texts and think they only provide information when other things are “hidden.” LL’s research aims to describe and identify systematic patterns of language presence and absence in public spaces. Linguistic landscape is the existence of language among spaces and places in an (Masreng, 2017; Nie et al., 2023; Purschke, 2016; Rosendal & Amini Ngabonziza, 2023; Suuriniemi & Satokangas, 2023; Tektigul et al., 2023). Based on the above explanation, landscape linguistics is a medium that uses language to convey messages from signs that influence and instil social values in people living within that scope. Linguistic landscapes can act as a medium for cultivating good social values. Based on the description of a study about the development of linguistic landscape, it is necessary to add or hone the usefulness of landscape linguistics, especially in linguistics.

Many scholars are interested in studying LL and express their thoughts about it. Linguistics studies can also be called environmental print, which defines the city as a text (Bell et al., 2023; Jayadi et al., 2022; Marasabessy et al., 2022; Mulyawan et al., 2022). Studies about landscape linguistics include applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and cultural geography. There are lots of texts with various information to be conveyed on every street corner, in every empty room, in every office, in every market, and in other places. An LL degree is ideal for language use in the public sphere. Linguistic landscapes (LL) have been studied extensively over the past two decades. Landry & Bourhis (1997) explained that the linguistic landscape is a panorama of language on signs in a particular area, such as city street signs, billboards, street names, place names, shop signs, and signs on public government buildings (Landry & Bourhis, 1997).

Linguistic landscape studies have various perspectives, such as language policy, vitality, globalization, and the revival and visibility of minority languages (Han & Wu, 2020; Kroon, 2021; Rosendal & Amini Ngabonziza, 2023). Despite many perspectives and research, the perceptions and experiences of LL residents were initially largely invisible. Since the 1990s, landscape linguistics studies have provided insights into sociolinguistic issues such as language attitudes and language vitality by Landry and Bourhis. Shohamy and Gorter in (Lestari et al., n.d.) put forward contextualizing public space and issues such as identity, language politics, and political and social conflict. Research in linguistic landscapes clearly shows that the language practices used in these spaces do not imitate individual speech but reveal the symbolic construction of public space (Landry & Bourhis, 1997). According to Hult in (Craighead et al., 2009), studying the order of visual language and patterns of language choice in linguistic landscapes allows us to infer these symbolic values.

In general, language landscape studies focus on the relationship between the written language of public spaces and the socio-demographic structure of cities. Fieldwork was an essential part of the data collection process in many previous studies of this type: sociolinguists and ethnographers visited places of interest, photographed signs, and interviewed business owners, residents, and shoppers to derive the social meaning of the landscape. However, this approach is challenging to implement in remote, hard-to-reach, or large areas, and performing longitudinal measurements requires much effort (Arisnawati & Yulianti, 2022; Biró, 2018; Shen, 2022).

The research entitled *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Bilingual Puns in the Linguistic Landscapes of Guangzhou, China*, explains that essential changes in the urban landscape were omnipresent in several European cities during the second half of the 19th century. This study aims to conduct a sociolinguistic assessment of bilingual Chinese-English wordplay in Guangzhou, an international Chinese metropolis, by presenting and analysing data collected from the linguistic landscape of Guangzhou. Over the last few decades, a new branch of sociolinguistics called the Linguistic Landscape has emerged as an effort to produce accurate and detailed data regarding multilingual urban areas. LL investigates the existence of written languages in public spaces, for example, written Language on billboards, road and safety signs, shop signs, graffiti, and all kinds of other inscriptions in public spaces, whether produced professionally or amateurly. The locus of LL research is usually in modern urban areas. Urban areas are environments with high multilingual diversity. Many linguists study the use of written languages in public spaces. These languages document the existence of language groups and their speakers (Peng et al., 2023).

LL Studies is a collection of selected contributions to the 37th International Laud Symposium, a time-honoured biennial linguistic event. In the introductory chapter, the two editors, Pütz and Mundt (2018), provide an overview of the entire volume, surveying some of the key concepts and themes that have emerged in previous studies as well as in individual chapters, such as trans language, semiotic assemblages, multimodality, linguistic ideology, and super-diversity ((Pütz, 2020). Through studies of LL conducted in various parts of the world, the authors of the chapters in this book seek to broaden the scope of LL and advance new ways of understanding the sociocultural, ideological, and historical role of communication practices and ‘experienced’ life in a globalized world.

The research conducted on the linguistic landscape in shopping places focused on Beirut and specifically analyzed private storefronts. This study aimed to gain a better understanding of linguistic changes by investigating the languages used in shopfronts across three streets in Beirut and examining the similarities and differences in linguistic landscapes between the city’s reconstructed and unreconstructed areas. This research was conducted by Enikő BIRÓ in 2022., titled *From Linguistic Landscape to Semiotic Assemblages in a Local Market*, explains that it explores linguistic landscapes related to semiotics. This study explains that a landscape can be seen as a set of signs; the landscape is the foreground rather than the background, and signs are semiotic objects rather than simply forms of public signification; therefore, this study moves away from the traditional text-centric landscape (Biró, 2018). Analysis that examines, in addition to linguistic signs, non-linguistic elements as objects that appear in the construction of brand identities of local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). As

a series of objects, these elements become part of the semiotics that exist in space and are vital features in constructing identity characteristics centered on the commercialization of Language, culture, and identity.

The linguistic landscape of Indonesia, characterized by its rich cultural and ethnic diversity, serves as a mirror reflecting the dynamics of its social fabric. Understanding the social meanings embedded in this linguistic landscape is crucial for comprehending the complexities of identity, culture, and social interactions within Indonesian society. While existing literature has delved into various aspects of landscape linguistics, there remains a notable gap in the exploration of how language in the Indonesian context intersects with broader social phenomena such as class, gender, ethnicity, and culture.

This article aims to address this gap by conducting a systematic review of literature focusing specifically on the social meanings within Indonesia's linguistic landscape from 2020 to 2023. By honing in on this temporal and geographical scope, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research in this field and identify areas that warrant further investigation. The urgency of this endeavor lies in the potential of landscape linguistics to serve as a medium for cultivating positive social values within Indonesian society. By unravelling the intricate connections between language use, identity formation, and social dynamics, we can gain valuable insights into how linguistic practices shape and reflect societal norms and values. Moreover, understanding the social meanings embedded in the linguistic landscape can contribute to informed language policies and initiatives aimed at promoting linguistic diversity, inclusion, and social cohesion.

Through this literature review, we seek to not only shed light on the existing scholarship but also to inspire future research endeavors that delve deeper into the social implications of language use in Indonesia's linguistic landscape. By doing so, we hope to contribute to the advancement of landscape linguistics as a field and to foster a deeper understanding of the role of language in shaping Indonesian society.

2. Method

The research method chosen in this study is the SLR (*Systematic Literature Review*) method. The data was collected by documenting all articles with similar research to this research report (Triandini et al., 2019). Based on the provided text, the research method employed in this study is a systematic review of literature focusing on the social meanings within Indonesia's linguistic landscape from 2020 to 2023. The goal of this research method is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research in the field of landscape linguistics in Indonesia and to identify areas that require further investigation. Additionally, the method aims to contribute to the advancement of landscape linguistics as a field and to foster a deeper understanding of the role of language in shaping Indonesian society. This method is used to study the linguistic landscape in several countries. The form of literature review used in this research is an integrative or critical review. Data was collected by searching and collecting several articles discussing linguistic landscapes obtained from the Scopus, Age, and Tandoffline databases and Sinta-indexed reports from 2020-2023.

No	Title (Year)	Methodology	Focus
1	ANALYSIS OF LOCAL-NATIONAL SYMBOLS: LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE IN SURAKARTA, INDONESIA (2020)	descriptive research	This study aims to analyze the texts on the signboards of local government agencies and to determine the frequency, form, information, and symbolic functions in language.
2	Symbolic Functions of Graffiti in Padang City of Indonesia: Critical Linguistic Landscape Studies (2020)	Descriptive Research	language in written form that is visible as graffiti in the Padang city, Indonesia landscape.
3	Language Use and Tourism in Yogyakarta; The Linguistic Landscape of Malioboro landscape Of Malioboro (2021)	Mixed Methods	The Present Study Provides A Depiction Of Malioboro Through The Interconnected Prisms Of Language Presentation, Language Preferences, And Sign Informativeness.
4	A Linguistic Landscape Study In Indonesian Sub-Urban HighSchool Signages: An Exploration Of Patterns And Associations (2021)	Mixed Methods	Linguistic Landscape Study In School Sites Helps To Explain The Functions Of Language Choices In School Signs.
5	Language contestation at Batukau Temple, Bali (a linguistic landscape study) (2022)	Mixed Methods	This study investigates the current language contestation of the outdoor signs in the temple compared to its original status as a spiritual sanctuary
6	The Linguistic Landscape Of Mosques In Indonesia: Materiality And Identity Representation (2022)	Descriptive Qualitative	This Article Explores The Linguistic Landscape In Connection To The Use Of Architectural Materials In Community Mosques In Malang, Indonesia.
7	Linguistic Landscape On The Menu List Of Japanese Restaurant In Padang City (2023)	Descriptive Qualitative	His Research Aims To Describe The Form And Function Of Linguistic Landscape On The Menu List Display In The Selected Research Object.
8	The (In)Visibility of Trajan Language: A Study on Linguistic Landscape in South Sulawesi, Indonesia (2023)	Case Study	Study The Visibility Of The Language
9	Local Language Vitality In Kupang City, Indonesia: A Linguistic Landscape Approach (2023)	Observation Method	This Article Discusses The Vitality Of Local Languages In Kupang City, Indonesia That Aimed At Revealing The Local Language Contestation In The Public Space Of Kupang City.
10	The Literacy City In Mataram: Linguistic Landscape Study (2023)	Descriptive Qualitative	This Study Aims To Investigate And Reconstruct Spatial Language Patterns In Mataram As A Literacy City.

3. Discussion

The systematic literature review (SLR) conducted in this research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the social meanings within Indonesia's linguistic landscape from 2020 to 2023.

The methodology employed involves collecting and analyzing articles related to landscape linguistics in Indonesia during the specified timeframe. The focus is on understanding how language is used to express the identity of specific ethnic, religious, or social groups within the Indonesian context.

The research identifies various studies conducted in Indonesia that contribute to the understanding of linguistic landscapes in different settings and contexts. These studies utilize diverse methodologies, including descriptive research, mixed methods, case studies, observational methods, and qualitative approaches. Each study focuses on specific aspects of linguistic landscapes, such as the analysis of local-national symbols, graffiti, language use in tourism, school signage, language contestation, mosque signage, menu lists in restaurants, language visibility, local language vitality, and spatial language patterns in literacy cities.

Overall, the systematic literature review contributes to advancing the field of landscape linguistics in Indonesia by providing a comprehensive overview of existing research and identifying areas for further investigation. It underscores the significance of studying the social meanings embedded in the linguistic landscape for gaining insights into broader social phenomena and shaping informed language policies and practices. Information related to the application policy in the government of the Surakarta area must be made known (Yendra et al., 2020a). The Javanese Language represents local culture, familiarity, and power to attract tourists. Indonesians are also considered to be a symbol of capability and nationalism. According to the study, writing in Java script is transliteration and translation except for lexicon. At this time, sign roads use more transliteration than translation. Interference between the Indonesian Language and the Javanese lexicon led to symbolism culture displayed as not satisfactory and functional as an ideal script. Protect Language locally from the influence of other countries and policy strategies. Language is critical. Local languages, especially Javanese, are still used to fulfill the public's needs and functions. Temporary approach, this increases symbol culture in the environment public and encourages growth sector economy and tourism. In writing Java script on board sign, some things that must be noticed are the font type, standard, and transliteration. Based on Article 5 of the mayor regulation of Surakarta Number 3 of 2008 states, "Uniformity writing Javanese script on the board sign determined by Regulation Slideware and the Joint Agreement of the Governors of Yogyakarta, Central, and East Java." However, phonemes were used in the script. This is still diverse.

The second article explains that the study discusses language in a similar writing form to graffiti in Padang City, Indonesian landscape (Yendra et al., 2020b). Graffiti is scattered throughout Padang and is increasingly becoming a problem. Even the government areas, as authority officials, have the authority to forbid graffiti; however, graffiti is still in public rooms and is considered a violation. The attraction for seeing graffiti on the Padang landscape, especially from different corners, appears symbolic. In this research, a critical discourse analysis was applied as a qualitative approach. The result shows that graffiti on the landscape of Padang City performs two symbolic functions. First, graffiti works as a medium of demonstration, allowing marginalized groups to speak up and voice controversial ideas up front. Second, graffiti works as critics, giving input to discourse the public does not discuss by other media. Overall, graffiti on the landscape of Padang city fulfills two functions, important symbolic, i.e. as critics of social media for discourse ideas not discussed by the general media. Apart from that, graffiti also works as a demonstration medium that provides room

for marginal expression and the opportunity to voice controversial ideas up front in general. Because of this, LL signs appearing in graffiti in the Padang landscape city become valuable. Because of preference linguistics, including election code in space public, as more representation wide from cognition social. LL signs in space the public also work as marginalized symbols of status and power and deliver outlook practice social and ideological orientation to the public.

The third article used as material in the literature review explains the study about Malioboro analysis in the language use, choice, and effectiveness sign in conveying information. A total of 729 signs were publicly checked and analyzed (da Silva et al. 2021). This analysis only focuses on the words; however, the survey also considered preference language and effectiveness signal in matter intelligence, clarity, and visibility for travelers, local and foreign. Our research results show that most of the Indonesian Language is found in the landscape linguistics (LL) of Malioboro, the most famous street in Yogyakarta. About 73% of observed signs use Indonesian, and it is necessary to note that all non-commercial signs only use Indonesian. English is only used in 15% of all signs, and Javanese, neither in script original nor in the form of romanization, was found in less than the 5% marks. Malioboro Language Lounge, with an audience mainly of Indonesian speakers, displays a sense of exclusivity and exemplification of implementation policy. Our survey shows that Indonesian and English are dominantly used in signs commercial, regulations, and infrastructure. The majority of signs give objective instructions.

The fourth article's analysis of landscape in the school environment explained the role of linguistics from choice-created Language in signaling the school (Artawa & Sartini, 2020). Using English on board sign schools in Indonesia has many studied connections with urban areas. However, the presence of lots of Language on the board instructions in schools in the fringe city needs more attention. To overcome the lack of this, they study in a way more comprehensive languages used in schools in fringe cities in Indonesia, with emphasis specifically on patterns and relationships. One hundred and one signs were collected from three high schools on the outskirts of cities in Jember, Magetan, and Situbondo. The display pattern was checked by considering the quantity of Language depicted on signs and evaluated from the corner look of social culture. This study identifies three pattern sign school fringe cities: monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual. The multilingual sign consists of five languages: Indonesian, English, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Latin. Indonesian appears as the primary Language, and English becomes the following Language. English is a big part used in institutions of education with a global perspective on problem history. In addition, some Arabic is used in existing schools in the Islamic environment to identify self; meanwhile, the Language of Sanskrit is a symbol of culture in schools in Javanese communities. Ultimately, the Language used in environmental education is influenced by location, geography, circumstances, and social culture.

The fifth article, or data number five in Table 1, explains the study of landscape linguistics carried out at Batukau Temple, located on the slopes of Mountain Batukau, which changed from a holy site to a place of exciting tour and has spiritual meaning (Mulyawan et al., 2022). Because the temple became an objective tour, language signs outside changed. Dispute Language moment This is about signs exterior temple related to its role initially as a holy place. The observation method is direct with the photography tool used to record the data. It compares data conditions previously collected simultaneously from various public internet sources. Study results show that the presenta-

tion of Balinese script could stand out more than Roman script. This is considered a symbolic role highlighting Balinese uniqueness in the region. The second languages used is Indonesian and English, are closely related to the content and the environment in which they are used. Its function lies in the outward rules not related to spirituality, like the rule about environment life, health, and education, as well as the rule related to prohibitions of temple status as a sacred place. Apart from that, signs of prevention of COVID-19 using all Languages.

The following article on the sixth data study on environment linguistics in connection with the use of architectural materials in community mosques in Malang, Indonesia. This study focuses on the techniques used by affiliated mosque communities with Nahdatul Ulama (NU) and those not affiliated with NU to oppose the depiction of identity (Alsaif & Starks, 2019). The study's findings disclose that the aspect of the physical mosque is used to form an identity unique to every group subculture. Utilizing the Language displayed in mosques also limits the efforts of each mosque community to maintain a representative identity. They are different, all at once opposing effort groups or ideologies specific to taking control of the mosque. This study emphasizes the importance of considering materiality and environmental linguistics at religious sites (mosques) in Indonesia. This matter required anticipating and responding to the dynamics of social politics that emerge in society.

The article for the eighth data explains the study carried out in Toraja (Halim & Sukanto, 2023). Toraja language works as Language ancestors public Toraja reflects knowledge of original and distinctive culture. However, because Indonesian and English have become dominant languages in society, there are worries about the status, prestige, and sustainability of Language Toraja. As a result, research This research perception Language. To determine the importance of Language Toraja in society, this research uses an approach to investigate the use of Language Toraja in the context of linguistics of two unique regions, Tana Toraja and North Toraja. Landscape linguistics of Jalan Poros Rantepao-Makale are used as primary data sources in studies such as this. This way connects two districts. Utilize the Google Street View feature provided by Google Maps, which records and documents existing languages in the landscape. The result shows that in Tana Toraja and North Toraja, Indonesian and English are the most languages used; meanwhile Toraja Language is only used in a way limited in the public environment in these two regions. Utilize language that is partial, extensive, natural, and personal for conversations, family gatherings, and ceremonies. Oral traditions, while rich, do have limitations when it comes to public settings. However, the language Toraja must be used more often on-site because it can grow patterns and think positively, strengthening its position in society.

The ninth article aims to reveal competitive language areas in the Kupang City space. This is related to the existence, distribution, and variables that influence it (Benu et al., 2023). Ensures that language is below the landscape linguistics approach. This method is based on the understanding that use of Language in on site areas generally has two purposes: to show ideology and power language and to maintain sustainability data collected through observation and photography throughout the main road area of Kupang. The data includes 39 images in four languages: Dawan, Rote, Sabu, and Kupang Malay. The Dawan language is Language area dominant used to name churches and as graffiti on transport generals such as buses, trucks and pick-up cars. Research results prove that. Language has changed, mainly when used in public spaces. Kupang became more popular after be-

coming the mother city of East Nusa Tenggara province and the center of business, government, and education. Instead, using local Language in public spaces impressed the marginalized. Shift to direction Language majority and loss language group minority is a consequence of factor social economy. Therefore that is very important for all party parties to support Language locally, formally, or informally. Temporary informal support is provided by individuals, groups, communities, and non-governmental organizations, and the state provides formal support through legislation and protection.

The tenth article in this article reviewed its objective study to investigate and reconstruct the pattern of Language spatial Mataram, which is considered a Literacy City (Riani et al., 2021). The problem is How Language in Mataram becomes a Literacy City in Nusa Tenggara Barat. The theory of Landscape Linguistics explains the existence of Language, ideology linguistics, and competition language. Research methods used approach phenomenology, types of study descriptive qualitative, although numerical data is used to gather information. This study focuses on the Language spatial Mataram City, which has instrumented the most common language used, i.e., Indonesian script Jejawan /Sanskrit and Malay Arabic language/script. The study aims to create the city of Mataram as the center of culture, economy, tourism and government in Nusa Tenggara Barat. Research results can model two aspects: scheme Language spatial city Mataram: that functioned in structuring and patterning information phrases and interactions language itself. Research results produce pattern city model literacy Mataram, which refers to the entity spatial, population, community, and distribution text that visitors can access.

According to the description from ten evaluated articles, landscape linguistics carried out in Indonesia is related tightly to meaning social. In context linguistics, meaning social refers to how Language shows and shapes social connection in society. Language has social meaning and is helpful for communication. Language often works as an identity, cultural and social for individuals and groups; the use of Language can reflect affiliate ethnicity, religion, or group social specific; the use of dialect or accent language can also become a sign identifier of regional groups or social. Language can also be used to dominate or exclude a group. In context, social expressions, phrases, or certain words can have deep symbolism. The se Language certain can reflect affiliate ethnicity, religion, or group social particular, and dialect or style language certain things can also be done become sign identifier regional groups or social.

Language can also be used to reflect power and social interests. Language can become an indicator of social status or economics, and use Language certain things can also be used as a tool to dominate or exclude a group. Everyday Language works as a symbol to convey social meaning. In a social context, specific terms, phrases or words can own meaning symbolically significant. Language used during rituals or ceremonies can form and strengthen connection social. In context, meaning social, Language is not only a tool for communication; it is also a phenomenon with complex and significant social issues. Understanding the meaning of social Language can be connected in public. See How Language Works To unite the public or, on the contrary, to separate and classify the public. Landscape linguistics in Indonesia conveyed meaning in social and diverse languages. People use various components of landscape linguistics, like variation language, for voice identity, principal culture, and social desires. Local language or Language ethnicity shows identity culture publicly. There is a possibility that the use of Language is an effort to guard the inheritance of culture and

differentiate self from other people. So, I need a better understanding of how Indonesian works as a communication tool and as a representation of social dynamics and complexity public through analysis of landscape linguistics, research literature, and studies to practice daily communication.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion of the literature review underscores the multifaceted nature of language and its diverse uses across different contexts, emphasizing that language extends beyond written signs in public spaces. While the focus of the review is on the linguistic landscape and its role in expressing identity for specific ethnic, religious, or social groups, it's essential to acknowledge the broader scope of language. The review highlights the significance of oral traditions in shaping cultural identity and transmitting societal values in intimate settings like conversations, family interactions, and ceremonies. However, it also recognizes the limitations of oral communication in more public environments where written language dominates the linguistic landscape.

Furthermore, the conclusion suggests avenues for future research into how language functions in both private and public spheres to better comprehend its role in communication and societal dynamics. This could involve exploring the interaction between oral and written language, the impact of language policies on linguistic diversity, and the relationship between language use and social cohesion. In summary, while landscape linguistics offers valuable insights into how language is used to express identity in public spaces, a holistic understanding of language requires consideration of its various forms and functions across different contexts. By recognizing the complexity of language use and its implications for society, researchers can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of linguistic diversity and its role in shaping cultural identity and social interactions.

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