

The Analysis of *Tiroirs Verbaux* (Verb Moods) in French and Its Equivalent in Indonesian

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Abstract. Mood, also called mode, is one of the elements related to the verb in French. Mood is the revealer of modality, and modality has its own form of expression in every language. The different expression form of modality causes the transition of the meaning of the modality expressed in the French text to the Indonesian text often encounters obstacles. The pragmatic research was conducted to analyze the verb moods (*tiroirs verbaux*) in French and its equivalent in Indonesian. This study was conducted using comparative method (*Metode Padan*) with dividing-key-factors technique (*Pilah Unsur Penentu*) and then using equalizing technique (*Hubung Banding Menyamakan*). Data of the study was taken from the book of Albert Camus *L'Étranger* translated by Apsanti Djokosujanto to *Orang Asing* and the book of Nh. Dini *Keberangkatan* translated by Lauren Metzger to *Le Départ*.

Keywords: Equivalent Words, French, Indonesian, Verb Moods

1 Introduction

Language is one of the most important and beneficial in human life. Language is the system of meaningful and articulate sound symbols, produced by speech organs, which is arbitrary and conventional and used as a communication tool by a group of people to breed feelings and thoughts [10]. Language can be used as a tool to reach goals namely economy, education, social and culture, relationships between nations, etc. Therefore, the mastery of foreign languages could be a plus for an individual. One of the most spoken foreign languages is French. To master foreign language not only need to master the elements of language such as grammar, phonology and vocabulary but one needs to understand broader contexts and translate the language comprehensively [8].

To study a language, one of the elements need to be understand is the verb. A verb in French has 3 elements, one of them is mood. Verb mood is the background or purpose of a verb being selected or mood can be called as the state function produced by the verb when used in a sentence or clause [4]. Mood is the revealer of modality in French, while the mood in Indonesian limited to the act of the speaker in expressing order [1]. This caused the transition of the meaning of modality expressed in French texts to Indonesian texts often causes problems. Therefore, this research conducted to analyse the transition of contextual meaning experienced by *tiroirs verbaux* (verb moods). The purposes of this research is to describe the verb that contains *tiroirs verbaux* (verb moods) and its equivalent in Indonesian and to describe the verbs that don't

recognize *tiroirs verbaux* (verb moods) Indonesian obtain verb moods in their French translation or equivalent. *Tiroirs verbaux* (verb moods) is grammatical categories that are manifested most often through changes in the form of verbs that reveal the speaker's attitude towards what is being said [5]. This research is expected to help Indonesian students to learn French more comprehensively especially *tiroirs verbaux* in French.

2 Method

The research is categorized as pragmatic research that used translated text and source text as research objects. The research method used is a comparative method called *Metode Padan* in Indonesian. *Metode Padan* is a method of data analysis with the determination instrument located in another language that is not the source language. There are 2 techniques followed the use of comparative method, namely basic technique and advanced technique. The basic technique used is the dividing-key-factors technique called *Pilah Unsur Penentu* in Indonesian and the advanced technique used is the equalizing technique called *Hubung Banding Menyamakan* in Indonesian. *Pilah Unsur Penentu* Technique is used to classify the grammatical meanings of verb conjugation through mood that affects the lexical meanings in French and Indonesian. *Hubung Banding Menyamakan* Technique is used as a relevant determinant with decided data [9]. The procedure for providing data in this study was carried out through the observation method with an advanced technique namely note-taking technique. The source of research data comes from French Novel *L'Étranger* by Albert Camus (1942) translated into *Orang Asing* by Apsanti Djokosuyatno (2013) and Indonesian Novel *Keberangkatan* by Nh. Dini (1977) translated into *Le Départ* by Lauren Metzger (2013).

3 Results and Discussion

Observations conducted in this study were limited to the three types of French mood namely *l'indicatif* (Indicative mood), *le conditionnel* (conditional mood) and *le subjonctif* (subjunctive mood). This decision is based on the premise that mastering these three moods will help Indonesian students to master the ability to read and write French more easily. The sample of utterance chosen will represent the type in each mood to compare the differences in form and how it used. The indicative mood sample represented is also limited to several types of indicative mood considering the broad of the study and the variations.

3.1 *L'Indicatif* (Indicative Mood)

The utterances containing *l'indicatif* (indicative mood) are taken from the French novel, *L'Étranger* and its Indonesian translation, *Orang Asing* and the Indonesian novel, *Keberangkatan* and its French translation, *Le Départ*.

1 “Ce n’est pas de ma faute” (Page 1, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to “Itu bukan salahku” (Page 3, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 1 contains *l'indicatif présent* of the verb *est* that which has changed from the infinitive mood of *l'infinitif présent, être*, in form of *présentatif*. *C'est* is impersonal that should

be translated into 'ini' but in this utterance *c'est* is translated to the word 'itu'. The form of *présentatif* shows the utterance contains *l'indicatif présent* that expresses the general fact.

- 2 "Il a perdu son oncle, il y a quelques mois" (Page 8, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to "Ia kehilangan pamannya beberapa bulan yang lalu" (Page 4, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 2 contains *l'indicatif passé composé* of the verb *a perdu* which has changed from *l'indicatif passé composé, avoir perdu* and followed by the adverb of time. The verb, *a perdu* is equivalent to the word 'kehilangan'. This utterance starts with the auxiliary verb *avoir*, namely *il a, 'il a perdu'* and followed by the adverb of time 'quelques mois' which equivalent to the word 'beberapa bulan'. This utterance shows that *l'indicatif passé composé* expresses action that has occurred in the past and can't be reoccurred.

- 3 "Je prendrai l'autobus à deux heures..." (Page 1, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to "Aku merencanakan naik bis pada pukul dua" (Page 3, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 3 contains the *l'indicatif futur simple* of the verb *prendrai* that which has changed from the basic form of the verb *prendre*. The verb of *prendrai* should be translated into 'akan naik'. However, in the translated book the verb is translated to the word 'merencanakan'. The translation of the verb *prendrai* in the translated book has a different literal meaning because if the utterance "Aku merencanakan naik bis pada pukul dua..." translated to the French, it should be "j'avais prévu de prendre l'autobus à deux heures...". *l'indicatif futur simple* used to expresses the future action.

- 4 "Quand elle était à la maison..." (Page 10, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to "ketika ibu masih di rumah..." (Page 5, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 4 contains *l'indicatif imparfait* of the verb *était* with the infinitive form, *être*. "Quand elle était à la maison..." should be translated to 'saat dia di rumah' while "ketika ibu di rumah" should be translated to "quand maman est encore à la maison". This utterance shows that modus *l'indicatif imparfait* used to express habit or existence.

- 5 "Kau dinas hari ini?" (Page 11, *Keberangkatan*) [6] is equivalent to "Tu travailles aujourd'hui" (Page 15, *Le Départ*) [7]

In the utterance 5, the equivalent of the word 'dinas' contains *l'indicatif présent* of the verb *travailler* that has changed from *l'infinitif présent, travailler*. The word 'dinas' can be interpreted as 'bekerja' and is equivalent to the word 'travailles' in French (the translated book). *l'indicatif présent* in this utterance serves to express an action that taking place in present.

3.2 *Le Conditionnel* (Conditional Mood)

The utterances containing the *le conditionnel* (conditional mood) are taken from the French novel, *L'Étranger* and its Indonesian translation, *Orang Asing* and the Indonesian novel, *Keberangkatan* and its French translation *Le Départ*.

- 1 "qu'il finirait la concierge à l'asile de Marenggo" (Page 13, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to "bahwa hidupnya akan berakhir sebagai penjaga pintu di Marenggo" (Page 7, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 1 contains *le conditionnel présent* of the verb *finirait* that comes from the infinitive form, *finir* and is translated to word 'akan'. In this utterance, the *le conditionnel* is used to express future actions from the past point of view. The word 'l'asile' should be translated as 'rumah jompo' and 'qu'il' is equivalent to 'bahwa dia' and 'finirait' is equivalent to 'akan' so the translation should be 'bahwa dia akan berakhir sebagai penjaga pintu di rumah jompo Marenggo'. In this utterance, *le conditionnel* reveals the meaning of *la possibilité* (possibility).

- 2 “Je n’aurais pas dû lui dire cela” (Page 1, *L’Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to “seharusnya aku tidak mengatakan itu padanya” (Page 3, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 2 contains the *le conditionnel passé* of the verb *aurais dû* which changes its form from the infinitive mood of *l’infinitif passé*, *avoir dû*. The presence of the mood is indicated by a change in the form of the verb in French, while the Indonesian language does not have a mood, so the change is indicated by the use of the adverb 'seharusnya'. *Le conditionnel passé* is formed by using an auxiliary verb (*avoir* or *être*) and is followed by an action that has been done. The word 'seharusnya' in this utterance expresses regret.

- 3 “Anda juga ingin terbang dengan rombongan presiden?” (Page 16, *Keberangkatan*) [6] is equivalent to “Tu voudrais aussi voler avec la délégation du président?” (Page 77, *Le Départ*) [7]

In utterance 3 above, the equivalent of the word 'ingin' contains *le conditionnel présent* of the verb *voudrais* which has changed from the basic form of the verb *vouloir*. *Le conditionnel présent* is a mood that does not reveal facts but expresses a presupposition of things that are not actually possible. It is evidenced by the word 'ingin' which is equivalent to the verb 'voudrais'. The word 'ingin' that is equivalent to the verb 'voudrais' reveals supposition or hope (*un souhait*).

- 4 “Sekalian kita jalan-jalan di Jawa Tengah” (Page 76, *Keberangkatan*) [6] is equivalent to “Nous pourrions ainsi nous promener à Java Centre” (Page 96, *Le Départ*) [7]

In utterance 4, it is indicated that the word 'sekalian' is translated into the verb *pourrions* which has changed from the basic form of the verb *pouvoir*. This verb contains *le conditionnel présent*. Verb *pourrions* can be interpreted as 'bisa' in Indonesian. However, the word 'sekalian' is translated to the verb 'pourrions' in the translated book. From this utterance, it can be concluded that Indonesian sentences that do not have a mood when translated into French, it gets a mood that has been adapted to the context of the sentence. *Le conditionnel présent* contained in the above utterance describes planning activities or wishes or hopes that have not yet occurred.

- 5 “Tak ada yang memiliki kesempurnaan yang bisa kuterima seluruhnya” (Page 32, *Keberangkatan*) [6] is equivalent to “Il n’y en avait pas un qui aurait été parfait et que j’aurais pu accepter complètement” (Page 42, *Le Départ*) [7]

In utterance 5, the equivalent of the word 'bisa' contains *le conditionnel passé* of the verb *aurais pu* which has changed from *l’infinitif passé*, *avoir pu*. From the above utterances, it can be seen that Indonesian sentences do not contain a mood while the presence of a mood can be identified easily by the changing form of the verb in French. *Le conditionnel passé* is formed by using an auxiliary verb (*avoir* or *être*) and is followed by an action that has been done.

3.3 *Le Subjonctif* (Subjunctive Mood)

The utterances containing *le subjonctif* (subjunctive mood) are taken from the French novel, *L'Étranger* and its Indonesian translation, *Orang Asing* and the Indonesian novel, *Keberangkatan* and its French translation *Le Départ*.

- 1 “Il faut que j’aïlle chercher des chaises et du café noir” (Page 15, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to “Saya harus pergi mencari kursi dan kopi hitam” (Page 8, *Orang Asing*) [3]

Utterance 1 contains *le subjonctif* of the verb *j’aïlle* which has its basic form, *aller*. *Le subjonctif* expresses hope (not fact) and the expression shows through this utterance. *Le subjonctif* always marked by the presence of ‘que’ on the main clause and followed by the change of verb form in the subordinate clause. ‘Il faut que’, equivalent to ‘Saya harus pergi’, stand as the main clause/ *principale* and ‘j’aïlle chercher des chaises et du café noir’, equivalent to ‘mencari kursi dan kopi hitam’, stand as the subordinate clause/ *subordonatif*. ‘Il faut que’ contains obligation or hope while ‘j’aïlle chercher des chaises et du café noir’ contains *le subjonctif*.

- 2 “... Pour que vous puissiez la voir” (Page 12, *L'Étranger*) [2] is equivalent to “... agar anda dapat melihatnya” (Page 6, *Orang Asing*) [3]

The presence of the *le subjonctif* in the second utterance is marked by the verb *pour que puissiez*. The presence of *pour que* require the verb *pouvoir* to change to *puissiez* that indicate the presence of *le subjonctif* as previously explained in the first utterance. *Le subjonctif* expresses *un souhait* (hope). This expression showed in the word ‘agar dapat’ which means hope not a fact.

- 3 “Aku ingin Elisa pergi dengan kita, kata Silvi tertahan-tahan” (Page 11, *Keberangkatan*) [6] is equivalent to “Je veux qu’Elisa vienne avec nous” (Page 16, *Le Départ*) [7]

In the utterance 3, the equivalent of the word ‘pergi’ contains *le subjonctif présent* of the verb *viene* that has changed from the verb, *venir*. The verb, *venir*, lies on the subordinate clause following the main clause that contains *que*. *Le subjonctif* used to express wish.

- 4 “Meskipun aku mengenal kebanyakan pegawai itu, tetapi kupikir bukan waktunya untuk menunjukkan bahwa keluarga telah memilih ‘menyeberang’ kepada pemerintah lain” (Page 12, *Keberangkatan*) [6] is equivalent to “Bien que je connaisse la plupart de ces fonctionnaires, je trouvais que ce n’était pas le moment de montrer que ma famille avait choisi de partir à l’étranger” (Page 17, *Le Départ*) [7]

In the utterance 4, the equivalent of the word ‘mengenal’ contains *le subjonctif présent* of the verb *connaisse* that has changed from the basic form of verb *connaître*. The presence of *le subjonctif* is indicated by the presence of ‘bien que’ which precedes the verb *connaisse*. *Le subjonctif* in this utterance expresses doubt (un doute).

4 Conclusion

Based on the results, it can be concluded the *l’indicatif présent* is used to express actual and future moments. *L’indicatif passé composé* expresses the past actions but sometimes it also

expresses present actions or actions that end in the future. *L'indicatif imparfait* generally expresses a state or continuous action in the past. *L'indicatif futur* simple mood expresses an action or event that will occur in the future. *Le conditionnel présent* mood expresses requests, hopes, wish, suggestions, criticisms, possibility, doubt. *Le conditionnel passé* mood expresses request politely, disappointment, suggestions, possibility, doubt in the past. *Le subjonctif présent* mood is found in a subordinate clause that is preceded by *que* (a verb that expresses something subjective) such as *aimer que*, *vouloir que*, *être content (e) que*. *Le subjonctif passé* mood shows that the action in the clause occurs before the action in the main clause (*action principle*).

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