



## Implicatures in the Film *Home Sweet Loan* by Director Sabrina Rochelle: Types and Functions

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the types and functions of implicature in the film *Home Sweet Loan* directed by Sabrina Rochelle. This film was selected as the object of the study because the dialogues among the characters contain many implied meanings that reflect social realities, economic pressures, and psychological conflicts experienced by young people. Implicatures in this film emerge through indirect communication related to the social, emotional, and relational contexts among characters, making it interesting to analyze using pragmatic studies. This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The data consist of utterances or dialogues among the characters in the film *Home Sweet Loan* that contain implicatures. The data were collected through observation and note-taking techniques by watching the film repeatedly and then transcribing relevant conversations. Furthermore, the data were analyzed by classifying the types and functions of implicature based on Grice's implicature theory. The results of the study indicate that there are two types of implicature in the film *Home Sweet Loan*, namely conventional implicature and non-conventional implicature. Conventional implicatures are found in utterances whose implied meanings can be generally understood, while non-conventional implicatures appear in utterances that require an understanding of the social and emotional contexts of the characters. In addition, the functions of implicature identified include assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative functions. Thus, the use of implicature in the film *Home Sweet Loan* enriches communication, portrays the social realities of young people, and effectively conveys social messages. This study is expected to contribute to pragmatic studies, particularly implicature analysis in film media, and serve as a reference for students, researchers, and film practitioners in understanding the use of implicature as a communication strategy in film dialogue.

*Keywords: implicatures, film, types, functions*

## Implikatur dalam Film *Home Sweet Loan* Sutradara Sabrina Rochelle: Jenis dan Fungsi

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dan fungsi implikatur dalam film *Home Sweet Loan* sutradara Sabrina Rochelle. Film ini dipilih sebagai objek penelitian karena dialog antar tokohnya mengandung banyak makna tersirat yang mencerminkan realitas sosial, tekanan ekonomi, serta konflik psikologis yang dialami generasi muda. Implikatur dalam film ini muncul melalui komunikasi tidak langsung yang berkaitan dengan konteks sosial, emosional, dan relasional antar tokoh sehingga menarik untuk dianalisis menggunakan kajian pragmatik. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian berupa tuturan atau dialog antar tokoh dalam film *Home Sweet Loan* yang mengandung implikatur. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui teknik simak dan catat dengan menonton film secara berulang, kemudian mentranskripsikan percakapan yang relevan. Selanjutnya, data dianalisis dengan mengklasifikasikan jenis implikatur dan fungsi implikatur berdasarkan teori implikatur Grice. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua jenis implikatur dalam film *Home Sweet Loan*, yaitu implikatur konvensional dan implikatur nonkonvensional. Implikatur konvensional ditemukan pada tuturan yang makna tersiratnya dapat dipahami secara umum, sedangkan implikatur nonkonvensional muncul pada tuturan yang memerlukan pemahaman konteks sosial dan emosional tokoh. Selain itu, fungsi implikatur yang ditemukan meliputi fungsi asertif, direktif, ekspresif, komisif, dan deklaratif. Dengan demikian, penggunaan implikatur dalam film *Home Sweet Loan* mampu memperkaya komunikasi, menggambarkan realitas sosial generasi muda, serta menyampaikan pesan sosial secara efektif. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi dalam kajian pragmatik, khususnya analisis implikatur dalam media film, serta menjadi referensi bagi mahasiswa, peneliti, dan praktisi film dalam memahami penggunaan implikatur sebagai strategi komunikasi dalam dialog film.

*Kata kunci: implikatur, pragmatik, film, jenis, fungsi*

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## INTRODUCTION

Understanding implied meaning, or implicature, in everyday conversation is crucial for analyzing deeper and more complex social interactions. Communication is not always conveyed directly through literal meaning, but often depends on context, expression, intonation, and the social relationship between speaker and listener. In pragmatics, this is known as implicature, which is information conveyed implicitly but understood by the interlocutor. Brown & Yule (1983) state that the term implicature is used in speech events, where a speaker may express something that is interpreted, implied, or intended differently from what is said. Implicature is an implied meaning not explicitly stated by the speaker in a speech. In the realm of linguistics and pragmatic studies, films are interesting objects because they contain dialogues between characters rich in implied meaning, or implicatures (Purba, 2022). In the context of films, implicatures emerge through dialogues between characters that represent social dynamics, inner conflicts, and cultural values prevailing in society. As explained by Tjong & Lianti (2023), Elmustian & Jalil (2015), film dialogue often serves as a medium for conveying social criticism and internal character conflicts through implicit communication techniques. This becomes even more compelling when films depict the tension between social demands and economic realities, as is often the case in modern urban cinema.

Sabrina Rochelle's film, "Home Sweet Loan," presents a story rich with the social and economic conflicts faced by young people facing financial pressures. The film focuses not only on a literal narrative about home loans but also depicts the various emotional and social pressures experienced by its characters (Nabillah et al., 2025). The film's dialogue demonstrates how characters convey dissatisfaction, ambition, fear, and hope through seemingly ordinary sentences that convey profound messages. In this regard, Grice's theory of implicature becomes relevant in analyzing how violations of conversational maxims actually open the door to broader meanings. This aligns with

research by Nasution (2025), who stated that film is often an effective medium for conveying ideological values ??through implicit dialogue.

Using Grice's pragmatic approach, this study will analyze how the characters in Home Sweet Loan convey social messages through indirect yet effective means. This study also strengthens the contribution in the fields of applied linguistics and media studies. The complexity of communication that occurs in this film is a strong reason to examine it from a pragmatic perspective. The conversations in Home Sweet Loan reflect various forms of violation of Grice's maxims, which actually open up space for broader and deeper interpretations of meaning. This phenomenon illustrates that not all communication can be analyzed literally, because most information is conveyed through implicit means. This makes the film a social laboratory where meaning, values, and conflicts are displayed through indirect communication.

As a result of the author's initial observations of the film "Home Sweet Loan," several conversations demonstrated the presence of strong implicatures. In the scene where the main character says, "Owning your own home is a dream, but don't let that dream kill our reality." This statement implies a critique of the social desire to own a home as a status symbol, even if it means sacrificing stability. This utterance is a conventional implicature, as its implied meaning can be generally understood within the context of conversations about economic reality and dreams. Thus, this conversational example demonstrates how the film contains profound pragmatic messages worthy of further systematic examination.

Based on the background of the research described above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What types of implicatures are present in the conversations between the characters in "Home Sweet Loan"?
2. What are the functions of implicatures in the conversations between the characters in "Home Sweet Loan"?



Based on the problem formulation outlined above, the research objectives can be formulated as follows:

1. To identify and classify the types of implicatures found in the characters' dialogue in "Home Sweet Loan."
2. Analyze the functions of implicature in character dialogue in the film "Home Sweet Loan."

The results of this study are expected to provide both theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretically, this research contributes to the development of pragmatic studies, particularly in understanding implicature theory in the context of fictional communication. This study enriches the applied linguistics literature by focusing on implied meaning in character dialogue.
2. Practically, this research can serve as a reference for students and researchers in analyzing implicit meaning in verbal communication and provide insight for scriptwriters and filmmakers about the importance of using implicature in film dialogue.

This research is supported by several relevant previous studies, namely:

1. Research by Nawangsih & Surana (2021) entitled "Conversational Implicature in the Film Yowis Ben The Series (Pragmatic Study). The research results indicate two types of implicatures: general and specific conversational implicatures, as well as various functions of implicatures, such as assertive (stating, complaining, reporting), directive (asking, giving advice, requesting help), expressive (praising, sarcasm, apologizing), commissive (offering, promising), and declarative (punishing).
2. Research by Nasution et al. (2025) entitled "Psychological Analysis of the Character of Kaluna in the Film 'Home Sweet Loan': Perspectives of the Id, Ego, and Superego. The results show that Kaluna experiences psychological stress analyzed through the

interaction between the id, ego, and superego, illustrating the condition of the sandwich generation, especially women, who are trapped between personal aspirations and loyalty to their families.

3. Desnita et al. (2021) study, entitled "Conversational Implicature in the Short Film Tilik" by Ravacana Film. The findings indicate two types of conversational implicature: conventional and non-conventional, and five implicature functions: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

## METHOD

This research focuses on analyzing conversational implicatures in the film "Home Sweet Loan" by director Sabrina Rochelle, using qualitative methods that prioritize a qualitative descriptive approach. A qualitative descriptive approach allows researchers to collect richer and more in-depth data, given that conversational implicatures are often hidden in the nuances of language, intonation, and non-verbal behavior (Creswell, 2018). The analysis process was conducted by repeatedly watching the film, noting dialogues between characters containing implicatures, and analyzing the implied meanings of the conversations.

The data analysis technique in this study refers to the steps proposed by Sugiyono (2017), Razak (2017) as follows: 1) Clarifying data based on implicature type. 2) Clarifying data based on implicature function. 3) Summarizing the results of the classification of implicature types and functions.

The following are the stages of the research procedure: 1) selecting research objects. 2) data collection. 3) data classification. 4) context interpretation. 5) compiling a research report. According to Moleong (2017), triangulation is a technique for checking data validity that utilizes something outside the data itself as a means of comparison or cross-checking. Moleong

distinguishes four types of triangulation: source, method, investigator, and theory.

## RESULTS

The research data were obtained through information searches regarding implicatures in conversations in the film "Home Sweet Loan." The author identified several forms of implicature that emerged in the dialogue between characters, both conventional and unconventional. This analysis also identified violations of Grice's maxims, where characters deliberately violated the cooperative principle to convey a deeper meaning. These implicatures not only serve to convey implicit messages but also enrich character portrayals and deepen the film's storyline. This analysis identified several types of implicatures that emerged in the dialogue between characters, namely:

### 1. Conventional Implicature

A conventional implicature is an implied meaning that arises from the use of certain words or expressions that are generally understood, regardless of the context and situation of the conversation.

#### Data 1

Context: Kaluna still hasn't accepted her new room, which is now smaller and dusty. Her mother tries to reassure her by stating that all her children have the right to own the house. However, Kaluna feels she must always give in, thus having to move into the maid's room. Kaluna's mother examines the room and says that they should be grateful to be able to live in the house Kaluna's grandfather left behind.

Mother : Kaluna, this house will forever be yours, Kanendra's, and Kamala's. All of your children are yours.

Kaluna : Yes, but I'm the only one who has to sleep in the maid's room. Why do I always have to give in, Mom?

Mother : Be patient. Building your own home isn't easy. Thank God we can still live in this house your grandfather left us.

The utterance in datum 1 can be categorized as a conventional implicature because the implied meaning in the utterance arises from the use of certain words that generally carry additional meaning, not solely from the context of the situation. Kaluna's utterance, "Yes, but I'm the only one who has to sleep in the maid's room," clearly shows that the word "but" is the main key. This word conventionally already carries the meaning of contradiction or rejection of the previous statement. So, without needing to look at the context further, the word "but" already indicates that Kaluna does not completely agree with her mother's statement.

### 2. Non-Conventional Implicature

Non-conventional implicature is an implied meaning that is not directly attached to a particular word or phrase, but rather arises from the context of the conversation and the situation behind it.

#### Datum 2

Context: Miya offers to buy Caramel Pudding, but Kaluna declines and asks to order two. Tanish is surprised because Kaluna usually tries to be as economical as possible, even with food.

Miya : Kaluna. I want to order Caramel Pudding, they say it's delicious here. Do you want to share it with two people?

Kaluna : Just order two, I'll have one.

Miya : Is that unusual?

Kaluna : It's okay to have one once in a while.

The utterance in datum 2 can be understood as a non-conventional implicature because the intended meaning is not directly apparent from the words used, but must be understood through the habits and situations behind it. In Kaluna's statement, "It's okay once in a while," Kaluna not only answers Miya's question but also indirectly demonstrates a change in attitude from her usual frugal habits. At first glance, the sentence seems like a casual statement. However, in this context, Kaluna actually wants to convey that she wants to enjoy something for herself without overthinking



the expense, even though this is unusual for her. This meaning can be understood given the situation and the knowledge that Kaluna is usually very frugal.

The use of conversational implicature functions in the film "Home Sweet Loan" is as follows.

### 1. Assertive Function

Aini et al. (2021) state that the assertive function binds the speaker to the truth of the statement they make. For example, reporting, affirming, concluding, and stating. This function aims to convey information or beliefs with certainty and clarity.

#### Datum 3

Context: Tanish learns that Kaluna and Hansa's relationship has ended, and Danan tries to comfort Kaluna by saying that they seemed incompatible from the start. Danan also appears annoyed with Hansa's mother for not appreciating the food Kaluna brought to Hansa's house.

Tanish : I've been holding onto it for two years, and it finally came out today, Nan.

Danan : I told you, it's not suitable. But Hansa's mom is crazy. Didn't she eat something like this?

The above statement can be categorized as assertive, as seen in Tanish's statement, "I've been holding onto it for two years, and it finally came out today, Nan," which states the speaker's version of the facts: Kaluna has been harboring grievances and burdens for two years regarding her relationship with her boyfriend. Tanish demonstrates his confidence in the situation. This statement is conveyed when he sees Kaluna playing on a ride and screaming as if she's letting out all her burdens. The part, "But Hansa's mom is crazy. Didn't she eat something like this?" also functions as assertive. Here, Danan is conveying an assessment or opinion regarding Hansa's mother's behavior. Although there is an element of emotion (annoyance), the essence of this statement remains a statement of judgment regarding reality.

## 2. Directive Function

According to Wibawati (in Nawangsih, 2021), the directive function is an implicature that indicates the implicit pragmatic function of an instruction. The directive function is an implicature that indicates the implicit pragmatic meaning of an instruction.

#### Data 4

Context: Ms. Kamala is talking to Kaluna, who is washing the dishes. Ms. Kamala is advising her sister-in-law, Natya, to be more at peace with herself and not project herself onto her child. However, instead of agreeing, Kaluna insinuates that her sister should help her wash the dishes.

Ms. Kamala : Natya should probably talk to her inner child. So she won't keep projecting trauma onto her child. I feel sorry for Kaivan. When he grows up, he'll have a lot of problems if he doesn't communicate with his mother like that. Your brother is also quiet again.

Kaluna : After eating, you don't think about helping with the dishes, do you?

The utterance in the above passage can be categorized as a directive because Kaluna's utterance actually contains the intention of ordering or encouraging Ms. Kamala to help her wash the dishes. In this context, Ms. Kamala is seriously discussing Natya's problem, but Kaluna responds with the sentence, "After eating, haven't you thought about helping me wash the dishes?" Formally, this sentence seems like a normal question. However, judging by the situation, Kaluna doesn't really want to know the answer. The utterance is a form of sarcasm containing an indirect request. Kaluna actually wants Ms. Kamala, who has finished eating, to help wash the dishes. There is an encouragement for the addressee to take a certain action, therefore, this utterance falls into the directive function.

### 3. Commissive Function

Alvianto & Indrawati (2022) state that the commissive function is one that expresses a promise, such as when the speaker promises or offers something. The commissive function is a linguistic function that expresses a promise when the speaker promises or offers something.

#### Data 5

Context: The real estate agent inquired about purchasing the house they had already viewed. Danan politely declined, saying he would let her know later.

Real Estate Agent: How are you, Miss? Sir?

Danan : We'll let you know later. We'll contact you again later.

Kaluna : Thank you very much.

The utterance in this particular date can be categorized as a commissive because, in the context of the conversation above, the real estate agent inquired about the purchase, and Danan replied, "We'll let you know later. We'll contact you again later." This utterance doesn't directly express agreement or rejection, but rather implies a promise or commitment to provide further information at a later date. The phrases "We'll let you know later" and "We'll contact you again later" indicate that Danan is committing himself to a future action, namely contacting the real estate agent again. Although this could also be a form of polite refusal, functionally, the utterance is still commissive because it contains an element of commitment or promise.

### 4. Expressive Function

According to Searle and Leech (in Nawangsih, 2021), the expressive function is an implicature that indicates a description of a person's psychological state. Therefore, the expressive function can reflect a person's psychological state through speech.

#### Data 6

Context: Kalunan and Miya were late when they arrived at the house offered by the agent, but

they responded well, ensuring easy access to the house.

Kaluna : Sorry, sir, a bit late.

Real Estate Agent : It's okay, Miss. But access here is easy, right?

Miya : It's really easy.

The utterance in this particular instance can be categorized as the speaker's use of expressive implicature. Miya's statement, "It's really easy," in response to the Real Estate Agent's question about easy access to the house, can be interpreted not simply as information, but as a subtle hint, as if suggesting that access is easy, but they're still late. Therefore, this utterance is an expressive implicature because it is used as a hint that conveys a certain feeling, not just a simple statement about road access.

### 5. Declarative Function

According to Alvianto & Indrawati (2022), the declarative function is one that connects a person's speech to real-world events, such as decisions and punishments. Therefore, the declarative function is a language function that connects a person's speech to real-world events.

#### Data 7

Context: When Kaluna arrived home, she ignored the greetings from those around her. Her mind was filled with flashbacks of her argument with Hansa. She burst into tears again when she was in her room, remembering her decision to end things with him.

Hansa : In every situation, there's a choice.

Kaluna : You're right, Hansa. I already have my own choice. I choose us. Hansa: Huh, Kal? Hey, Kal?

The utterance in this particular sentence can be categorized as declarative because Kaluna's statement has the power to directly change the relationship status through her words. In this context, Kaluna is saying, "I already have my own choice. I choose us." This utterance is not simply conveying an opinion or feeling, but rather a statement that establishes a decision. By uttering this



sentence, Kaluna directly ends her relationship with Hansa. The seventeenth sentence clearly functions as a declarative because Kaluna's statement, which results in a change in status or situation, is delivered under the right circumstances, so it has an immediate effect, and not only describes the situation but also creates a new one.

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that conversational implicature in the film "Home Sweet Loan" plays a crucial role in enriching the story and character dynamics. The film utilizes five main forms of implicature: interrogative, declarative, imperative, commissive, and expressive, to depict the internal and external conflicts experienced by the characters, particularly those related to financial issues and the dream of owning a home. Interrogative implicature, for example, is used to express the characters' uncertainty and doubt about their future. Meanwhile, declarative implicature is used to convey views or decisions already made, such as the decision to buy a house despite the risks. The expressive function is often used to convey the characters' feelings of frustration and exhaustion in the face of severe social and economic pressures. The commissive function, on the other hand, is evident in the characters' promises or commitments to continue fighting despite unfavorable conditions. Meanwhile, the directive function is used to provide encouragement or instructions to act quickly in making important decisions.

These findings align with several previous studies, such as those conducted by Nawangsih & Surana (2021), who also examined implicature in the film "Yowis Ben The Series." Their research found that the implicatures used in the film serve to depict social tension and conflict between characters, similar to the findings in Home Sweet Loan, albeit in a different context. Research by Desnita et al. (2021) on the film Tilik also showed that the expressive function plays a significant role in depicting characters' feelings and inner conflicts. This finding is also found in this study, where the characters in Home Sweet Loan use the expressive

function to convey their anxieties, fears, and hopes for the future. Overall, this research confirms that implicatures in film are not merely tools for conveying information, but also a means of depicting deeper emotional tension and conflict, as well as enriching the audience's experience of the story.

The findings in this study indicate that implicatures serve not only to convey explicit information but also to reveal the characters' emotional, social, and psychological conflicts that develop throughout the story. Theoretically, this study also confirms that Grice's (1975) cooperative principle can be applied effectively in film analysis, where violations of maxims such as relevance and permanence can produce implicit meanings that enrich the narrative. Practically, the results of this study provide valuable insights for filmmakers and screenwriters. For filmmakers, this study can be used as a reference to improve the quality of dialogue in films, especially in conveying social criticism and depicting the emotional dynamics of characters in a more subtle yet powerful way. Furthermore, for screenwriters, understanding the function of implicatures in films can help them design more effective dialogue to depict internal conflict, build character, and advance the plot.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the types of implicatures found in the conversations between the characters in the film "Home Sweet Loan" consist of two types: conventional implicatures and non-conventional implicatures. Conventional implicatures emerge through words or phrases that generally carry additional meaning, while non-conventional implicatures arise due to the influence of the situational context, the relationships between the characters, and the emotional state of the conversation. Both types of implicatures are used to convey implied meanings that reinforce the conflicts and realities of the characters' lives.

The functions of implicatures in the conversations between the characters in the film "Home Sweet Loan" include assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative functions. As-

sertive functions are used to state opinions or facts, directives to give orders or requests indirectly, expressives to express feelings, commissives to make promises or commitments, and declaratives to make decisions that directly impact the situation.

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