# THE CONNOTATIVE MEANING OF THE LOCAL LANGUAGE IN BABAHANE HAMLET (SEMANTIC ANALYSIS)

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## ABSTRACT

*The aims of this research are (1) to analyze the connotative meaning of Tetun in semantic transcription. (2) Translate all the connotative sentences into Indonesian and explain the meaning of the connotative sentences. This data collection was carried out through several stages such as interviews with local people (Babahane Hamlet), recording using cell phones, and participating in traditional events. Everything the researcher did to collect the data. This research was conducted for approximately one month and two weeks, from 19 August to 10 September 2021. Therefore, it can be concluded that Semantics is a linguistic science that specifically examines eating. From the data, the researchers found that there are connotative sentences that have shifted from negative to positive, for example, fahi inan oan which has the connotative meaning of a girl.*
***Keywords:*** *Meaning, Connotation, Language, and semantics.*

## A.	Introduction

1.	Basic Consideration

A.	Introduction

Language is a constant communication tool, therefore language has never changed from ancient times to the present. Kridalasana & Djoko Kentjono (1982) Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. because the human being is a social creature interdependent and interconnected with one member with other members. Language is also inseparable from all human activities and movements as long as human existence is a cultured and social beings. On this planet Earth there is no human without language and so is a language without a man. Language for humans serves as this vital, lively communication suggestion because Language is a communication suggestion for mankind or society to interact with, and good words in conversation.

In linguistic science, there is already a section that examines more meaning. Semantic is a linguistic branch that studies the meaning of the words in Hornby's (1972) sentence. Likewise Hurford & Hasley ( 2007), semantics is the study of the meaning of language. In language, every word we sound has its meaning or meaning. Lyons ( 1955: 136), meaning is an idea or concept that can be transferred from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind by applying it to a language or other form.

The connotative meaning cannot be separated from the denotative meaning because it influences one another. Leech ( 1981) argues that the connotative meaning of the communicative value of an expression according to what is referred to is more than and above it is purely conceptual content. In a word, it is said to have a connotative meaning if the word has a value of taste, whether it is positive, pleasant or negative, or unpleasant. if the word has no such taste value it is said to have no connotation.

## 2. REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE TOPIC

As a young generation, this topic is very important to be examined because I have found that many younger generations do not know the connotation meaning that is conveyed in their local language. Which language is used in communicating every day?

## 3. RESEARCH FOCUS

The focus of this research is only on the meaning of connotations expressed in Tetun only.

## 4. RESEARCH QUESTION

They are some questions about this research:

1. What are the connotative expressions in Tetun?
2. What is the meaning of the expressions which have connotations in Tetun?

5.    PURPOSES OF THE STUDY?

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1.   Finding out the connotative meaning found in Babahane village.

2.   Translating into Indonesian and  Explaining the meaning of the connotative sentence.

6.    SIGNIFICANCES OF RESEARCH

A research that is carried out certainly has a clear objective, namely to find a solution to a problem or fact. Although it cannot provide a direct answer to the problem or fact being researched, the results of a study must be able to contribute to resolving the problem or fact.

Therefore, the formulation of objectives must be relevant to the identity of the problem at hand, the formulation of the problem, and the research process. In some studies, the problem is very simple and the research objective seems to be the repetition of the problem statement, except that the explanation of the problem is explained by a question, while the objective is written in the form of a statement. who usually start with the word they want to know.

B.    THEORETICAL BASES

1.    Language

Language has several functions, one of which is as a communication medium. Language is the ability that humans have to communicate. Language is obtained when a person is born into the world. The first language acquired is called the mother tongue. Language is used to express the human self in its environment. In Indonesia, there are generally two languages used to communicate, namely Indonesian and regional languages. Indonesian is used as the national language and the language of the State as stated in the youth oath, meaning that Indonesian is used by all Indonesian people from various regions and is used in the state agenda. Regional languages such as Javanese, Mining language, Batak language, Mandailing, and others are used to communicate in certain areas.

Devitt & Hanley (2006: 1 ); Noermanzah (2017: 2) explain that language is a message conveyed in the form of an expression as a means of communication in certain situations in various activities. In this case, the expression relates to segmental and suprasegmental elements, be it oral or kinesic, so that a sentence can function as a means of communication with different messages when conveyed with different expressions. This language ability is implemented with the ability in rhetoric, both in writing and speaking. Rhetoric in this case is the ability to process language effectively and efficiently in the form of ethos (character or good intentions), pathos (bringing emotional listeners or readers), and logos (logical evidence) to influence readers or listeners with messages conveyed through written media or oral (Noermanzah et al., 2017: 222-223; Noermanzah et al., 2018; 119). Ronal Wardhaugh expressed language as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication '. From this meaning, it means that language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used for human communication (in Pateda, 2011: 6)

2.      Linguistics

Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913), in his book Course de LinguistiqueGenerale (1916) and involves the analysis of language forms, language meanings, and language in context. The activity of ear lists in language documentation and descriptions has been attributed to the 4th century BC Indian linguists who wrote formal descriptions of Sanskrit. With the same opinion, Verhaar ( 1993) states that linguistics is a study of linguistics. He also stated that the word "linguistic" had already given the meaning of the study carried out by the language.

Linguistics has traditionally analyzed human language by observing the interactions between sound and meaning. Langacker ( 1987) defines linguistics as the study of human language. Phonetics is the study of speech and non-speech sounds and develops into acoustic and articulatory properties. The study of the meaning of language, on the other hand, is concerned with how language encodes the relationships between entities, properties, and other aspects of the world to convey, process and assign meaning. and managing and rotating ambiguity. While

the study of semantics usually focuses on conditions of truth, pragmatics deals with how the situational context influences the production of meaning.

3.      Semantics

There are two main branches of linguistics that are specifically concerned with words, namely etymology (the study of the origin of words) and semantics (the science of meaning, the study of the meaning of words). Between the two sciences, etymology is already an established discipline, whereas semantics is relatively new. The word semantic comes from the Greek sema which means sign. "Semantics" was first used by a French philologist named Michel Breal in 1883. The word semantics in Indonesian (English: semantics) is derived from the Old Greek word sema (nominal form) which means "sign" or "symbol". The verb form is seminal which means to mark "or" to symbolize. "What is meant by a sign or symbol here as the equivalent of the word" sema "is a linguistic sign (French: signe Linguistique) as suggested by Ferdinand de Saussure. It consists of a marker component (French: signifies) in the form of a sound and a sign component (French: signifies) which is a concept or meaning of Michel Breal ( 1883).

The word semantics is then agreed as a term used for the field of linguistics which studies linguistic signs with the things they sign. Therefore, the word semantics can be interpreted as the science of meaning or meaning, which is one of the three levels of language analysis: phonology, grammar, and semantics (Chaer, 1994: 2). Semantics (from Greek: semanticos, giving sign, important, from the word sema, sign) is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning/meaning contained in a language, code, or other types of representation.

4.      Meaning

There are several meanings put forward by experts: Meaning coined by Alston (in Aminudin, 2008: 55). In a referential approach, meaning is defined as a label that is in human consciousness to designate the outside world. As a label or nickname, this meaning is present because of the awareness of observing the facts and drawing conclusions that all take place subjectively.

Saussure (in Chaer, 2007: 287) argues that meaning is 'meaning' or 'concept' that is owned or contained in a linguistic sign. Chaer (2007: 287) says meaning is the meaning or concept that each word or lexeme has; If the identity of the linguistic sign is equated with morphen, it means that the meaning is the meaning or concept possessed by each morphen, both the so-called basic morpheme and affix morpheme. 8 Kridalaksana (in Chaer 2007: 289) states that every language sign is calls: marker) naturally refers to something that is marked (he calls it: a marker). Then, because the affixes are also markers, the affixes also have a marker.

The types of meanings are :

(a) Lexical Meanings,

(b) Denotative and connotative meanings

(c) The idiomatic meaning and the types of meaning will be described as follows: a. Lexical Meaning to Chaer (2009: 60) Lexical is an adjective form derived from the lexicons noun form (vocabular, vocabulary, vocabulary). The unit of the lexicon is the lexeme, which is the unit of a meaningful form of language. If we equate lexicons with vocabulary or vocabulary, then we can equate lexemes with words. Chaer ( 2009: 60) that lexical meaning is lexicon, is lexeme and is a word in nature. Therefore, it can be said that the lexical meaning is the meaning that is by the reference, the meaning that is by the results of the observation of the senses, or the meaning that is real in our lives. Chaer concludes that the lexical meaning of a word is a concrete description of a concept as it is represented by the word. The lexical meaning of a word is clear to a nobleman without the word being present in the context of the sentence.

5.    Connotative

    Meaning is the meaning or purpose that is inferred from a word, phrase, or clause. Talking about meaning is like thinking hard about the meaning of an intended object. Meaning as a liaison between language and language in the outside world that has been agreed upon by the users so that they can understand

each other the meaning of the language (Djajasudarma, 2009: 7). Lyons (in Djajasudarma 2009: 7) examines or gives the meaning of a word is to understand the study of the word about the meaning relationships that make the word different from other words. In other words, studying meaning is the same as interpreting the use of language in a language community so that they can understand each other. According to Ferdinand de Saussure (in Chaer 2012: 286) each linguistic sign consists of two components, namely a significant component or interpreting whose form is a sound sequence, and

the signified component or what is interpreted in the form of an understanding or concept. In this study, the meaning used is the significant component or what is interpreted to be in the form of a concept or understanding. Meanwhile, according to Ogden & Richards (in Aminuddin 2015: 80) sign or symbol, then there is a significant basic element of the symbol, lastly, there is a signifier that shows the meaning of the symbol. The relationship between the three basic elements is described by Ogden and Richards (in Aminuddin 2015: 80) as follows.

The use of connotative meaning in terms of positive and negative sense values:

1. Positive Connotative Meaning, Chaer (1995: 66-68) connotative meaning is divided into two, namely, positive connotation and negative connotation. Positive connotation is a figure of speech that has a good or positive meaning. Djajasudarma (2009: 13) connotative meaning and emotive meaning tend to be different in Indonesian. Emotive meaning is a meaning that involves feelings (reader and listener); (writers and readers) in a positive direction. Wijana and Rohmadi (2008: 23) the emotive value of different words can be smooth or rough. The emotive value contained in a language is called connotation. For example, the word woman has a positive connotation because it has a higher sense of value than women. Women have subtle tones and women have more rugged tones. This can be distinguished from the meaning of a word or a synonym of a word. Then it will be seen the difference in connotative meaning and

emotive eating. The example is viewed from the use of the word, the example of phrase "Anak Emas" which means "beloved child". The positive or negative value of taste depends on the context in which the word, phrase, or clause is used.

2. Negative Connotative Meaning is a figure of speech that contains bad or negative meaning. Djajasudarma (2009: 13) connotative meaning and emotive meaning tend to be different in Indonesian. The connotative meaning arises from the association of our feelings with what is heard or spoken. Connotative meaning tends to lead to negative things, while emotive refers to positive things. Negative connotations can be seen from the value of taste which is not good or bad. For example, in the word women and women, women have a lower sense of value than women, so the word woman has a negative connotation. Another example in the form of an expression of fighting sheep has to mean The negative thing is to make other people become hostile or have disagreements. The use of negative connotations depends on the context used, negative connotations can be words, phrases, or clauses. Proverbs or expressions that have negative connotations

C.    RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.    Research Methodology

This study is to reveal the nature of the symptoms that arise from the research subjects. This essence is used to find the intuition profile used by students in solving problems of connotative meaning found in the area where the researcher comes from. This essence is traced through a task-based interview. Therefore, this type of research is qualitative exploratory research where the main data is in the form of written and/or spoken words.

The definition of research is an organized investigation or careful and critical investigation in finding facts to determine something. The purpose of research is to change generally accepted conclusions, as well as to change opinions with new applications of that opinion. A study using the scientific

method is called scientific research. From the definition of research (research) in general

The ultimate goal of a study is to formulate questions and find answers to these research questions. The goals can be multi-branched which encourages further research. Not one person can ask all questions, and likewise, no one can find all the answers to even one question. So, we need to limit our efforts by limiting the purpose of the research

Qualitative research methods are also research methods that emphasize an in-depth understanding of aspects of a problem rather than looking at the problem for generalization research. This research method prefers to use in-depth analysis techniques (in-depth analysis), which examine the problem on a case-by-case basis because the qualitative methodology believes that the nature of one problem will be different from the nature of another problem. According to qualitative research theory, for researchers to be truly qualified, the data collected must be complete, namely in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data in the form of verbal or spoken words, gestures or behavior carried out by reliable subjects, in this case the research subjects (informants) concerning the variables studied. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained from graphic documents (tables, notes, meeting minutes, etc.), photographs, films, video recordings, objects, etc. which can enrich primary data.

Moleong (2007), the source of qualitative research data is a display in the form of spoken or written words that are observed by researchers, and objects that are observed in detail so that the meaning implied in the document or object can be captured. The source of the data must also be original, but if the original is hard to find, then a photocopy or copy is not a problem, as long as it can be obtained evidence of strong validation of its position.

2.      Kind Of Source Data

The researcher will obtain the data source in the local community in Babahane hamlet, which is the place where the researcher came from. Researchers will find these sources in daily conversations, at traditional events, guest reception events such as guests from the government, and others.

3.    Techniques for Collecting Data

To obtain data from the various data sources above, then: data collection techniques are required. Data collection techniques that will be used in this study are:

a.    Interview

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. This conversation is carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer and the interviewer (interviewer) who asks questions and is interviewed (interviewee) who answered the question.

b.    Observation

Observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two Of the most important are the processes of observation and memory. Meanwhile, according to Husain Usman Poernomo, observation is a systematic observation and recording of the symptoms under study.

c.    Documentation

The document is any written material or film. This Means Documentation is a method of collecting data obtained from written material or film. This method is used to obtain data from existing sources in the form of documents important Document is any written material or film. Documentation can be in the form of writing (minutes of meetings, diaries, life history, biographies, regulations, policies), drawings (photos, sketches), or a form of art (film, sculpture, painting). The use of the documentation method in this research is to find out the use of audio-visual media on the enhancement data collection required data While supporting documentation data others such as organizational documentation, For this method of documentation, researchers simply see, study.

4.    Technique Analysis of Data

Data analysis techniques to answer the problem formulation about connotative meaning in Tetun using descriptive analysis qualitative. Sugiyono

said data analysis is the process of finding and systematically arrange the data obtained from the results of interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing the data into categories, break down into units, synthesize, arrange into a pattern, choosing what is important and what will be learning and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves

Themselves or others. The next step is after the data is collected, sorting is done selectively adapted to the problems raised in the study. After that, the processing is carried out with the editing process, namely: by re-examining the data obtained, whether the data is already good enough and can be immediately prepared for the next process. Systematically and consistently that the data obtained are poured into a concept design which is then used as the main basis for providing analysis.

5.      Place and Time Research

        This research will be conducted in Babahane Hamlet (East Nusa Tenggara), which is the place where the researcher came from. The research will be conducted from 19th august- 10th  September  2021.

D.      FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1.      Description of the Data in the  Babahane Hamlet

        Babahane is the name of a village in East Nusa Tenggara Province, specifically in Malaka District, East Malaka District, and Wemeda Village. Before becoming a hamlet, Babahane was the name of the ancestral village of several tribes there, including the Kaliduk tribe (researcher tribe). However, due to the development of human resources, now the Babahane village has been abandoned by all residents because the road access is very impassable. But in the old Babahane village, there are still three tribal chiefs who still live there due to guarding the heritage of their ancestors and also the traditional house which is very old, maybe about 100 years.

        Due to the development of human resources, now the name Babahane has been changed to a hamlet called Dusun Babahane. The Babahane hamlet itself, it is on the other side of the river, which is the river that limits the Babahane hamlet

with the sub-district office, namely the East Malaka District. The majority of religions in the village are 50% Christian and 50% Catholic. As for the place of worship, there is a Christian church, but Catholics usually worship directly at the central church, which may be about 5 kilometers away from the Babahane hamlet itself. In Babahane hamlet there is also an elementary school that can accommodate children from Babahane hamlet.

Tetun is one of the hundreds of dialects found on the island of Timor, both west Timor -Indonesia and Timor-Leste. Tetun belongs to the Austronesia language family. Since 2002 when the state of Timor was recognized by the united nations as a sovereign country in Southeast Asia, Tetun has been inaugurated as the national language in Timo-Leste, in addition to Portuguese ( John Manehitu, 2007: xix). It means that Tetun is not only a local dialect but has already been included in a position as one of the national and possibly international languages.

Therefore, anyone who enters the Belu-Malaka region in Indonesia and the territory of the State of Timor Leste is obliged to learn and know the Tetun language. Tetun Language is very interesting to study because it has regularity in grammar, syntax, morphology, and semantics including conjugation namely changes in verbs according to the subject and has procedures and politeness in its use according to the social status of speakers and speech partners encountered in daily communication.

2.    Research Findings

The findings are inseparable from all the material that the researcher has discussed in the previous chapters. These data include: After passing the stage of translating into Indonesian, the researcher will now explain the connotative meaning of all sentences to strengthen all the data that the researcher finds.

Table 1. Connotative Meaning

| No | Tetun Language | Indonesia Meaning | English Language |
|----|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | *Tur Uma* | Sitting at home | Marriage person |
| 2 | *Notak No Na'in* | The waist is filled | A pregnant woman |
| 3 | *Mane Fo* | New boy | Son in law |
| 4 | *Uma na'in* | Host | Sister in law |

| 5 | *Buan manas* | Hot owl | Witchdoctor |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | *Fahi oan* | Piglet | Young girls |
| 7 | *Ai funan diak* | Beautiful flower | Girls country |
| 8 | *Ai hakerek* | Slate | Polpoint |
| 9 | *Ama bot* | Big father | Master/ king |
| 10 | *Uma tua* | Old house | Traditional house |
| 11 | *Ama bupati natama aon mai* | The Regant's Father is comes in | The welcome Regant |
| 12 | *Ama dato na'in* | Father of the village leader | Father of the village head |
| 13 | *Kakutak lalek* | No brain | Stupid |
| 14 | *ama fukun na'in* | Father of the end sir | Tribal chief |
| 15 | *Katuas ita bot natama aoun ba nabe* | Where do our old fathers grow up going | Where the head of the village is going |
| 16 | *Fafudi lia fuan* | To lecture | Sharing a story |
| 17 | *Ama na'in oan* | The son of the king father | Prince |
| 18 | *Monu aoun baa ama na'in* | Falling into the king's father | Sorry for the king |
| 19 | *Ama nain tane lamak* | Father of the king carrying a plate | The king father is still eating |
| 20 | *Nalolo notak* | Straightening the waist | Rest |
| 21 | *Ina nai ferik foin nasae an hurfonin* | The queen consort raised herself last night | The queen just died last night |
| 22 | *Kaer malu* | Holding each other | Cheating |
| 23 | *Notak mamar* | Smooth waist | Good at dancing |
| 24 | *Uma kain* | Sarong house | Household |
| 25 | *Doko liman doko ain* | To shake feet and shake hands | Dance |
| 26 | *Oan tama tan* | Children enter together | Stepdaughter |
| 27 | *Inan susun* | Mom is breastfeeding | Biological mother |
| 28 | *Feto rai luan* | Woman outside the land | Prostitute |
| 29 | *Mane rai luan* | Man outside land | Mistres |
| 30 | *Mai hodi mean hira* | Come with how much red | Coming under how much gold |
| 31 | *Ha foli* | Eating appreciatively | To appreciate |
| 32 | *O no lotuk hira* | How many pieces do you have | How many cattel do you have |
| 33 | *Aman te* | You defecate | Biological father |
| 34 | *Bein oan* | Children and grandchildren | Grandchildren |
| 35 | *rui leuk* | Crooked bone | Weak |

3. Discussion

The connotative meaning is different from the denotative meaning although the connotative meaning and the denotative meaning are closely related. the difference, of course, lies in the meaning of the words. according to parera

[2004;98], there are also different connotative meanings between individuals, between community groups, between ethnicities, and between generations. thus, the study of connotative meaning must be done historically and descriptively. according to kbbi, the connotation is a word that has another meaning behind it or something related to a word. reporting from the lexicon site, the connotation is a thought link that creates a sense of value in a person when dealing with a word. the connotative meaning can be called an additional meaning or figurative meaning.

From there the researcher found approximately 50 sentences of connotative meaning. and now the researcher takes some of the data that the researcher finds to discuss it. these data are:

1. Tur Uma means household, this sentence if we translate it into Indonesian has a different meaning, if we translate it into Indonesian it will mean sitting at home, this sentence usually refers to married people. This Tur Uma phrase is often heard in social circles in the Babahane community, the phrase is expressed to someone who is already married. Therefore, the researcher expresses the opinion that this phrase is in accordance with the KBBI connotation is a word that has another meaning behind it or something related to a word.

2. Ama Bupati natama aon mai means welcome Mr. Regent, this is an example of a sentence for welcoming guests from the government, for a welcoming sentence like this is usually discussed by tribal chiefs from places that Mr. Regent visits. As a sign that the tribe has accepted him legally, they will be given a shall and then hanged on the neck of the Regent. As the researcher explained a little above, this phrase has a high respect value in the Belu Malacca section. because they both have the same local language. and here the researcher also concludes that this part of the phrase has similarities in the theory of According to Parera (2004:98), there are also different connotative meanings between individuals, between community groups, between ethnicities, and between generations

3. Oan tama tan means stepdaughter This sentence is usually used for a man who wants to marry a widow who has children. Oan tama tan when translated into Indonesian means much different from the real meaning, which means the child who is included. this phrase is more to respect each other. closer to theory than KBBI connotion is a word that has another meaning behind it or something related to a word.

4. O no lotuk hira means that you have how many livestock you have, this sentence is usually mentioned when there are marriage ceremonies for a woman or traditional traditional activities. this phrase is more to respect each other. closer to theory than KBBI connotion is a word that has another meaning behind it or something related to a word.

5. Kaer Malu means having an affair, this sentence has two different meanings, it can contain both positive and negative, but here the researcher relates it to a negative connotation which means having an affair. But if it is associated with Indonesian, it can also contain positive things which means holding hands. But now it is different from the data that the researchers found in the field, and the researchers decided to use a negative connotation. For example, in the negative connotation, Ema rua ne  kaer malu dok tian means they are Both of them have been having an affair for a long time, and for the positive, mai it aba kaer lia ho ama bupati means let's go shake hands with the Regent's vapak. . And according to researcher, this pharase is closer to Abdul Chaer's theory of positive and negative connotative meanings. According to Abdul Chaer, the connotations of meaning are divided into neutral, positive and negative.

E.    CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.    Conclusion

From the discussion about the meaning of connotation that the researcher will discuss here, there are many connotative phrases that have changed. and the phrases that the researchers have included below, as for phrases that have a shift

from negative to positive and vice versa. it is not influenced by modern developments but this has been from the time of our ancestors. These phrases are still used in their respective places, for example the term Fahi Inan oan is usually used among adata (to propose to a girl) and several others. The researcher here confirms that all the data contained in this thesis book is made by itself, meaning that it does not quote from the work of others.Thus, the study of connotative meaning must be done historically and descriptively. After seeing the explanation of the meaning of the connotations above from various experts. The meaning of connotation also has two properties which can also be called a variety of connotations. According to Tarigan (2015: 53) there are individual and collective connotations.

Tetun is one of the dialects spoken in districts throughout Timor Letse, including Belu and Malaka districts (Indonesia). De facto since the 1999 exodus, the Tetun language has developed throughout the island of Timor and outside Timor, because many people from Timor Leste are now scattered throughout Indonesia. Therefore, the Tetun language is no longer referred to as a dialect whose use is limited to certain circles, but is widespread throughout the island of Timor, apart from Indonesian. De yure after the state of Timor Leste became independent and was legally recognized by the United Nations as one of the sovereign countries in the world and in the Asian region in particular, on 20 May 2002, the Tetun dialect status was appointed as a National Language.

From the research that the researcher found, here the researcher will attach some data as :

1. Tur uma
2. Notak No Na'in
3. Mane Fo
4. Uma Na'in
5. Buan  Manas
6. Fahi Inan Oan
7. Ai Hakerek
8. Ai Funan Diak
9. Ama Bot

10. Uma tuan
11. Kakutak Lalek
12. Ama Bupati natama aon mai
13. Ama Dato Na'in
14. Ama Fukun Na'in
15. Katuas ita bot natama aon ba nabe
16. Fafudi lia fuan
17. Ama na'in oan
18. Monu aon baa ma na'in
19. Ama na'in Tane Lamak
20. Nalolo Notak

2. Suggestions

Based on the results of the study of research results in the field, the author intends to provide suggestions that hopefully can be useful for any institution, for further research, namely as follows:

As already explained, educational infrastructure suggestions are one of the most important and main resources in supporting the learning process, especially in the world of education. The result of this research is related to infrastructure suggestions in analyzing the connotative meaning in Tetun language. and to have quality and correct research, a researcher must of course go directly to the field. In the field, there are also many people who intervened in carrying out this research in terms of providing input and others.

For further researchers, it is expected to examine more sources and references related to connotative meaning so that the results of their research can be better and more complete.

Further researchers are expected to be more prepared in the process of taking and collecting everything so that research can be carried out properly. Future researchers are also expected to be supported by interviews, with sources who are competent in the study of analyzing connotative meanings in Tetun.

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