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AN ANALYSIS IMPLICIT MEANING OF NAGEKEO'S CULTURAL LANGUAGE

Benisius Pao[1]
[1](*Institut Nasional Flores).*
benisiuspao@gmail.com[1]

ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskritif, dengan judul An Analysis The Implicit Meaning of Nagekeo's Cultutal Language. Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif adalah penelitian yang bertujuan untuk menggambarkan secara mendalam dan akurat fenomena, situasi, atau kondisi yang ada secara alami, tanpa manipulasi variabel, dan tanpa mempertimbangkan nilai sebab-akibat.Tujuan dari Penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui , mememperkenalkan dan mempelajari ungkapan yang tersirat bahasa lokal/bahasa Nagekeo agar tetap lestari sebagai budaya lokal dan kekayaan bahasa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitan ini adalah metode wawancara, observasi dan analisis dokumen atau studi Pustaka. Dalam penelitian kualitatif deskritif tersebut, peneliti sercara cermat mentelaah makna makna tersirat bahasa Nagekeo dan dimaknai dalam bahasa Inggris agar dapat diahami oleh Pembaca. Dari hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan beberapa makna tersirat bahasa Nagekeo yang yang dikategorikan dalam beberapa aspek; aspek budaya, aspek sosial dan aspek religius.

Kata Kunci: *Makna Tersirat, Ungkapan Adat, Bahasa Budaya*

ABASTRACT: This research is descriptive qualitative research, with the title An Analysis the Implicit of Nagekeo's Cultural Language. Descriptive qualitative research is research that aims to describe in depth and accurately the phenomena, situations, or conditions that exist naturally, without manipulation of variables, and without considering the value of cause and effect. The purpose of this research is to know, introduce and study the implied expressions of local language/Nagekeo language so that it remains sustainable as a local culture and linguistic wealth. The methods used in this research are interviews, observation, and document analysis or library research. In this descriptive qualitative research, the researcher carefully examines the implied meanings of the Nagekeo language and translates them into English so that it can be understood by readers.

Key Words: *Implicit Meaning, Custom Speech, Cultural Language*

INTRODUCTION

Language is as tool of communication in the world which is divided into two parts, written and oral language. Oral language or utterance is a sound language produced by organ of speech such as : lips, tongue, teeth and so on. While written language is the representation of language through a system of visible symbols or marks, instead of sounds. So, since it also has been functioned as a complex process of language skill in constructing ideas , written language becomes one of productive skills that should be arranged in four component of linguistics branches: phonology, morphology, syntactic and semantics. Dardjowidjojo (2008), says" phonology is the study of the systems and patterns of speech sounds of language. Morphology is the study the internal structure of the word or the combining of the morphemes into words. Semantics is the study of linguistics meaning or meaning

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of language. Syntax is the study of the arrange of words into sentences. These four elements of language components clearly influence language development. It always develops and changes constantly so far. The changes caused by its nature is arbitrary. Utami, R., & Rizal, M. (2022). It is used by all people in the world or in this country. It is arbiter because it is used by various people of different location based on some aspects such as different tribes, generation, culture, place, and so on. All of those terms are the causal of language differences. Its distinction effected by the characteristics of language so far is dynamic and not static, and it is influenced by globalization, economics, politics and cultures, so far over the time it is obviously seen in the development of language. Language was created by people who have multiple dimensions of innovation whether the intelligence or the talent in expressing ideas especially in making language. And this grows like a water flow into the sea without stopping. Because of its habits which is constantly changes over time, it is very difficult for human to study it. The complexity of vocabulary and grammatical influence included in parts of speech such as singular and plural, countable and countable nouns, derivations, articles, nouns, pronouns, adverbs, verbs, adjectives, and so on is the problem to run it. Mastering it, people need the special strategies and perceptions on understanding implicit meaning. People who are learning language suggested to learn more the roles of it, weather in informal or in formal institution especially in speech or writing the language. It must be learned more in social communication. It is because communication is an important process in human life that not only conveys messages verbally, but also reflects social, cultural, and psychological relationships between the speaker and the listener. (Nasarudin at al, 2024). In the communication process, meaning is often not fully conveyed explicitly, but rather through implicit meanings that can only be understood if the listener has the ability to interpret the context of the utterance (Sabrina Rizky 1:2024). This indicates that the effectiveness of communication is determined not only by the accuracy of language structure, but also by the understanding of pragmatic aspects. The aspect of language that regulates "how we use language according to context, interlocutor, and purpose". Sampson, G. (2005). He states that seven pragmatics aspects are: deixis, implicature, speech acts, cooperative principles, Politeness, Presupposition and context. Its branch of linguistics, is the important components of everyday language interaction. Individuals with pragmatic competence tend to be more successful in establishing communication that is not only efficient but also effective because they are able to grasp hidden intentions that are not expressed directly by the speaker.

In the era of globalization and information technology, the ability to understand implicit

meanings has become more important because communication does not always occur directly or face-to-face. Messages conveyed through social media, email, or other digital platforms often contain implicit meanings that must be interpreted carefully. Failure to understand these meanings can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, or even failures in establishing professional or social relationships. it plays an important role to express ideas, feelings and emotions, and those speeches have the meaningful unit, whether a moral message or social message for human in their social community environments. So far, the dynamics of language acquisitions is influenced by multi competence view of language based on internal aspects and external aspects. Internal aspect is an inner capability in acquiring language such as spiritual aspect, emotional aspect and intellectual aspect, while external aspects the language acquisition is influenced by the social communication with other people.

Even-though it is variant in use both spelling and pronunciation, it has still meaningful unit for the speakers or audiences in their communication. The meaning of language can be two, first is denotative meaning and the second is connotative meaning. Denotative meaning is textual meaning which the text of source language SL is translated equivalent such as target language TL (Catford, 1978:21). He defines translation as a craft consisting in .the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another languages. While connotative meaning is implicit meaning which the meaning of source language SL is translated explicitly into target language TL. In translating implicit meaning, it needs a high competence and wide knowledge of learners in understanding it on clauses or sentences. The process of translation from source language SL into target language TL and the process of translation from textual language into contextual language of implicit meaning of custom speech or cultural language was found not only on Indonesian and English language but also on speech community of local language of each tribe in this country. Its custom speech or speech community functional is to arrange the regulation of human being behaviour in their action of life. So, a custom speech as a local language or a local culture needs to be translated. Language needs to be translated because in globalization era, it is used in some aspects of life such as in education, business, politic, and culture. Translation is needed because implicit meaning can be merely understood by translating.

Implicit meaning was usually spoken by the user of language in every aspect of life. Implicit meaning is differed from other meaning because its meaning has a hidden meaning. It replies another meaning which needs to be equivalent translated into target language. (Ado, 2002:19) states that

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implicit meaning is a hidden meaning from which it has the purposes of the speaker. To know the meaning, listeners or readers sometimes have to do interpretation. This reader should know some things like reference, situation, and context. Contextual knowledge will help the reader to find the right interpretation. To be able to interpret the implicit meaning contained in the text, the reader must be able to know how to read the text so that when reading the text, the reader can capture the implicitly expressed message content. In implicit meaning the readers or listeners should be understand the meaning of the letter and understand the implicit meaning. Thus, the meaning can be distinguished between the explicit meaning and implicit meaning (Aldo, 2001: 14). He added that in order to capture the proper interpretation, the listener should consider the four factors listed below: (1). Internal features of the language element, (2), social and cultural system, (3). The use of language, both speaker and listener, and (4). The codes which are delivered.

Nagekeo is one of the languages on the island of Flores. It is spoken by three large ethnic groups: the Nage, Keo, and Mbay. Due to its diversity, Nagekeo is divided into five sub-district dialects. They are: Dialect used in the central northern region , Dialect used in South Nage, Dialect used in Northeastern Nage, Dialect used in East Nage, Dialect used on the border Nagekeo and Ngada, and Dialect used in East Keo.

The five existing language dialects, each has an implied meaning or pragmatics meaning, It can be said implicit meaning because it has multiple meanings that must be interpreted into explicit meaning. An interpreter needs to pay attention and understand the various types of implicit meaning that may appear in words, phrases, clauses or sentences. Here are presented some important aspects of implicit meaning of Nagekeo cultural language can be analyzed into some perception such as pragmatics meaning, symbolic meaning, denotative meaning, implication meaning, inferential, contextual meaning, and idiomatic meaning.

Each of the Implicit meaning is one of style in communication in society. People in this regency always use it in speech whether personal or group in their daily life. It is because in daily activities people always use language to inform or deliver message to other people in some variation ways.
For instance:

- Ndewa reta, nggae rade
- Kaju nggedhe papa rada, are nggehe mbao a'i
- Ndewa negha enga, nggae negha pae

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- Ndewa negha enga, nitu negha niu
- Pije ne'e watu mite tonggo ne'e tana tolo
- Mese nee dera wa ne'e ae
- Su'u ne'e udu wangga ne'e wara
- Wiwi mbai isi dema mbai paso
- Koo ata mae tolo ala, koo kapo mae tolo dao
- Kema tei, ghawo luka
- Seru negha rembu, pata negha mbeja
- Udu papa mutu, eko papa pongo
- Kodo sa toko tadi sa tembu
- To'o jogho wangga sama,
- Mbani papa kapi; tenggo papa leu
- Pela nia pa janga
- Mbai laka noa, ika negha wawo kowa
- Mosa ulu laki eko, mosa boa laki ola
- Mosa wiwi laki lema
- Mosa wiwi laki watu
- Mosa bhada laki wea
- Mosa ngai laki zede
- Mosa loa laki wawi
- Mosa ulu laki eko, mosa boa laki ola
- Mosa wiwi laki lema
- Mosa wiwi laki watu
- Mosa bhada laki wea
- Mosa loa laki wawi
- Mosa wawo dika todo dapu
- Mosa wawo sa'o todo tenda
- Mosa bhisu daki tenda
- Mosa nua daki oda
- Mosa ombo daki dowo

- Mosa ka daki pesa
- Mosa komba daki kewa

The cultural linguistics above are used as a cultural language formed by conceptualization, cultural metaphors and cultural pragmatics which stores the values, customs, and perspectives of a tribe/nation. A text of it may not be completely understood by people who do not know the cultural background of the speaker because in it there are so many cultural contexts meaning which is used implicit. If the speaker and respondents have the same cultural background so, there will be many terms that related with a culture that is left into implicit. This is caused by the knowledge that has been shared. Implicit cultural context meaning that caused by cultural context will be stumbling block that big enough if respondents have different cultural background from the speakers. Therefore, in translation the implicit meaning should be made explicit so that speaker's messages can be delivered well, unless the term that used is not odd anymore to the respondents.

From those various implicit meaning mentioned above, these expressions, even thought that it is not official language, it is still interesting to study because they represent local linguistic wealth that must preserved due to their uniqueness and artistry and also contains moral message for human in daily life.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the aim of depicting and analyzing in depth the forms of implicit meaning in utterances as well as how pragmatic understanding of these meanings can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of communication. According to Sugiono (2020), descriptive qualitative research is a method used to study objects in their natural conditions, where the researcher acts as the key instrument, data collection is conducted in combination, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. The qualitative approach was chosen because the main focus of the study is on interpreting meaning within a socio-cultural context rather than on statistical measurement.

This research is descriptive. It is descriptive research because this research is done by the observation, questionnaire and interview directly at the subject of the research. This research is called quantitative research because it will be examined in statistics manner which use table and diagram in explain it.

In obtain the data, the researcher does some steps, those are observation, interview, and library

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research. In analyzing data, the researcher uses descriptive and method. The first the researcher describe the words, phrases, clauses and sentences by translating it from implicit meaning into explicit meaning from local language, and English language and after of its translated, the data are analyzed into qualitative manner. This research organized in eastern district cultural and western district cultural language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results, the implicit meaning of Nagekeo cultural language was categorized into cultural aspects.

No.	Implicit Meaning /Source Languge (SL)	Explicit Meaning /Target Language (TL)	Interpretation
1	Ndewa reta, nggae rade	The God in the heaven and ancestor in the afterlife	Human fate depends o God's will and the blessing of ancestors
2	Kaju nggedhe papa rada, are nggehe mbao a'i	There are no logs and ropes blocking the way	There are now obstacles or barriers that hinder human good goals
3	Ndewa negha enga, nggae negha pae ne'e nitu negha niu	God called someone	Humans die because of God's will
4	Pije ne'e watu mite tonggo ne'e tana tolo	Put on the black stone and the red land	Something that has been agreed upon should not be questioned again
5	Mese nee dera wa ne'e ae	Go along with the setting sun and the sediment of the water	Forgetting the bitter memories of the past
6	Su'u ne'e udu wangga ne'e wara	Put on the head and the shoulder	Resigned to the situation
7	Wiwi mbai isi dema mbai paso	The sharp of mouth and the long of tongue	Ended up saying the wrong thing
8	Koo ata mae tolo ala, koo	Belonging of friends and	Don't take what is't yours

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	kapo mae tolo dao	others should not be claimed as your own	
9	Kema tei, ghawo luka	work is proven hardly	Receive fulfil blessings
10	Seru negha rembu, pata negha mbeja	Conversation is over	Something has been an agreement can't be argument
11	Udu papa mutu, eko papa pongo	Head and tail wrapped together	Something Togetherness in a community
12	Kodo sa toko tadi sa tembu	A piece of wood a ripe wrapped together	Something Togetherness in a community
13	To'o jogho wangga sama,	Share the burden equally, carry the load together	Something done together in cooperative effort
14	Mbani papa kapi; tenggo papa leu	Be brave and strong in a war	Human togetherness in a struggle
15	Mosa nua laki ola	A person who is trusted to lead a community	A prominent figure in a place
16	Mosa ulu laki eko, mosa boa laki ola	A person who is trusted with gathering citizens	A man with a big power
17	Mosa wiwi laki lema	A man with a big mouth	A spoken person in a community
18	Mosa wiwi laki watu	A person who owns a lot of lands	Symbol of certain character's figure of speech
19	Mosa bhada laki wea	A person who has a lot of animals and gold	Symbol of certain character's wealth
20	Mosa ngai laki zede	A person regarded as wise	Symbol of certain character's wisdom
21	Mosa loa laki wawi	Someone who likes other people's things	Symbol of certain character's greed
22	Mosa wawo dika todo dapu	A woman who is trusted with planning a meal menu	Symbol of certain woman who is master at cooking

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23	Mosa wawo sa'o todo tenda	Someone who is trusted to be the Head of the family	Symbol of certain character's strong man in a family
24	Mosa bhisu daki tenda	Someone who is trusted to be the neighbourhood leader	A symbol of certain good character in society
25	Mosa nua daki oda	Someone who is trusted to be the leader of a village	Symbol of certain character's power
26	Mosa ombo daki dowo	Someone who is trusted to be the leader of a district	A symbol of certain strong, power characters
27	Mosa ka daki pesa	Someone who is much eating	Symbol of certain greedy characters
28	Mosa komba daki kewa	Someone who likes hunting	Symbol of certain character's hobby

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that implicit custom speech plays an important role in achieving communication efficiency, particularly in situations that require politeness, caution, or verbal economy. The findings indicate that speakers consciously use indirect utterances as a strategy pragmatic to convey meaning subtly yet effectively. The effectiveness of communication in this context heavily depends on understanding the context, social-cultural background, and the pragmatic competence of the interlocutor. The analysis results also show coherence between empirical data and pragmatic theories, such as the cooperation principle and conversational implicature, the politeness principle, and speech act classification. This specific conclusion reinforces that implicit custom speech are not merely linguistic phenomena, but relevant and effective communication strategies in various social interactions. In general, this study demonstrates that pragmatic phenomena, such as implicit custom speech, are not only applicable locally but can also be found in various cross-cultural contexts, as supported by previous studies in the pragmatics literature.

From this discussion mentioned above, it can be concluded that the implications of this research can contribute to knowledge and linguistics richness, even though this study has limitation. Therefore, further researcher is needed so that the Nagekeo's cultural language can be preserved and remain beneficial for its users.

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