

DURATIVE AND PUNCTUALITY ASPECTS IN FRENCH AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO INDONESIAN

Nunuk Tri Hapsari

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing (STBA) LIA Yogyakarta
Adresse: Jln. Lingkar Utara, Pandeansari Blok IV/8, Yogyakarta,
Email : n3hapsari@gmail.com

Abstrak

Aspek Duratif dan Kesekejapan dalam Bahasa Prancis (BP) dan Terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia (BI). Penelitian ini berfokus pada aspek duratif dan kesekejapan dalam Bahasa Prancis (BP) dan terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia (BI). Penelitian ini menarik untuk dilakukan mengingat perbedaan kaidah bahasa antara BP dan BI dalam pengungkapan aspek. Aspek dalam BP dapat diungkapkan dengan lima cara yang berbeda, baik secara gramatikal maupun secara leksikal. Adapun dalam BI, aspek dinyatakan secara morfologis dengan menggunakan kata bantu. Penelitian bertujuan menemukan bentuk aspek duratif dan kesekejapan yang diungkapkan secara verbal dan leksikal dalam BP dan padanannya dalam BI, serta faktor yang mempengaruhi pemilihan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam penerjemahan aspek tersebut. Data utama yang dipergunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *Les Chants de L'île à Dormir Debout: Le Livre de Centhini* dan terjemahan dalam BI. Penelitian kualitatif ini dilakukan dengan metode pustaka dengan teknik catat sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Analisis data dilakukan dengan metode komparatif. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aspek duratif dan kesekejapan dalam BP sebagai bahasa sumber (Bsu) yang diungkapkan oleh verba tidak selalu muncul keaspekannya dalam terjemahan teks BI sebagai bahasa sasaran (Bsa); keterangan waktu digunakan dalam BI untuk menyatakan aspek kesekejapan BP yang diungkapkan secara leksikal. Teknik penerjemahan yang dipergunakan dalam penerjemahan dipengaruhi oleh perbedaan sistem bahasa BP dan BI, serta situasi budaya yang melatari cerita novel.

Kata kunci: *Aspek duratif, aspek kesekejapan, Bahasa Prancis, Bahasa Indonesia, teknik terjemahan*

Abstract

Durative and Punctuality Aspects in French and their Translation into Indonesian. This study focuses on the durative and punctuality aspects in French and how these aspects are translated into Indonesian. This study is of interest due to the different of language systems between French and Indonesian in tagging aspect. Aspect in French could be performed in several ways, while in Indonesian, aspect is expressed morphologically using lexis. The objectives of this study are to investigate the form of durative and punctuality aspects reflected in the verbal tenses and adverbial of time in French as SL and their translation into Indonesian as TL, and to discover the factors that influence the global choice of translation technique used in translating these aspects. The primary data of this study is a French novel, entitled *Les Chants de L'île à Dormir Debout: Le Livre de Centhini*, and its Indonesian translation. This qualitative research is supported by a library method, with a noting technique as a technique of data gathering.

The data is analyzed by using a comparative method. This study shows that the meaning of durative and punctuality aspects in French in verbal tenses cannot be always seen in the translation texts; adverbial of time as the marker of punctuality aspect is translated equivalently by using lexical words or adverbials to transfer the meaning. Moreover, the translation techniques used were influenced by the different language systems of French and Indonesian and by the cultural situation of the story of the novel.

Keywords: *Durative aspect, punctuality aspect, French, Indonesian, translation technique*

INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own language system. These differences should be considered by a translator in the process of translation in order to transfer the message contained in source language (SL) into target language (TL). In translating a French text into Indonesian, besides having a good knowledge of French and Indonesian culture, a translator should also understand the linguistic rules in French as SL as well as those in Indonesian as TL. One of these differences between French and Indonesian is the different way of expressing aspects as the tagging feature of language meaning. By considering aspects, the flow, the progression or the accomplishment of the action or the situation stated in a sentence can be analyzed. French is one of the languages that expresses aspects as grammatical feature. As mentioned by Bloomfield, there are two types of tagging features of language meaning, namely lexical form and grammatical form (Bloomfield, 1995:254). Meanwhile, Subroto in Sumarlan (2004:xi) said that in Indonesian aspects can be expressed morphologically, syntactically, and lexically. Pohl in his article classified three types of tagging aspects in French, which are the enlargement of verb, adverbs or complements, and verbal locutions (1958:861). The different aspects in French can be seen in the following example:

(1) *Il parlait.*

‘He was speaking’

(2) *Il parla.*

‘He spoke’

The different aspects of the two sentences above result from the use of the verb *parler* ‘speak’ in different forms of tenses. Although these sentences talk about the action of speaking in the past, the first sentence contains a simple verb (*parlait*), in the form of *imparfait* (IP) ‘past continuous’, while the second sentence a simple verb (*parla*) in the form of *passé simple* (PS). In the opposition of punctuality and durative aspect, the first sentence has a durative aspect, the action of speaking has no signal of the initial and the end time of the action, while the second sentence has a punctuality aspect. The action of speaking is regarded in its globally.

These two aspects should be translated properly into Indonesian; otherwise, aspects in French, as the source language, will be lost and not seen in Indonesian as the target language. In Indonesian, these different aspects could be marked by the use of lexical item *sedang* in the first sentence and *selesai* in the second sentence as the marker of events. The first sentence can be translated into (*Dulu*) *Dia sedang bicara* and the second sentence can be translated into (*Dulu*) *Dia selesai bicara*. The word *dulu* can be used as the marker of past.

The selection of verb forms, e.g. *imparfait* or *passé simple*, in past tense form gives different effects in the context of an event. How to transfer this French aspect

into Indonesian is interesting to explore.

This phenomenon occurs in the novel entitled, *Les Chants de l'île à Dormir Debout : Le Livre de Centhini* and its translation *Centhini : Kekasih Yang Tersembunyi*.

For example:

(3)... *son corps physique demeurait à Java... (C7 : 45)*

V live

'...his/her physical body **was living** in Java'....

The translation of this sentence is: *badan wadaknya tetap di Jawa... (T7 : 35)*

The durative aspect of the sentence (3) can be seen in the use of the verb *demeurer* 'live' which is conjugated in the form of *imparfait* (*demeurait*). The meaning of this aspect is that the physical body was Java in unlimited time. In TL text as its translation, this meaning is transferred in the word *tetap*, meaning that the body is still there (in Java). Aspects in French and their translations into Indonesian found in Inandiak's novel are interesting to explore.

Based on the background mentioned above, the aims of this research are to: (1) classify the punctuality and durative aspect marker found in *Les Chants de l'île à Dormir Debout : Le livre de Centhini*; (2) find how the punctuality and durative aspects are translated into Indonesian in *Centhini: Kekasih Yang Tersembunyi*; (3) find the determining factors that influence the global choice of translation techniques in the translation of punctuality and durative aspects in these novels.

Comrie (1976:3) mentioned that aspects are different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation. While, Sculfort (1999:188) said that aspect is a way of expressing the flow, the progression, and the accomplishment of events or actions. Sculfort in his book also mentioned that in French grammar system,

aspect is divided into *accompli/non accompli* 'completed/not completed' and *limité/non limité* 'limited/unlimited'. Givon (1984:269) called perfective/imperfective aspect for aspect *accompli/non accompli* 'completed/not completed' and durative/punctuality aspect for aspect *limité/non limité* 'limited/unlimited'. Comrie in his book gives the definition of durative aspect that refers to the fact that the given situation lasts for certain period of time, while the punctuality aspect means the quality of a situation that does not last in time, one that takes momentarily (1976:41-42).

Sculfort (1999:115-116) explains that besides using verbs, aspect in French can also be expressed in several ways. First, aspect can be performed through the meaning of the verb itself. Some verbs have a meaning of being limited and unlimited. Second, by the prefix and suffix, such as the prefix *en* in *s'endormir* 'to fall asleep' or *a* in *accourir* 'to rush' which indicate the aspects of being limited; and certain suffixes, such as *-oter* in *clignoter* 'to flash' and *-ailler* in *tirailler* 'to tug' which signify the aspects of repeating being unlimited. Third, aspects can be expressed more explicitly by using the adverb. Forth, the aspects expressed by the auxiliary verb are *aller* 'go to', *commencer à* 'start to', *être en train de* 'be in the process of', *venir de* 'come from' and *finir de* 'finish'. Fifth, the aspects expressed by the verb are seen in the use of verbal tenses in simple tense or complete tense. The simple form consists of *présent* 'present', *imparfait* 'past continuous tense', *passé simple* 'simple past', *futur simple* 'future tense' dan *future simple du passé* 'present conditional'. The complete forms consists of *passé composé* 'simple past', *plus-que-parfait* 'past perfect tense', *passé antérieur* 'past perfect tense', *futur*

antérieur 'future perfect tense', and *futur antérieur du passé* 'past conditional'

In transferring meaning of SL text to TL text, translator could use some procedures in order to get an equivalent text in TL text. Vinay and Dalbènet in Mollina and Albir (2002:509-511) proposed several technical procedures in translation. They distinguish translation techniques that they call the procedures of translation depending on direct (or literal) and oblique translation. Direct translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages. Literal translation consists of borrowing, calque and word for word translation. Oblique translation occurs when word for word translation is impossible. Oblique translation consists of transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, compensation, concentration vs. dissolution, amplification vs. economy, reinforcement vs. condensation, explicitation vs. implicitation, generalization vs. particularization, and inversion.

In translating text, some information in SL text could be lost in TL text, As Nida (1975:47) said that all types of translation involve loss of information, addition of information and/or skewing of information. This skewing of information is caused by some factors. Ervin and Bower (1952-53:596) identified three factors in translation distortion, namely differences in the meaning of words, differences in syntactical contexts, and differences in the cultural context.

METHOD

This is a qualitative research. The data in this research were drawn from the primary data source, that is, the novel *Les Chants de l'île à Dormir Debout : Le Livre de Centhini* and its translation into Indonesian, *Centhini: Kekasih Yang*

Tersembunyi. The secondary data were taken from the French grammar book in order to clarify the rule of French language system. The data collection was performed by library research method supported by note taking technique. The method used to analyze the data was a comparative method by comparing each element of the SL text to the element of the TL text. This method was used to determine the similar or different elements of SL text and TL text in the translation process. The data analysis was conducted using a dividing technique.

The results of data analysis were presented in informal forms with narration or description to describe the technique of translation used to obtain the equivalence of punctuality and durative aspect, as well as the meaning, grammatical or lexical changes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Durative Aspect

The durative aspect can be found in simple form of personal modality, in the form of *présent*, *futur simple* and *imparfait*. This aspect is characterized by the absence of time limits, both in the initial and end of an action or state. Without any indication of time, the verb which is used in the sentence indicates a durative aspect of an action or state.

a. Durative aspect in present 'présent'

Durative aspect in present form can be seen in the following example:

(4) *Sultan Agung ne connaît ni valifat, ... (C9 :47)*

NEG V know NEG
'Sultan Agung does not know either the kalifah, ...'
Sultan Agung tidak mengenal kalifah, ... (T9:33)

In sentence (4), the durative aspect of the state of 'knowing' is stated by the verb *connaitre* which is conjugated in present time for the 3rd person singular (Sultan Agung) in negative form *ne connait*. In this sentence, the durative aspect of 'not know' takes place without any indication of the beginning or the end of the situation. It means that Sultan Agung does not know the *kalifah* in unlimited time. In TL text this verb is translated into *mengenal*.

The other example of durative aspect can be analyzed in the sentence example below:

- (5) *Ils se perdent* à eux
et c'est tant mieux,... (C30 : 122)
 V get lost-pronV-PRS
 'They **get lost** to
 them and it is better, ...'
*Mereka tersesat pada diri mereka
 sendiri dan syukurlah...* (T30 : 106)

Without any indication of the beginning and the end of the state, the meaning of durative aspect of the state of getting lost is performed using the verb *se perdre* 'get lost' which is conjugated in present time for the 3rd person plural (ils 'they) in *se perdent*.

With the equivalence technique, the durative aspect of sentence (5) is translated into *tersesat*. In this word, the state of getting lost is disclosed as the condition of the subject (ils 'they') which is still occurring when the sentence is stated for unlimited time.

b. Durative Aspect in *Futur Simple* 'simple future'

The durative aspect in *futur simple* form can be seen in the sentence with the verb conjugated in future form without the indication of time for the beginning and end of the action or state disclosed in the verb.

This aspect can be seen in the following examples:

- (6) *Je me plierai* à tous
vos ordres. (C51 : 189)
 I V give in-pronV
 'I **will give in** to all
 your ordres'
*Akan kupatuhi semua perintah
 Adipati.* (T51: 169)

- (7) *Tu seras* le vainqueur et
la reine du territoire du cœur.
 (C97:297)
 You to be-SF
 'You **will be** the winner and
 the reine of the territory in the
 heart'
*Kamu akan menjadi ratu, jaya di
 kerajaan kalbumu.* (T97 : 270)

Sentence (6) is an example of durative aspect using the conjugation of verb in simple future. Durative aspect in sentence (6) disclosed in the verbs *plier* 'give in' which is conjugated in 1st person singular (*je* 'I'). It means that the action of giving in takes place in the future in unlimited time. Sentence (7) is an example of durative aspect using *etre* 'to be' in simple future. Durative aspect in sentence (7) occurs in verb *etre* 'to be' conjugated for 2^{sd} person singular (*tu* 'you'). The meaning indicate that be a winner takes place in the future without any indication of the initial and the end of this circumstance.

With the equivalence technique, this durative aspect in SL text has the equivalent meaning with the absent of time indication in TL text. The future time is reproduced into the lexical word *akan*. The action of *patuh*, and the states of *menjadi ratu* with the lexical word *akan* mean that these conditions/states will occur unlimited time in the future.

c. Durative aspect in *imparfait*

The durative aspect in *imparfait* is seen in the verb that states the circumstance in the use of to be (verb *être*), by the meaning of the verb itself which contains a durative meaning, such as the verbs *demeurer* 'to live', *aimer* 'to love', *savoir* 'to know' and *sentir* 'to feel'. The durative aspect in these verbs can be seen in the following sentences:

- (8) *Seh Walilanang* **était**
son nom. (C2 :32)
 Seh Walilanang to be
 'Seh Walilang **was**
 his name'
Syekh Walilanang namanya.(T2 : 17)
- (9) ... *son corps physique*
demeurait à Java... (C7 : 45)
 V live
 '...his/her physical body **was**
living in Java'
 ...*badan wadaknya* **tetap**
di Jawa... (T7 : 35)
- (10)*tu* **aimais** *tellement*
cueillir la rosée sur les ... (C12 : 64)
 ...you V love
 ...you **were loving** so much to
 pick the rose in these flowers...'
 ...*dahulu kesukaanmu* *adalah*
mengumpulkan embun di
daun..(T12 :50)
- (11)*Ki Hartati* **savait** *que*
son temps, lui **était** *compte.*
 (C23 : 104)
 ... V know
 to be
 ...Ki Hartati was **knowing** that
 his time, it **was calculating**.

...*Ki Hartati* **tahu** *bahwa*
waktunya **tidak tersisa lama.**
 (T23 : 88)

Sentence (8) is an example of the use of verb *être* 'to be' which is conjugated in 2nd person singular (Seh Walilanang) in *imparfait* 'past continuous'. With the durative aspect, the verbs *être* 'to be' state that Seh Walilanang is his name in the past. We do not know the period of time due to the absence of the indication time of the initial and the end of this period.

Sentence (9), (10), and (11) are examples of durative aspect by using the meaning of these verbs in *imparfait*. The verb *demeurer* 'live' in sentence (9) is conjugated for 3rd person singular (*son corps physique* 'his/her physical body'). The verb *aimer* 'love' in sentence (10) is conjugated for 2nd person singular (*tu* 'you'). And, the verb *savoir* 'know' in sentence (11) is conjugated for 3rd person singular (Ki Hartati). These three verbs have the meaning of unlimited action and state in the past.

In the translation of sentence (8) in TL, the durative aspect is disclosed in the meaning of the sentence, while the past time of SL text cannot be found in the textual translation in TL. In the translation of sentence (9), there are no textual materials in TL for the verb *demeurer* (*demeurait*) 'live'. The meaning of this verb (action) and durative aspect of sentence (9) is performed in the meaning of sentence and the lexical *tetap*. In this word, we can understand that *badan wadaknya tetap* (*tinggal*) *di Jawa*. In the translation of sentence (10) and (11), the word *kesukaan*, in the TL text of *aimer* (*aimais*) 'love' and *tahu* in TL text of *savoir* (*savait*) 'know' is regarded as their meaning in expressing durative aspect. These words express an state of loving something and knowing something as a condition of someone without limited time. By

equivalence technique, these two words can transfer the meaning of durative aspect, however the past time of SL text cannot be found in TL text. The action of these words is performed in unlimited time; however, there is change of the past tense form in SL text into the present form in TL text.

Compensation technique can also be found in the loss of a particular aspect in the SL text in the TL text. In this sentence, the durative aspect is not found in any textual equivalent of *demeurait* in the TL text.

Punctuality Aspect

The meaning of punctuality aspect is observed in the indication of time of the action or of the circumstance for the beginning, the middle or for the end of the action or circumstance performed by the verb in the sentence. The punctual aspect can be found in the sentence with simple form (*imparfait* and *futur simple*) and with complete form (*plus que parfait*).

a. Punctuality Aspect in *Futur simple* ‘simple future’

Punctuality aspect in *futur simple* can be seen in the following example:

(12) *Demain, aux premières lueurs du jour, je vous le jure, je me saisisrai*

Adv Adv

V catch-pronV

‘**Tomorrow, in the first glow of day**, I promise it to you, I **will catch**

du prince de Surabaya et je le conduirai pieds et.. (C9 :53)

V

bring

the Prince of Surabaya and I **will bring** him on foot... ‘

Besok, begitu matahari terbit, aku bersumpah akan kuringkus Pangeran Surabaya. Kaki dan tangannya akan kuikat, lalu kubawa (T4 : 39)

In this sentence, the punctuality aspect of the action of capturing ‘*se saisisrai*’, which is conjugated for pronominal verb for 1st person singular (*je* ‘I’) into *je me saisisrai*, will be done tomorrow ‘*demain*’ at the sunrise ‘*aux premiere lueur du jour*’. This adverbial of time will be considered a time point of action in the future. With the equivalence technique, this adverbial of time as the time point of the action of capturing is translated into *besok* and *begitu matahari terbit*. The future time of this action can be found in the TL text *akan* and *besok* as the modifier word and the adverbial of time in the future in Indonesian.

(13) *La tempete des sens se levera à deux heures du matin. (C22:102)*

..... V stand up-

PronV

Adv

‘The storm of the senses **will stand up** at 2 a.m.’

Badai rasa akan bangkit pukul dua pagi. (T22: 87)

The action in this sentence is wake up ‘*se lever*’ which is conjugated for pronominal verb for 3rd person singular (*la tempete des sens* ‘the storm of the senses’) into *se levera*. The punctuality aspect of the action is disclosed in the adverbial of time *deux heures du matin* ‘at 2 a.m’. With the equivalence technique, this punctuality aspect can be seen in the translation *pukul dua pagi*. Meanwhile, the action is translated into *bangkit*. By using this equivalence technique, the punctuality of the action can be translated in the TL text. The future time

of the action of *se lever* can be found in the TL text *akan*.

- (14) *Demain matin, tu regagneras*
Sokayasa, (C55 : 202)
 Adv V regain
 ‘**Tomorrow morning, you will regain** Sokayasa’
Besok pagi, kamu pulang ke
Sokayasa. (T55 : 182)

The action of this sentence is *regagner* ‘regaining’ which is conjugated for 2sd person singular (*tu* ‘you’). The punctuality aspect of the action is performed in the adverbial of time *demain matin* ‘tomorrow morning’. With the equivalence technique, the action is translated into *pulang* in TL text, while the punctuality aspect in adverbial of time is translated into *besok pagi*. Besides as the marker of punctuality aspect, *besok pagi* can also be used to indicate future in Indonesian.

b. Punctuality Aspect in *Imparfait* ‘past continuous’

Punctuality aspect in *imparfait* can be seen in the following examples:

- (15) *Le jour, elle savait la tenir, mais passée la prière du couchant,*
 Adv V know
 V pass Adv
 ‘**The day, she was knowing** to hold it, but **after the evening prayer** *elle perdait prise. (C94 : 293)*
 V lost-IP
sun, she was losing influence’
Pada siang hari, wanita itu mampu tutup mulut, tetapi selepas magrib, lepas kendali. (T94 :267)

In this sentence, two indications of time as the punctuality aspect are the day ‘*le jour*’ and after the evening prayer ‘*passée la*

prière du couchant’. These adverbials of time are the points of time of the action of knowing ‘*savoir*’ and losing ‘*perdre*’.

With the equivalence technique, the punctuality meaning is revealed in *pada siang hari* as the point of time of *savait la tenir* (*mampu tutup mulut*) and *selepas magrib* as the point of time of *perdait prise* (*lepas kendali*).

In translating the nominal phrase *la priere du chouchant* into *magrib*, the adaptation technique is found in TL text. Literal translation of *la priere du chouchant* is a prayer of sunset ‘*sholat matahari terbenam*’. This technique is used due to background of the story of the novel. Centhini is known as the Javanese story in the period of Kasultanan Surakarta which is influenced by Islam as a religion of Kasultanan Surakarta.

c. Punctuality Aspect in *Plus-que-parfait*

Punctuality aspect in *plus-que-parfait* can be seen in the following examples:

- (16) *Dans la nuit de ce mardi Kliwon, une reine d’une puissance indicible*
 Adv
 ‘**In the night of this Tuesday Kliwon**, a reine of an indicible power
s’était donnée à lui.... (C6 : 43)
 to be-IP V give-pronV-PP
had given for her self...’
Malam Selasa Kliwon ini, seorang ratu dengan kekuasaan tak terperikan telah memasrahkan diri kepadanya....(T6 : 29)

The punctuality of this sentence is expressed in the adverbial phrase of time *dans la nuit de ce mardi Kliwon* ‘in the night of this Tuesday Kliwon’ which is translated into *malam Selasa Kliwon ini*. This punctuality aspect is the point of time of the beginning of the action *s’était donné* ‘had given’ as the accomplished action in the past which is translated into *telah memasrahkan*. This translation in TL text used the equivalence technique.

(17) *Cebolang était parti de Sokayasa dans la dernière nuit*
to be-IP V go-PP
 Adv
 ‘Cebolang had gone from Sokayasa in the end of the night
du mois de jeune.... (C24 :106)
 of the month of fasting...’

Cebolang pergi begitu saja meninggalkan Sokayasa pada malam takbiran...(T24 : 91)

The punctuality aspect of this sentence is performed in *dans la dernière nuit du mois de jeune* ‘in the end of the night of the month of fasting’. This adverbial of time is the point of time of the action of going out ‘*était parti*’ It means that Cebolang had gone out from Sokayasa at the end of the night of the month of fasting. With the equivalence technique, this punctuality can be expressed in *pada malam takbiran* as the marker of the point of time of the action *pergi meninggalkan*. The adaptation technique is also used in the translation of *mois de jeune*. Literal translation of *mois de jeune* is *bulan bulan puasa*; *dans la dernière nuit du mois de jeune* literally can be translated into *dalam malam terakhir bulan puasa*. However, since this novel talks about the Javanese culture and Javanese use *malam takbiran* as

the synonym of *malam terakhir bulan puasa*.

(18) Or, *le lendemain à l’aube, elle avait repoussé*
 Adv
 to be-IP V push out-PP
 ‘Now, the day after tomorrow at dawn, she had pushed out
en une plus haute et plus épaisse futaie. (C61: 223)
 in the highest and thickest trunk’
 Namun, *keesokannya, di fajar, belantara itu tumbuh kembali lebih tinggi dan lebih lebat*. (T61: 201)

In the sentence above, the process of growing back ‘*repousser*’ took place at a particular time as stated by the indication of the time *le lendemain à l’aube* ‘the day after tomorrow at dawn’. This punctuality aspect is translated using equivalence technique into *keesokannya, di fajar* as the punctuality of the action of *repouser (repousse)* ‘*tumbuh kembali*’.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, there are some conclusions that can be drawn regarding the translation of French durative and punctuality aspects into Indonesian. Durative aspect in French is found in various simple form such as in present, in *imparfait* ‘past continuous’, and in *futur simple* ‘simple future’. This aspect is performed by the verb *etre* ‘to be’, the durative meaning of the verb used as the action or the state in sentence, and by the absent of the indication of time of the state or action. The meaning of durative aspect of SL text is transferred into the TL text by the meaning of the verb used as the state or action of SL text and by the absence of the indication of time in its

sentences as SL text. The lexical word (*akan*) is used in Indonesian TL text as the future time marker from future tense of French into Indonesian.

In the translation of durative aspect, oblique translation is used to transfer the meaning of durative aspect in French as SL text into Indonesian as the TL text. There are two translation techniques used. These translation techniques are equivalence and compensation technique. The equivalence technique is used in order to find an equivalent textual material from SL into TL. While, the compensation techniques is used to transfer the meaning of SL text into TL text in which the meaning of TL text can represent the meaning of SL text.

Punctuality aspect can be found in simple form (*futur simple* 'simple future' and *imparfait* 'past continuous') and complete form (*plus que parfait* 'past perfect tense'). This aspect is performed by the adverbials of time as the boundaries of time of the state, action or circumstances. In Indonesian TL text, this aspect can be transferred properly by the equivalent textual material as seen in its adverbial of time. Oblique translation is also used in translating punctuality aspect. The translation techniques used are equivalence and adaptation technique. The equivalence technique is used in order to transfer the SL message in equivalent textual material in TL. The adaptation technique is used based on the cultural background of the story of the novel which is influenced by the Javanese and Islamic cultures.

The different factors in language systems of the two languages, Indonesian and French, are the major factors in translating punctuality and durative aspect. Indonesian has no syntactic system to express tenses: past or future tense. Therefore, by using lexical words or by

meanings, the past or the future of SL text can be reproduced in TL text.

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