



The Correlation of the Meanings of Verbs *Pouvoir* and *Devoir* in French and Their Equivalent in Indonesian

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Abstract

This research analyzes the use of the theory of structural semantic which is the continuation of the theory of meanings or language autonomy of structural linguistic which is very useful in comparing the lexical system of different languages regarding the meanings correlations. An analysis of the meaning correlations of verb '*pouvoir*' and '*devoir*' in French and their equivalents in Indonesian was done by using the data from two French novels and their translated versions as well as two Indonesian novels and their translated versions. The research finding shows that a derivation of lexeme polysemy '*pouvoir*', which is lexeme '*pouvait*' has equivalent lexeme synonyms which are '*dapat*' (can or may), '*boleh saja*' (may), ' *mungkin*' (may), '*bisa*' (can), and '*mampu*' (able). In contrast, a lexeme '*bisa*' (can) has equivalent lexemes polysemy '*pouvais*', '*pourrais*', '*peux*', '*pourras*', and '*pouvions*'. A derivation of lexeme polysemy of verb '*devoir*', which is the lexeme '*devait*' has equivalents of several lexeme synonyms which are '*harus*' (have to), '*pastilah*' (must have), '*akan*' (will), and ' *mungkin*' (possible), while the lexeme '*harus*' (have to) has equivalent lexemes polysemy which are '*devait*', '*dois*', '*devois*', '*deveij*', '*devais*', and '*dume*'. The synonym lexemes of '*pouvoir*' are '*savais*', '*est capable*', '*avais le permission*' which are equivalent of the verb '*bisa*' (can). Meanwhile, the verb '*bisa*' are equivalent with the synonym lexemes of '*pouvoir*' which are '*arrivererj*', '*arriverais*', '*est possible*', '*permettra*', and '*savait*'. The synonym lexemes of '*devoir*' are '*est oblige de*', '*il fallait*', '*il faut*', '*a besoir de*' and '*il fandrait*' and are equivalent with '*harus*' (have to).

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The antonym lexemes of '*pouvoir*' are formed using the negation by adding the negation signs *-im* and *-in* which are equivalent with the prefix '*tak-*' and several particular lexemes such as '*mustahil*' (impossible) and '*diam*' (silent).

Keywords: theory of structural semantic; lexeme polysemy; lexeme synonym; lexeme antonym.

1. Introduction

The verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* are polysomic. The term polysemy is used for a word which has more than one meaning which is interrelated, while the term homonym is used when a word has more than one with no interrelated meaning [1]. If a polysomic word has several meanings, synonym, in contrast, means several words have one meaning. Both verbs also act as the most perfect modals *par excellence* in French [2]. Roy stated that *pouvoir* and *devoir* are two verbs which are followed by the infinitive and are the most frequently used in contemporary French [3].

In mastering French, it is not impossible for the language units of French are transferred to Indonesian, or vice versa. It is a transfer which is often called as language shift. A language shift is an interference which may include the whole aspects of a language, including the phonological shift, morphological shift, syntactical shift, and semantic shift. Interference is an error where the units of a language are brought into the other language being learned [4]. To prevent the shift or transfer, an analysis of the parallelism of both languages should be done to get the similarities as well as differences between them. It is based on this should the practice of teaching French as foreign language be done [5].

2. Review of Literature

2.1 The theoretical framework

The theoretical framework of this analysis is the theory of structural semantic about the correlation between meanings. The theory of structural semantic is the continuation of the theory of meanings or language autonomy of structural linguistic which is very useful in comparing the lexical system of different languages. Language autonomy shows that linguistic sign cannot be used to connect the expression of an object in the real world which is called as *referent* but to connect the *un signifiant* or the acoustic view to the *un signifié* or the concept [6].

The correlations of meanings consist of hyponym, synonym, antonym, words that are contradict but are related to each other, polysemy and homonym [7]. Hyponym combines a word which has a more general meaning, or is called as hypernym, with another word with a more specific meaning known as hyponym. For instance the word "tulips", is the hyponym of "flowers", while "flower" is the hypernym of "tulips". The meronymy relation is formed between one specific part with the entirety in which that specific part is a part of it. For example, "finger" is the meronym of "hand". Synonym is the semantic correlation among different words which are in the same grammatical category. Antonym is the contrary of synonym in terms of meaning

correlation [1,8]. Leech then stated that polysemy is the relationship between similar forms which has more than one meaning, hyponym is the relationship between two meanings where one of them is included into the other meaning, and synonym is the relationship among forms which have the same meaning [9].

Katz and Foder stated that the correlation between the meanings may occur in every level - morphology level including phrase, clause, and sentence [10]. The correlation of meanings may also occur between the language levels, a word is correlated to the meaning of the phrase or clause.

2.2 Polysemy, synonym and antonym of verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* in french

The verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* are the most perfect modal verbs. As modals, both verbs can utter the *radicale* modality, also called *as du faire* modality, which consists of the meanings of words *permission* 'permission', *capacité* or the 'agent's ability' and *possibilité matérielle* 'possible circumstance'. The epistemic modality or *de l'être* modality or sporadic modality is the modality of the *obligation théorique* 'theoretical obligation', *auto-obligation* 'self-reliance' and *obligation matérielle* 'physical obligation'. The *de l'être* modality consists of *probabilité* and *alechiticité* modality [11,12].

The synonyms of verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* can be in a form of word or phrase. According to Robert, the synonyms of *pouvoir* are *être capable*, *seusceptible de*, *en état*, *à même*, *en mesure de*, *être possible*, *se pouvoir*, *risquer*, *savoir*, and the synonyms of *devoir* are *être tenu de*, *être obligé de*, *être contraint de*, *il faut*. [13]. The antonyms of verbs *pouvoir* dan *devoir* can be the negative form of those verbs, the negative forms of verbs synonym to those verbs and the use of bound morpheme *-im*, *-in*, ... which mean negative. But the latter can be applied only for the adjective synonym of *pouvoir*.

3. Method

This research is a qualitative research which is context-bound and uses qualitative data in form of words to find the pattern by using constant comparative method as the method of analyzing the data. [14,15,16].

The subject of this research is assumed to be the speakers of both French and Bahasa. The objects of this research are the verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* in terms of the correlation of the meanings in French and their equivalent in Bahasa by taking data from two French novels and their translation into Indonesian as well as two Indonesian novels and their French translation version. The two French novels are [20] written by Jean-Paul Sartre and [21] by Emile Zola, which both of them are translated by Tantani Fulanda as [22] by Jean Conteau and [23] While the two Indonesian novels are [24] by Putu Wijaya and [25] by Nh. Dini which are respectively translated as [26] by Eliane dan Henri, Chambert-Loir and as [27] oleh Laurent Metzger.

In collecting the data, the method of language analysis by taking-notes technique is used simultaneously along with the data analysis which the process is in form of a cycle instead of a linear:

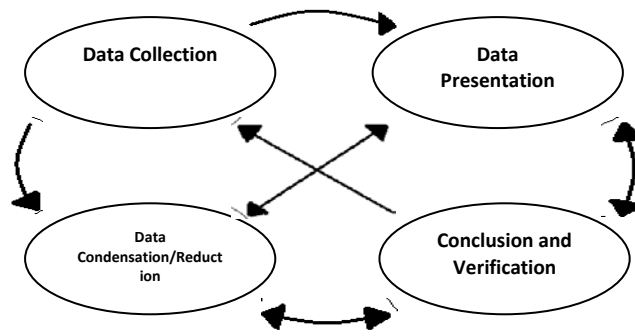


Figure 1

An interactive data analysis, according to Miles, Huberman and Saldana, consists of three processes which are the data condensation, data presentation and conclusion [17]. Data condensation is the process of sharpening, classifying, directing, removing unnecessary data and organizing data so that the conclusion can be drawn and verified. Data presentation refers to the findings of simple patterns. Concluding process is the process of noting the regularities, patterns, explanation, cause and effect plots and proposition. The researcher moves back and forth among these processes.

Because the data analysis is done to analyze the lingual element, in this case is the polysemy in different languages namely French and Indonesian and their comparisons, the data analysis uses the intralingual error analysis with the technique of Connecting and Comparing Technique (HBS) [15]. But, the 'agih' method with the technique of Replacement Technique is applied in analyzing the lingual units of synonym and antonym [15].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Data analysis of verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* polysemy

4.1.1 Analysis of *pouvoir* polysemy

In the four following utterances, utterance (1) and (4) cannot be read as epistemic modality because (1) has general agents and (4) is an interrogative sentence [18,19]. Furthermore (1) and (2) are *possibilité* or *permission matérielle* with its source is the physical permission, (4) is an *auto-permission* which its source is the agent's ability and (3) is *éventualité* or *être* modality which means that a condition may be *right* or *wrong*.

(1) "On peut les trouver monotones: sur presque toutes le grand détective assomme ou se fait matraquer." [20] – permission matérielle 'Boleh saja dianggap selalu sama: sang detektif ulung selalu diperlihatkan sedang menghantam atau di hantam orang.' [22].

(2) "Et cela voulait dire: je peux tout imaginer." [20] – Permission matérielle 'Dan sesungguhnya hal

itu berarti bahwa aku *bisa* membayangkan apa saja.’ [22]

(3) *Je pensais qu’il arrive des accidents tous les jours, que le pied peut glisser, qu’une tuile peut tomber...* [21] – *éventualité* Aku hanya berfikir bahwa kecelakaan bisa terjadi setiap hari, bahwa sebelah kaki *bisa saja* tergelincir atau sepotong genteng terjatuh dari atap. [23]

(4) *Il y a quelqu’un dans l’escalier, murmura-t-il. Qui peut venir par-là?* [21] – *auto-permission* Ada seseorang di tangga luar, bisiknya. Siapa kiranya yang *bakal* muncul dari sana? [23] Utterances (5) and (6) apply the *permission theorique* with its source “permission” which is *on* = people, and “*melalui Kalermani*” (through Kalermani). Utterances (7) and (8) apply the *auto-permission* where the agent’s ability as the source which is *grand père* and the agent *il*. Utterances (9) and (10) contain the *permission materielle* ‘physical permission’ which is “*ruangan yang lembab... dan di tengah keluarga yang paling bersatu, di negara paling indah di seluruh dunia*” (humid room.. and in the middle of the most united family, in the most beautiful country across the world).

(5) “*En d’autres termes j’étais condamné, d’une seconde à l’autre on pouvait appliquer la sentence. Je la refusais, pourtant, de toutes mes forces.*” [20] – *Permission theorique* ‘Dengan lain kata aku tidak tertolong lagi, dan kapan saja hukuman mau *dapat* menimpaku. Namun maut itu kutolak dengan segala kekuatanku.’ [22]

(6) “*Le mot j’étais son ombre sur la chose ; à travers Karlémami je pouvais maintenir l’unité sans faille de la famille et reverser sur la tête de Louise une bonne partie des mérites de Charles. Suspecte et peccamineuse, ma grand-mère, toujours au bord de faillir, était retenue par le bras desanges , par le pouvoir d’un mot.*” [20] - *permission- théorique* ‘Melalui Karlemami aku *dapat* mempertahankan kesatuan keluarga secara utuh , dan seolah memberikan sebagian besar dari daftar kelebihan Charles kepada Louise. Mencurigakan dan bawel, pada saat aku jatuh tersungkur, nenekku seolah justru tertolong oleh tangan malaikat ,oleh karisma istilah.’

(7) “*Mon grand père pouvait jouir de moi sans me posséder*” [20] – *Auto permission* ‘Dan kakekku *dapat* menikmati tanpa memilikiku.’ [22]

(8) *Il pouvait la faire pleurer à volonté,* [21] - *Auto-permission* Ia *bisa* membuat wanita tua itu menangis kapan saja ia mau. [23]

(9) *En demeurant auprès d’elle, il pouvait au contraire contenter ses appétits de paresse,* [21] - *permission- théorique* Namun sebaliknya, apabila tetap bersama Therese, ia akan *mampu* mewujudkan cita-citanya untuk menjadi pengangguran [23]

(10) *Là, ils pouvaient se dévorer à l’aise, au fond de cette pièce humide, de cette sorte de caveau que la lampe éclairait de leurs jaunâtres.* [21] - *permission materielle* Disana mereka *bisa* menguliti satu sama lain dengan mudah, di tengah-tengah ruangan yang lembab dan mirip gudang bawah tanah ini, di mana lampu menyorotkan sinarnya yang kekuningan. [23].

The following utterances (11), (12) and (13) contain the *permission materielle*. The physical permission source of utterance (11) is “*para tukang ngomel*” (the finicals). The source in utterance (12) is “*penempatan potret perwira pendek bermata jernih di atas dipanku*” (the portrait of a clear-eyed short officer on my bed), while in utterance (13) is “*jawaban singkat*” which shows that the agent can do anything up to him.

(11) “*C’était le Paradis. Chaque matin, je m’éveillais dans une stupeur de joie, admirant la chance folle qui m’avait fait naître dans la famille la plus unie, dans le plus beau pays du monde. Les mécontents me scandalisaient : de quoi **pouvaient**- ils se plaindre? C’étaient des mutins.*” [20] – *Permission matérielle* ‘Itulah sorga. Setiap pagi, aku bangun dengan kebahagiaan yang membingungkan, mengagumi kemujuran nasib yang telah membuatku lahir di tengah keluarga yang paling bersatu, di negara yang paling indah diseluruh dunia. Para tukang ‘ngomel’ mengangguku: apa gerangan yang *dapat* mereka keluhkan? Mereka pembangkang.’ [22]

(12) “*Pendant plusieurs années, j’ai pu voir ,au – dessus de mon lit, le portrait d’un petit officier aux yeux candides , au crâne rond et dégarni ,avec de fortes moustaches*” [20] – *Permission matérielle* ‘Selama beberapa tahun, aku memang sempat melihat, di atas dipanku, terpajang potret seorang perwira pendek bermata jernih, dengan kepala bundar dan botak dilengkapi kumis tebal.’ [22]

(13) *Lui répondit, en quatre lignes, qu’il pouvait se marier et se faire pendre, s’il voulait ;* [21] – *permission matérielle* Menjawab dengan singkat bahwa Laurent bisa menikah atau melakukan apa pun, terserah kepadanya. [23]

The utterances (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19) are epistemic modality. The epistemic modals in utterances (14), (15) and (16) is the verb *pouvoir* in the indicative form of *imparfait*, while in utterances (17), (18), (19) is the verb *pouvoir* in the form of *–Rais*. The epistemic modality presented is varies and can combine with each other [19], and can be examined by *de l’être* modality which its proposition may be correct [12].

(14) “*Le chrétien pouvait déserté la Messe et marier religieusement ses enfants, sourire des <<bondieuseries>> de Saint-Sulpice et verse des larmes en écoutant la Marce nuptiale de Longherin.*” [20] – *Éventualité* ‘Orang Kristen boleh saja tidak mengikuti misa namun mengawinkan anaknya di gereja, boleh saja menyindir pernik-pernik keagamaan gaya Saint-Sulpice namun meneteskan air mata setiap mendengarkan *Marce Nuptiale de Lohengrin*.’ [22]

(15) “*Camille pouvait revenir, l’occasion ne se représenterait peut-être plus.*” [21] – *éventualité* ‘Camille mungkin akan pulang dan kesempatan itu mungkin takkan pernah datang lagi.’ [23]

(16) *Cette pensée, cette supposition que le noyé pouvait venir leur tirer les pieds, faisait dresser les cheveux de Laurent.* [21] – *éventualité* Bayangan itu, gagasan bahwa pria yang tenggelam itu mungkin datang dan menarik kaki-kaki mereka, membuat bulu kuduk Laurent berdiri tegak. [23]

(17) *elle se demanda ce qu’elle pourrait bien faire pour la guérir de ses désespoirs muets.* [21] – *éventualité* Ia bertanya-tanya dalam hati, apa yang bisa dilakukannya guna menyembuhkan perasaan putus asa yang terpendam itu. [23]

(18) *Il restait pendant une demi-heure, sur le trottoir de la rue Mazarine, à se consulter, à hésiter sur les distractions qu’il pourrait prendre.* [21] - *éventualité*

Ia menghabiskan waktu setengah jam dengan berjalan-jalan di sepanjang trotoar Rue Mazarine, ragu-ragu di antara berbagai bentuk hiburan yang bisa dipilihnya. [23]

(19) “*J’ai laissé derrière moi un jeune mort qui n’eut pas le temps d’être mon père et qui pourrait être,*

aujourd'hui, mon fils fut-ce un mal ou un bien? [20] – *Éventualité* 'Di belakangku telah aku meninggalkan seorang yang mati muda dan tidak diberi waktu menjadi ayahku, dan jika dilihat umurnya ,sekarang dia *dapat dianggap* sebagai anakku.' [22]

The three utterances which use the *-rais* form are utterances (17) and (18) which use “*bisa*” (can) as the equivalent of *plurrait*, but utterance (19) *pourrait* can equal as “*dapat dianggap*” (may be considered as).

The analysis of *pouvoir* equivalent which the derivatives lexemes shown above including *peut* (3x), *peux* (1x), *pouvais* (1x), *pouvait* (8x), *pouvaient* (2x), *pourrait* (3x), *ai pu* (1x) shows that the equivalent lexemes in Indonesian are not the derivatives of a verb, but instead are the synonyms which are “*bisa*” (can) (6x), “*dapat*” (can or may) (4x), “*boleh saja*” (may) (2x), “*bisa saja*” (may) (1x), “*mampu*” (able) (1x), “*bakal*” (will) (1x), “*sempat*” (had) (1x), “*mungkin*” (may be) (2x), “*dapat dianggap*” (can be considered as) (1x).

4.1.2 Analysis of *devoir* polysemy

As previously stated, the verb *devoir* are the modifier for both *radicale* modality and epistemic modality. *Radicale* modality consists of *obligation théorique*, which is the theoretical obligation because of someone, *auto-obligation* which is self-reliance and *obligation materielle* which is the physical obligation. Epistemic modality is a *de l'être* modality which consists of *probabilité* modality and *alethicité* modality.

The following utterances are analyzed based on the modality modifier that has been described.

Utterance (1) contains *obligation théorique* because a worker “*seorang pegawai*” and “*Michaud Senior*” should become the witnesses because of *Il* = him (“*dia*”). Meanwhile, utterances (3) and (4) contain *auto-obligation* which is *Il* himself, and the character “*kau*” in utterance (4). Therefore, utterances (1) to (4) contain *radicale* modality.

Utterance (2) contains *obligation materielle* shown by the painting available in the physical condition.

(1) *Il prit en passant un employé du chemin de fer d'Orléans et le vieux Michaud, qui devaient lui servir de témoins.* [21] – obligation théorique

Dalam perjalanan, ia menjemput seorang pegawai Perusahaan Kereta Api Orleans dan Michaud Senior yang akan menjadi saksi-saksinya. [23]

(2) *Oui, tu sais, la peinture que tu as faite. Ma tante devait le prendre chez elle, à partir d'aujourd'hui. Elle aura oublié de le décrocher.* [21] – obligation materielle

“Ya, kau tau, lukisan hasil karyamu. Bibiku *bermaksud* memindahkannya ke kamar tidurnya sendiri mulai hari ini. Dia pasti lupa menurukannya. [23]

(3) *Il devait gagner son pain, il ne pouvait se faire mettre à la porte.* [21] auto-obligation

Bagaimanapun, ia *harus* mencari nafkah dan tak mungkin kehilangan pekerjaan. [23]

(4) “*Vous avez un immense défaut qui vous fermera toutes les portes : vous ne pouvez causer deux minutes avec un imbécil sans lui faire comprendre qu’il est un imbécil.*» Cela **doit** être ; [21] – Obligation matérielle

“Kau mempunyai satu kekurangan besar yang akan menutup setiap pintu untukmu : kau tak bisa berbicara selama dua menit kepada seorang dungu tanpa memberitahu dirinya bahwa dia dungu.” Hal ini *tak bisa* dielakkan. [23]

Utterances (7) and (8) contain *certitude*. *Certitude* and *aléthicité* are the parts of alethic modality, while *probabilité* is epistemic modality. The difference is that alethic modality is *veridicible* the epistemic modality is *non veridicible* but *montrable*. Utterances (5) and (6) contain *probabilité* while utterance (11) contains *aléthicité* ‘obligation’.

(5) *On entendait, derrière l’une des îles, les chants adoucis d’une équipe de canotiers qui devaient remonter la Seine.*[21] – probabilité

Dari belakang salah satu terowongan seperti ini, kau bisa mendengar suara lirih nyanyian orang-orang yang berpesta dalam sebuah perahu yang *kemungkinan besar* baru kembali dari menyusuri Sungai Seine. [23] – probabilité

(6) *Un dimanche, Camille, Thérèse et Laurent partirent pour Saint-Ouen vers onze heures, après le déjeuner. La partie était projetée depuis longtemps, et devait être la dernière de la saison.* [21] probabilité

Suatu hari minggu, Camille, Therese, dan Laurent berangkat menuju Saint-Ouen sekitar pukul sebelas, setelah makan siang. Mereka sudah merencanakan perjalanan tersebut lama sekali, dan *ini akan* menjadi perjalanan mereka yang terakhir di musim itu. [23]

(7) *Qui sait à quoi elle peut penser toute seul... Il doit se passer quelque drame cruel au fond de cette morte.* [21] certitude

“Siapa bisa menebak apa yang melintas di dalam pikirannya? Sebuah drama keji *pasti* sedang berlangsung di dalam sosok mayat ini. [23]

(8) *Une impatience sourde avait dû les dévorer pendant toute la soirée* [21] - certitude

Mereka *pasti* menderita karena merasa gemas dan tak sabar sepanjang malam. [23]

(9) *J’aurais dû sauver son mari de tes mains.* [21] – *aléthicité* Aku *seharusnya* menyelamatkan suamiku dari tanganmu. [23]

4.1.3 The analysis of the polysemy equivalent of verb *pouvoir* in Indonesian

As what has been previously described in C.1.1, the derivatives lexeme of verb *pouvoir* which are the conjugation of that verb are equal with the lexemes which are not the derivatives of a verb but are the lexemes which are synonyms. Data in C.1.1 shows that the lexeme “*bisa*” (can) are used the most frequently, therefore most of the following utterances are those which contain the lexeme of word “*bisa*” (can).

In the following analysis, the intended equivalent of verb *pouvoir* is the lexeme “*bisa*” (can) which begins with the *radicale* and epistemic modality.

Radicale modality is a *du faire* modality which is oriented towards the actor or *agent* and is *intra-prédicative*, which can be formulated as follows:

du faire modality : *Sujet-Possibilité/-Verbe*

“ *Le sujet a la possibilité/ de faire l'action exprimer par le predicat verbal*”

The *du faire* modality consists of *permission théorique* ‘somebody’s permission’, *auto-permission* ‘the subject’s ability’ dan *permission materielle* ‘possible physical condition’. Meanwhile, the epistemic modality is an extra – *prédicative de l'être* modality which can be formulated as follows:

Modalitas *de l'être* : Possibilité → [*sujet – verbe*]

“ La proposition P peut être vraie” [19;3,11,12]

Based on the parameter above, the analysis of the following utterances consists of: zero *permission théorique*, three *auto-permission* shown in utterances (1), (5), (6), three *permission materielle* shown in utterances (2), (10), (11), and five *éventualité* shown in utterances (3), (4), (7), (8), (9).

(1) Dia tahu aku selalu punya usul, yang dengan segala alasan, *bisa* kubatalkan esoknya. [24] - *Auto-permission*

“*Elle savait que j'avais toujours des propositions que, pour toutes sortes de raison je **pouvais** abandonner le lendemain* ” [26]

(2) “Mana aku *bisa* pulang dengan bau macam ini,” [24] - *permission materielle*

“ *Comment **pourrais-je** rentrer avec un parfumpareil ?* ”[26]

(3) Aku kira esok aku sudah *bisa* ke kantor lagi. [24] – *éventualité*

“*Je me dis que je **pourrais** retourner au bureau le lendemain.*” [26]

(4) Sebetulnya aku *bisa* bilang tidak, tetapi kukira itu banyak benarnya [24] – *éventualité*

“*Je pourrais te dire non, bien sûr, mais je crois qu’il y a beaucoup de vrai dans ce que tu dis*”. [26]

(5) “Lu *bisa* setia?” [24] - *Auto-permission*

“*Tu peux être fidèle ?*”. [26]

(6) "Oh, tidak. Aku sudah besar sekarang, *bisa* membalas memukul dia." [25] – *auto- permission*

« *Mais non. Je suis grand maintenant et je peux la frapper en retour* » [27]

(7) Kamu tidak akan *mungkin* bisa tumbuh seperti anak-anak yang *bisa* kau lihat di jalan di Menteng atau Kebayoran...[24] – *éventualité*

Tu ne pourras pas grandir comme les enfants que tu vois dans les rues de Menteng ou de Kebayoran.” [26]

(8) Di sana kamu *bisa* minta apa saja. Disini tidak mungkin. [24] – *éventualité*

“*Là-bas, tu pourras demander n’importe quoi, ici non.*” (TL, 1992 : 110)

(9) Seandainya kau kurus atau berbadan langsing seperti Elsy, *tentu saja* semuanya pantas.[25] – *éventualité*

Si tu étais mince ou élancée comme Elsy, tout pourrait t’aller. [27]

(10) Satu di antara kesempatan-kesempatan yang demikian jarang buat kami *bisa* berkumpul. [25] - *permission materielle*

C’était une des rares occasions où nous pouvions nous réunir. [27]

(11) Bekerja sebagai pramugari udara *tampak* megah dan beruang . [25] – *permission materielle*

Travailler comme une hôtesse de l’air peut paraître merveilleux et lucratif [27]

4.1.4 The analysis of the polysemy equivalent of verb *devoir* in Indonesian

The equivalent of verb *devoir* has its derivative lexemes which are *devait* (3x), *devaient* (2x), *doit* (2x), *avait dû* (1x), *aurait dû* (1x). As in C.1.2., the verb *devoir* has the equivalent lexeme in Indonesian which is not only the derivative of one verb but also varies, they are: *akan* (will) (2x), *bermaksud* (meant to) (1x), *harus* (have to) (1x), *tak bisa* (cannot) (1x), *kemungkinan besar* (possibility) (1x), *pasti* (must have) (2x), *seharusnya* (ought to) (1x).

These below utterances give the example of the use of the equivalent of lexeme *devoir* in Indonesian, they are: *harus* (have to), *mau* (could), *pasti* (must have), and *seharusnya* (ought to).

The analysis of the polysemy equivalent of verb *devoir* in Indonesian uses *radicale* and epistemic modality. [12] stated that *radicale* modality consists of *obligation théorique* (theoretical obligation), *auto-obligation* (auto obligation), and *obligation matérielle* (physical obligation) while epistemic modality consists of *probabilité* (probability) and *alethicité* modality.

The result of the analysis shows the utterances stated in (1) and (2) have *obligation matérielle* meaning, other utterances as in (3) and (4) have *obligation théorique* meaning, the utterances as in (5) and (6) have *auto-obligation* meaning, another utterance stated in (7) has *alethicité* meaning, the (8) and (9) utterances have *certitude* meaning, and the utterances as in (10) and (11) have *probabilité* meaning.

(1) Ia *harus* hidup kembali dari nol. Ia harus melihat lebih teliti lagi bagaimana bentuk jempolnya dan beberapa kerut-merut di atas sikunya. [24] –*obligation matérielle*

“Il **devait** recommencer à vivre à partir de zéro. Il lui fallait examiner avec plus d’attention la forme de son pouce et le nombre des rides sur son coude” [26]

(2) Kami *harus* berurusan lebih banyak untuk keperluan tersebut. [25] - *obligation matérielle*

Nous dûmes contribuer à ce supplément de dépense [27]

(3) Dengan terharu ku dengar lagi ayah mengulangi segala sesuatu yang *harus* kuserjakan di Perwakilan. [25] - *obligation théorique*

Surprise j’entendis encore mon père me dire ce que je devais faire à la légation. [27]

(4) "ya, tapi seperti katamu, aku *harus* menunggu hingga salah seorang dari mereka menunjukkan sikap yang tegas." [25] -*obligation théorique*

« *Oui, mais comme tu dis, je dois attendre que quelqu’un parmi ceux-ci manifeste un véritable engouement.* » [27]

(5) Aku juga *harus* berhati dan berpikiran luas. Puas akan apa yang telah kuterima. [25] - *auto-obligation*

Je devais donc avoir un cœur et des pensées aussi vastes. Je devais me contenter de ce que je recevrai. [27]

(6) “Kita *harus* punya nyali,”katakau membalas bisiknya. [24] - *auto-obligation*

“ *Nous devons être courageux, murmurai-je à mon tour*” [26]

(7) “Tapi besok gua *mau* pulang.” [24]- *aléthicité*

“*Mais demain, je dois partir.*” [26]

(8) Semuanya *harus* dilayani dengan serius, bijaksana, rendah hati dan segala macam basa-basi. [24] - *aléthicité*

“*tout devait se faire avec sérieux, sagesse, modestie et avec toutes sortes de salamalecs.*” [26]

(9) Aku segera memutar otak, untuk mendapatkan sebuaah jawaban yang kira-kira diinginkannya. *Pasti* ada suatu yang istimewa yang barangkali sudah mengganggu pikirannya di saat tidak sibuk nyuntik-nyuntik orang. [24] – *certitudé*

“*Je me malmenai les méninges, à la recherche d’une réponse qui pût le satisfaire. Il devait y avoir quelque chose d’exceptionnel qui le troublait, lorsqu’il n’était pas en train de piquer les fesses des gens.*” [26]

(10) *Rupanya* aku benar-benar mabok semalam [24] – *probabilité*

“*Je devais être vraiment ivre, la veille.*” [26]

(11) *Seharusnya* kau bersikap baik dengan yang membagi rumah-rumah itu. [25] – *probabilité*

Tu dois être en bons termes avec ceux qui répartissent ces logements. [27]

4.2 The data analysis of the synonym verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir*

4.2.1 The analysis of the synonym verb *pouvoir*

The verb *pouvoir* has the synonym with other verbs, they are : *savoir, avoir la permission, être capable de, être possible...*

These synonymous verbs *je savais lire, j’étais fort capable, and j’avais alors la permission,* are each equivalent to the verb *bisa* (can).

(1) “*Quand le dernière fut tournée, je savais lire.*” [20]

“Ketika halaman terakhir sudah habis, aku sudah bisa membaca.” [22]

As in (1), the utterance *je savais lire, savais* can be substituted with the verb *pouvais* → *je pouvais lire*. However, in certain context, the substitution of the verb is not accepted, for example: *je savais son adresse* → **je pouvais son adresse*.

(2) “*ces bourgeois modestes et fierst jugeaient le beauté au dessus de leurs moyens ou au-dessous de*

leur condition : ils **la permettaient** aux marquises et aux putains.” [20]

“keluarga borjuis kecil dan angkuh itu memandang kecantikan sebagai sesuatu yang terlalu mahal, sekaligus di bawah kondisi sosialnya : kecantikan hanya *diperbolehkan* bagi para wanita ningrat atau lonte .”[22]

The utterance stated in (2) *ils la permettaient aux marquises et aux putains* comes from *permettre quelque chose à quelqu'un* which means to give permission to someone. [11] ‘*ils la permettaient aux marquises et aux putains*’ can be substituted with *pouvoir* and becomes: *Les marquises et les putains peuvent l'utiliser*. (The aristocratic women or the sex workers can use it).

(3) “*Naturellement j'étais fort capable, quand on m'interrogeait, de faire connaître mes préférences.*” [20]

“Bila ditanya, tentu saja, akupun *akan bisa* mengungkapkan apa kesukaanku, dan bahkan mengatakannya dengan jelas.” [22]

Moreover, the utterance shown in (3)*J'étais capable*..... can be substituted with the verb *pouvais* → *Je pouvais*.... Otherwise, when using the word *fortement*, *j'étais fort capable* can be substituted with the verb *pouvais* → *Je pouvais fortement*.

(4) “*J'avais alors la permission de me retourner sur le côté droit, elle s'en allait, je pouvais dormir tranquille.*” [20]

“Barulah *aku bisa* menghadap ke kanan, dia pun pergi dan aku dapat tidur tenang.” [22]

As in (4), the utterance *J'avais alors la permission de me retourner ...* the *avais la permission* can be substituted with the verb *pouvais* → *Je pouvais alors me retourner*.

(5) *C'est possible, reprit-il tranquillement, cela m'est égal, je veux de l'argent.* [21]

Itu *mungkin* benar, sahut Laurent dengan tenang. Aku tak peduli. Aku mau uang. [23]

And as in (5), the utterance *c'est possible, reprit-il*..... can be substituted with the verb *pouvoir* in form of –*rais* → *Je pourrais, reprit-il*.

4.2.2 The analysis of the synonym of verb *devoir*

The verb *devoir* is synonymous with other verbs , they are: *falloir, être obligé de, avoir besoin de*. These utterances will show the use of the synonym of verb *devoir*:

(1) *J'ai besoin de croire que la police est bien faite et que je ne coudoyerai jamais un meurtrier sur un trottoir.* [21]

Aku *harus* percaya bahwa kepolisian bekerja dengan baik dan aku tidak pernah harus berhadap-hadapan dengan seorang pembunuh di jalan-jalan. [23]

(2) “*Horace, j’étais obligé de me faire violence pour ne pas cracher sur la gravure qui le montrait casqué, l’épée nue, courant après la pauvre Camille.*” [20] ‘Aku betul-betul *harus* mengontrol diri agar tidak meludahi etsa yang memperlihatkan sang Horace, dengan topi satria Yunani dan pedangnya yang terhunus, sedang menejar Camille yang malang [22].

(3) *C’est lui, il faut que ce soit lui par la raison qu’aucune autre explication ne peut satisfaire.* [20]

Pasti si gila, bahkan *harus* betul-betul dia, karena tidak ada sebab lain yang masuk akal. [22]

4.2.3 The analysis of the synonym of verb *pouvoir* in Indonesian

The utterances as in (1) and (2) use the verb *arriver à* as the equivalent of verb *bisa* (can) which can be substituted with the verb *pouvoir*. As in (1), the utterance *vous arriverez...* → *vous pourriez*, and the utterance shown in (2) *arriverais ... -je* → *je pourrais*. Each of them is the equivalent of verb *bisa* (can).

(1) Kalau anaknya lelaki mungkin kalian *bisa* kerja sama, tapi tak dapat dihindari bahwa kau akan menjadi juru asuh. [24]

“*Si elle a un fils, vous arriverez peut-être à vous entendre, mais tu seras automatiquement transformée en compagne de jeu.*” [26]

(2) Aku pergi ke kamar kecil. Di sana mungkin aku *bisa* memperoleh sedikit keringat. [24]

“*Je me rendis aux toilettes –peut-être, là, arriverais-je à transpirer un peu.*” [26]

The utterance shown in (3) *Il nous permet de devenir audacieux* (She always makes us proud) is equal to *il nous permettra de devenir audacieux* which can be substituted with *il pourra nous faire devenir audacieux* which means *permettre à quelqu’un de faire quelque chose* and is synonymous with *donner la permission à quelque’un de faire quelque chose = la permission théorique du verbe pouvoir*.

(3) Ia selalu *bisa* membuat kita merasa bangga. Ini menolong kita untuk menjadi manusia yang bernyali. Ia akan memberikan kau teman bermain, tempat mengeluh, membagi kasih sayangmu yang terlalu bertumpuk kepadaku sehingga kau dapat melihatku dengan sedikit jelas tidak terlalu mendewa-dewakan seperti sekarang. [24]

“*Nous permettra de devenir audacieux .Elle sera pour toi une compagne de jeu et une confidente, elle partagera ton amour excessif pour moi, si bien que tu me regarderas plus lucidement, tu ne me vénéreras plus comme aujourd’hui*”. [26]

As the utterances stated in (4) and (5), the *possible* lexeme is as the equivalent of lexeme *bisa* (can) and

possible (possible) which is equal to the verb *pouvoir*. As in (4), the phrase *si possible* can be substituted with the verb *pouvoir* → *Me marier, si possible, avoir des enfants* → *Me marier, Si je peux, avoir des enfants*. And as in (5), the utterance *Et comment cela sera – t – il possible?* can be substituted with the verb *pouvoir* → *Et comment cela, peut-on le faire?*

(4) Kalau *bisa* mendapat keturunan [24]

“*Me remarier et, si possible, avoir des enfants.*” [26]

(5) “Bagaimana itu *possible*?!” pancingku. [24]

“*Et comment cela sera-t-il possible? l’invitai-je à poursuivre.*” [26]

4.2.4 The analysis of the synonym of verb *devoir* in Indonesian

The utterances shown in (1), (2) and (3) use the lexeme *harus* (have to). In France, the equivalent of lexeme *harus* (have to) can be formed using the verb *falloir* in form of *-rais* and *imperatif*. Each of those utterances can be substituted with the verb *devoir* which then results to: ...“*avec lesquels il faudrait partager l’avenir*”, → “*avec lesquels je devrais partager l’avenir*” (with whom I ought to share the future). “*Il me faudrait abandonner mes yeux...*” → “*Je devrais abandonner mes yeux...*” (I have to stop my hobby)...”; and “*Il fallait que je rentre m’occuper de tout*” → “*Je devais rentrer m’occuper de tout*” (I have to go home to take care of everything).

(1) Aku *harus* pulang menyelesaikan semuanya, termasuk melanjutkan tugasnya untuk melayani tugas –tugas tetek bengkek keluarga.’ [24]

“*Il fallait que je rentre m’occuper de tout, y compris prendre en charge à sa place tous les soucis familiaux*”. [26]

(2) ‘Anak- anak akan lahir, hari depan *harus* dibagi dengan mereka.’ [24]

“*Des enfants naîtraient, avec lesquels il faudrait partager l’avenir*”. [26]

(3) ‘Kegemaran yang bersifat hobi *harus* segera disinghiri, karena hidup adalah untuk mencari makan dan menyimpan uang.’ [24]

“*Il me faudrait abandonner mes jeux et mes passe-temps, car l’existence est faite pour gagner sa vie et faire des économies.*” [26]

As in (4), the lexeme *terpaksa* (forced) has the equivalent with verb *être obligé de* in the *passé simple*. The utterance shown in (4) can be substituted with the verb *devoir* in form of *passé simple* which then results to: ... “*il fut bien obligé de m’obeir*”, ... “*il dut m’obeir*”, ... (He was obliged to obey me).

(4) 'Ia terpaksa turut mendengar beritaan itu.' [24]

"ce matin, mais il fut bien **obligé de m'obéir**." [26]

As in (5), the lexeme *wajib* (have to) has the equivalent with verb *avoir le devoir de* in form of giving message. The utterance as in (5) can be substituted with the verb *devoir* and results to : "Un père a le *devoir de nourrir ses enfants*" → "Un père doit *nourrir ses enfants*", (A father has a duty to feed his children).

(5) 'Seorang bapak *wajib* memberi nafkah pada anaknya!'. [24]

"Un père a le *devoir de nourrir ses enfants*», hurlait-il" [26]

4.3 The data analysis of the antonym of verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir*

4.3.1 The antonym of verb *pouvoir*

The antonym of verb *pouvoir* can be formed by (1) using the negative form of verb *pouvoir* itself, (2) using the negative form of verbs which has the synonym with verb *pouvoir*, (3) using the bound morphemes *-im*, *-in*,... which has the negative meaning of the adjective synonym of verb *pouvoir*.

The utterances as in (1) and (2) are the negative form of the synonymous verbs *pouvoir*, they are *arriver à* and *savoir*.

(1) "Je **n'arrivais pas** à croire qu'on eût composé tout un livre pour y faire figurer cet épisode de notre vie profane qui sentait le savon et l'eau de Cologne." [20]

'Aku *tidak bisa* percaya bahwa sebuah buku khusus dibuat untuk bercerita soal hidup kami sehari-hari ,yang berbau sabun wangi dan cologne.' [22]

(2) "Je ne **savais pas** encore lire mais j'étais assez *snob* pour exiger d'avoir mes livres" [20]

'Meskipun *belum bisa* membaca, aku cukup *snob* untuk menuntut agar mempunyai buku-buku-ku sendiri.' [22]

The *-im* bound morpheme which has a negative meaning from the adjective synonym of verb *pouvoir* are given in the (3), (4), and (5) utterances.

(3) "Je me faisais *hideux* pour la rendre **impossible**, pour renier les hommes et pour qu'ils me reniassent." [20]

"Aku menjadikan diriku semakin buruk supaya rasa hina itu semakin *mustahil*. Itu semua untuk menolak manusia, dan ditolak oleh manusia." [22]

(4) “*Le monde était la proie du Mal; un seul salut: mourir à soi-même, à la Terre, contempler du fond d’un naufrage les impossibles Idées*” [20]

‘Dunia dimangsa oleh Iblis; satu-satunya jalan keluar adalah menemukan keadaan “mati”. Mati untuk diri sendiri, mati untuk dunia, agar dari kedalaman tempat kita tenggelam, kita bisa memandang dunia *Ide-Ide yang tak tergapai* itu.’ [22]

(5) *Thérèse, roide, immobile, la tête un peu renversée, attendait.* [21]

Theres, yang kaku dan *tak bergerak-gerak*, memiringkan kepalanya sedikit dan menunggu. [23]

Another form of bound morpheme which has a negative meaning is *-in*. The examples of this bound morpheme are given in the (7), (8), and (9) utterances below.

(6) “*J’écrirais sur Aurillac et sur ses statues, consciencieusement. Incapable de haine, je ne viserais qu’à réconcilier, qu’à servir.*” [20]

“Aku akan seperti itu. Maka bolehlah, bolehlah, akan aku menulis dengan tekun riwayat kota Aurillac dan patung-patungnya. *Tak tersentuh kebencian*, akan aku berusaha merukunkan orang, menyumbangkan jasa baik.” [22]

(7) *Ce moment-ci est hors programme, extrait du temps commun, mis à part, incomparable, immobile, rien n’en sortira ce soir ni plus tard; Aurillac ignorera toujours cette éternité trouble.* [20]

Saat ini tidak termasuk waktu hadir, detik – detik ini ada diluar waktu biasa, berdiri sendiri, *tak tertandingi*, diam, tidak akan berakibat apa – apa, baik pada malam ini maupun dikemudian hari: kota Aurillac tidak pernah akan tahu keabadian yang tanggung ini. [22]

(8) *Un effroi d’enfant, inexplicable, imprévu, lui fit craindre de trouver un homme caché dans sa mansarde.* [21]

Perasaan ngeri yang *tak dapat dijelaskan* dan kekanak-kanakan membuat langkahnya terasa berat, seolah-olah ia khawatir ada seseorang yang sedang bersembunyi di dalam selokan untuk menyergapnya. [23]

4.3.2 The analysis of the antonym of verb *pouvoir* in Indonesian

The utterance as in (1) aku tak dapat menemukan.... (I cannot find....) has its equivalent with “il me fut impossible de trouver....”. The utterance as in (2) tidak bisa, besok sore saja datang (It is impossible to come today, please come tomorrow evening) has its equivalent with “c’est impossible, venez demain soir”.

(1) Aku berusaha, tetapi dengan agak malu harus kuakui aku *tak dapat* menemukan apa kira-kira yang akan bisa menggembarakan hatinya. [24]

“J’eus beau chercher, je dois avouer à ma honte qu’il me fut **impossible** de trouver ce qui pourrait bien lui faire plaisir.” [26]

(2) *Tidak bisa, besok sore saja datang!*” [24]

“C’est **impossible**, venez demain soir!” [26]

The equivalent of verb *tidak bisa* (cannot) as in the utterances shown in (3) and (4) is the adjective form which has negative meaning with the bound morpheme *-in* as in *capable*.

(3) Aku menanyakan ke bagian penerima tamu siapa mereka. Tarno, pegawai penerima tamu *tidak (bisa)* memberikan keterangan yang membantu. [24]

“Je demandai à la réception de qui il s’agissait, mais Tarno, l’employé, fut **incapable** de m’éclairer.” [26]

(4) Aku meluncur ke bawah, *tidak bisa* mengendalikan diri. [24]

“Je fus précipité vers le bas, **incapable** de contrôler ma course” [26]

The equivalent of verb *tidak bisa* (cannot) is *capable* which is the negative form of the adjective synonym *pouvoir* as shown in the utterances in (5) and (6).

(5) Ke sinilah aku biasa menyelesaikan dan melarikan setiap persoalan yang *tak bisa* kuhadapi sendiri. [24]

“C’est ici que je venais résoudre par la fuite les problèmes que je n’étais **pas capable** d’affronter.” [26]

(6) Duduk merokok. Aku berpikir: apa sebab kita ini *tidak bisa* menahan lama-lama. [24]

“Pourquoi, me demandais-je, ne sommes-nous **pas capables** de tenir longtemps? ” [26]

The bound morpheme *-in* as in (7) *incontrollable* is also equivalent with the verb *tidak bisa menahan*. In line with that, the equivalent of verb *tidak bisa dihitung* is *innombrable* as shown in (8).

(7) Aku mendadak *tak bisa menahan* ketawa Bagaimana mungkin Rosa yang hidup dalam lamunan itu dikenal oleh orang lain. [24]

“Je fus pris soudainement d’un fou rire **incontrôlable**. Comment se pouvait-il que quelqu’un d’autre connût Rosa-la-fictive ? ” [26]

(8) “Inilah saat untuk membuktikan bahwa dari begitu banyak berita dalam koran yang *tidak bisa dihitung* tiap harinya [24]

“C’est la moment de prouver que, des **innombrables** nouvelles publiées chaque jour, la seul importante est celle qui nous concerne, dit-elle encore.” [26]

4.3.3 The analysis of the antonym of verb *devoir*

The antonym of verb *devoir* can only be formed by using the negative form *ne..... pas*, such as *ne pas devoir*, *ne pas falloir*, *ne pas avoir le droit de*. These below utterances are the examples of verb in negative form:

The utterances as in (1) and (4) use the negative form of *tidak bisa* (cannot), whereas in (3), it uses another lexeme form *janganlah* (do not). However, the negative form in France is not equal to the negative form in Indonesian.

(1) *Comment ne pas souscrire au jugement de ma grand-mère : « L’Alsace ne lui vaut rien; il **ne devrait pas** y retourner si souvent » ?* [20]

Maka bagaimana mungkin membantah kesimpulan nenekku : “Alsace memang cocok buat dia; kita *tidak harus* sesering ini berkunjungan?” [22]

(2) *J’écoutais, je comprenais, j’approuvais, je trouvais ces propos rassurants et n’avais pas tort puisqu’ils visaient à rassurer : rien n’est sans remède_ et, dans le fond, rien ne bouge, les vaines agitations de la surface **ne doivent pas** nous cacher le calme mortuaire qui est notre lot* [20]

Aku mendengarkan semuanya itu, mengerti, menyetujui, bahkan menganggap semua perkataan itu menenangkan, dan dalam hal ini aku tidak salah karena tujuannya memang untuk menenangkan : tidak ada yang tanpa obat dan pikirku tidak ada yang berubah. *Janganlah* riak-riak permukaan menutupi ketenangan maut: hakikat nasib kita semua. [22]

(3) *La marche funèbre de Chopin; **il n’en fallait** pas plus pour que ses pleurs mouillassent mes yeux.* [20]

Jiwa lagu pengantar pemakaman oleh Chopin. *Begitu aku mendengar lagu itu*, air mataku sudah berlinang [22]

(4) *Ce n’est pas vrai... C’est monstrueux ce que tu dis là... **Tu n’as pas le droit** de me reprocher ma faiblesse. Je puis dire, comme toi, qu’avant de te connaître, j’étais une honnête femme qui n’avait jamais fait de mal à personne.* [21]

Itu tidak benar! Apa yang kau katakan benar-benar tidak masuk akal! Kau sama sekali *tidak berhak* menyalahkan diriku dengan kelemaham-kelemahanku. Seperti kau, aku bisa berkata bahwa sebelum mengenal dirimu aku adalah wanita baik-baik dan tidak pernah mencelakai siapapun. [23]

4.3 Discussion

Conjugation gives the changes of verb infinitive *pouvoir* and *devoir* which are in form of lexeme or root of verbs with the bound morpheme in which through the additional of the bound morphemes to the root of verbs gives other forms of the lexeme. The combination of lexeme and bound morpheme is called monem. Monem is the smallest unit which has meaning. On the other hand, in another term, lexeme is a word or phrase which is the smallest meaningful unit [4]. This research will then use the term lexeme.

The derivative lexemes of verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* in form of *present*, *imparfait* and *-rais* are *peut*, *peux*, *pouvait*, *pouvaient*, *pourrait*, *devait*, *devaient*, *doit*, *avait du*. The lexemes are polysemy, synonym, and antonym. [28] states that the lexemes which are in form of *present* and *imparfait* are indicative mode while lexemes which are in form of *-rais* are morphologically. Besides, the latter has also lexical character polysemy.

The *pouvait* lexeme can express radical and epistemic modality and can also be stated in five different lexemes in Indonesian, which are: *dapat* (can) 'auto-permission', *boleh saja* (may) 'eventualité', *mungkin* (maybe) 'eventualité', *bisa* (can) 'auto-permission' and *mampu* (be able to) 'permission materielle'. On the other hand, the lexeme *bisa* (can) has five different derivative lexemes which are: *pouvait* 'auto-permission', *pourrait* 'eventualité', *peux* 'auto-permission', *pourras* 'eventualité' and *pouvion* 'permission materielle'.

The synonym of lexemes of verb *pouvoir* is *savais*, *est capable*, *avait la permission* and each of them is equivalent to the lexeme *bisa* (can). On the contrary, when the lexeme *bisa* (can) is equalized to French lexeme, unless when the lexeme *savait* is used, there are also other lexemes, which are: *arriverez*, *arrivais* and *savait*. So the lexemes *pouvait*, *pourrait*, *peux*, *pourras*, *pouvions*, *savais*, *est capable*, *avait la permission*, *arriverez*, *arrivais*, *savait* are equal to an Indonesian lexeme, *bisa* (can).

The antonym of the lexeme of verb *pouvoir* is in negative form *ne...pas* and the bound morphemes *-im*, *-in*. The examples of the negative form of verb *pouvoir* are *n'arrivais pas*, *impossible*, *incapable* which are also equivalent to *tidak bisa*, *tak tergapai*, *tak tersentuh*. On the other hand, the lexeme *impossible* is equal to *mustahil*, while the lexeme *immobile* is equivalent to *diam*. That means that the lexeme *mustahil* and *diam* do not use the negative form (*ne...pas*).

The derivative lexeme of verbs *devoir* *devait* can express radical modality, such as: *auto-obligation*, *obligation-materielle* and epistemic modality, such as: *certitude* and *probabilité*. The radical and epistemic modality have their equivalent which are: *harus* (have to), *bermaksud* (meant to), *pasti* (must have) and *akan* (will). Otherwise, the lexeme *harus* (have to) is equivalent to *devait*, *dûmes*, *devais*, *doit*, *devaient*, *devions*, *devons*. The synonym of lexemes of verb *devoir* is *ai besoin de*, *étais obligé de*, *il faut*, *ont le droit de* and they are also equivalent to *harus* (have to). Furthermore, if the lexeme *harus* (have to) is equalized to the French lexeme, the result will be: *il fallait*, *il faudrait*, *il me faudrait*. On the contrary, the antonym of derivative verb *devoir* is a negative form of *ne...pas*, such as: *ne devrait pas* 'tidak harus' (should not), *ne doivent pas* 'tidak harus' (do not have to).

5. Conclusion

- a. The analysis of the correlation of meaning of verb *pouvoir* and *devoir* and their equivalent concludes that the verbs *pouvoir* and *devoir* are derived from the lexemes *peut, peux, pouvait, pouvaient, pourrait, doit, doivent, devait, devaient aurait dû* which are equivalent to *dapat (can), bisa (can), mampu (be able to), mungkin (may), boleh saja (might), harus (have to), pasti (must have), pastilah (must have), mestinya (ought to), kemungkinan (possible)* and each of them is polysemy.
- b. The lexeme *bisa (can)* is commonly used as the derivative equivalent of verb *pouvoir* which is *pouvait, pourrais, peux, porras, pourrions*.
- c. The lexeme *harus (have to)* is the most used lexeme as the derivative equivalent of verb *devoir* which is *devait, dûmes, dois, devaient, devions, devons*.
- d. The synonym of lexeme *pouvoir* is *savais, est capable, avait la permission* and they have the same equivalent to the derivative lexeme of verb *pouvoir*: *peut, peux, pouvait, pourrait* that is lexeme *bisa (can)*.
- e. The synonym of lexeme *devoir* is *ai besoin de, était obligé de, il faut, ont le droit de* and they have the same equivalent to the derivative lexeme of verb *devoir*: *dois, devons, devais, devait, devions, devaient, dûmes* that is lexeme *harus (have to)*.
- f. The antonym of lexeme of verb *pouvoir* is marked by the use of negative form *ne...pas*, and the form *im- dan in-* for copule verb.
- g. The antonym of lexeme of verb *devoir* is only marked by using the negative form *ne...pas*.

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