

TEMPORAL DISTANCE SEMANTIC FUNCTION IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on temporal distance semantic function in Indonesian Language. The discussions of temporal distance semantic functions proposed by Haspelmath (1997). The data in this study are in the form of noun phrases that fill temporal adverbial functions (NP-based time adverbials) based on Haspelmath (1997). The data was collected from an Indonesian-language novel entitled "*Cantik Ini Luka*" by Eka Kurniawan (2002). The result shows that Indonesian has stressing which is '*sampai*' (which are categorized as verbs) to classify future distance semantic functions. However, in this study Indonesian has three stress to express future distances, namely prepositions '*hingga*' and '*sampai*', temporal lexicon, and expansion of noun phrases with the word '*yang*'.

Keywords: temporal distance semantic function, markedness, Indonesian language

I. INTRODUCTION

Time is a form of reality that is expressed in various ways in language. In the rules of language, the expression of time or temporality can be expressed by grammatical features and / or lexicon that states temporality. This also applies to the Indonesian language. Indonesian uses a number of lexicons to express temporal expressions. This is different from languages that are categorized as languages with a case system. Although each language has different rules, but every language has a temporal adverbial to express temporal expressions. Temporal adverbial in question is a noun phrase that functions as temporal adverbial.

Temporal adverbial marking in Indonesian is very varied in terms of its semantic meaning and function. The semantic function of each adverbial temporal has a distinctive classification and details that differ from one another. This research uses the theory of semantic function classification from Haspelmath (1997) to see the form of temporal adverbial marking based on its semantic function. The classification of Haspelmath (1997) itself consists of twenty-three classifications, but in this paper only one semantic function will be discussed, namely the temporal distance semantic function.

The expression of temporality in Indonesian has been reviewed and reviewed in terms of aspects and activities, when and pragmatics. Nurhayati (2001) examined the effect of verb morphological processes on activities in Indonesian. Morphological processes of verbs such as affixation and reduplication play an important role in identifying the types of situations brought about by verbs. The other research revealed by Nurhayati (2008) regarding the expression of temporality in terms of the finite clause in a fictional narrative text. This research focuses on the pragmatic aspects, namely the implicatir and expiklatur on the chronology of the course of an event. Another previous study was the study of Akil (2009) regarding the comparison of aspects, times, and time adverbs in English and Indonesian. This research is more directed at the process of language transfer or translation of grammatical features such as aspects, times and timeverages from English to Indonesian. Temporal adverbial and semantic functions in Indonesian have not been studied further.

The data in this study are in the form of noun phrases that fill temporal adverbial functions (NP-based time adverbials). The data was collected from an Indonesian-language novel entitled "*Cantik Ini Luka*" by Eka Kurniawan (2002). The marking of the temporal distance temporal function in noun phrases that function as temporal adverbial is the focus of this study.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 NP-based time Adverbials

Haspelmath (1997) has a special concept of noun phrases that fills the temporal adverbial function, or what is called NP-based time adverbials. The noun phrase in question is a group of words with a certain temporal marker. This phrase will indicate the location which is temporarily adverbial. The following is an example of NP-based time adverbials based on Haspelmath (1997) theory.

(2-1) I visited my uncle **in the spring**. (Haspelmath, 1997:6)

Looking at the example (2-1), the noun phrase filling the temporal adverbial function is 'in the spring'. The phrase is not categorized as a prepositional phrase in Haspelmath's theory (1997) but belongs to a noun phrase accompanied by a marker. The marker in question is the preposition in itself, as a pointer to the simultaneous location semantic function. Not all prepositions can be determined as markers on the noun phrases filling in temporal adverbial functions. The marker can be an expansion of noun phrases or verbs.

2.2 Temporal Adverbial Semantic Function

Haspelmath (1997) classifies temporal adverbial semantic functions into three main parts, namely Location in Time, Temporal Extent, and Miscellaneous. Location in Time consists of Simultaneous Location, Sequential Location, Sequential-Durative, and Temporal-Distance. The Semantic Temporal Extent function consists of Atelic Extent, Telic Extent, and Distance-Posterior. Miscellaneous consists of medial, apporximative, perdurative, purposive -extent, and regular recurrence. In brief, the overall classification of semantic functions can be seen in the following table.

Table 2.1 The Main Semantic Function of Temporal Adverbial

I	Time Location	Example in English
	Simultaneous Location a. Hour b. Day part c. Day d. Month e. Season f. Year g. Festival	<i>at five o'clock</i> <i>in the morning, at night</i> <i>on Tuesday, on the first day</i> <i>in February, Ø next Month</i> <i>in the summer, Ø last fall</i> <i>in 1962, Ø this year</i> <i>at Christmas, at easter, at Passover</i>
	Sequential Location a. Anterior b. Posterior	<i>before the meal</i> <i>after the war</i>
	Sequential-durative a. Anterior-durative b. Posterior-durative	<i>Till midnight</i> <i>Since the Middle Ages, from now on</i>
	Temporal Distance a. Distance-future b. Distance-past	<i>(I will return) in three weeks ('time)</i> <i>two hours ago</i>
II	Temporal Extent	
	a. Atelic extent b. Telic extent c. Distance-posterior	<i>for two months</i> <i>(I wrote the letter) in two hours</i> <i>(German) seit drei Jahren 'since three years ago'</i>

2.3 Semantic Function of Temporal Distance

The semantic function of temporal distance is divided into two groups, namely those related to utterance time and those not related to utterance time. The situation that is located in the semantic function of temporal distance is measured based on the reference point, both before and after the reference point. The semantic function of temporal distance related to speech time consists of future distance and past distance, while those not related to speech time are prospective distance and retrospective distance. In brief, the semantic function of temporal distance can be observed through the following time line.

(PICTURE)

The semantic function of temporal distance associated with speech time is divided into two, namely future distance and past distance. Both can be seen in the following example.

(2-2) Vivaldi lived **three centuries ago**. (Haspelmath, 1997:37)

(2-3) The conference will take place *in two weeks time*. (Haspelmath, 1997:37)

In contrast to the semantic functions of future distances and past distances measured from utterance time, the semantic fungsi of prospective and retrospective distances are reviewed based on the reference time points of the situation being located. This can be seen in the following example.

(2-4) Next year's elections are scheduled for September 29th. The election campaign will begin **two months before**. (Haspelmath, 1997:37)

(2-5) Our dog fell ill on our wedding day. **Three days later** she had to undergo hysterectomy surgery. (Haspelmath, 1997:37)

III. METHOD

Analysis of the data in this study used two methods, namely the method of agitation and the method of matching. Both of these methods are used together to find rules regarding temporal marking in Indonesian. Data will be analyzed through several stages according to data requirements. The method used in the first stage is the agih method followed by techniques for direct elements, change techniques, and reverse techniques. The matching method is used to determine the categories of noun phrases that function as fillers of the temporal adverbial function. After the method is carried out, the noun phrase in question will be classified based on the classification of semantic functions Haspelmath (1997).

IV. RESULT AND FINDING

The semantic function of temporal distance in Indonesian will be discussed as the semantic function of future distance, past distance, while the retrospective distance is not discussed further because it has similarities in marking with examples (4-1) and (4-2). In Indonesian, there is a temporal adverbial function that shows the temporal semantic function of the distance using the anterior and posterior markers. This can be seen in the following example.

(4-1) Sementara itu, *Ødua belas hari setelah kelahiran Nurul Aini*, sepupu yang lain dilahirkan. (Kurniawan, 2002:351)

(4-2) Kenyataannya ia begitu terkejut melihat itu semua meskipun *Ødua bulan sebelum itu* Kamerad Kliwon sudah mengatakannya, ... (Kurniawan, 2002:295)

Temporal distance semantic functions using anterior and posterior markers are present without markers. If temporal adverbial is present with anterior and posterior markers, no preceding markers are found. Further explanation regarding the sub-classification of temporal distance semantic functions is explained as follows.

4.1 Semantic Function of Stressing Distance-future in Indonesian

Semantic function of stressing distance-future in Indonesian is stressed with the word '*lagi*' and temporal lexicon which shows the meaning of the future. Fillers of temporal adverbial functions on the semantic functions of future distances are measured canonical time periods. Qualitative periods such as day sections and calendar units cannot fill temporal adverbial functions. The following is a semantic marking of future distance functions in Indonesian.

(4-3) "Mati sekarang atau *sepuluh tahun lagi* apa bedanya, Shodancho?"
(Kurniawan, 2002:374)

(4-4) "*Enam belas tahun yang akan datang*, Tuan Belanda itu akan bosan denganku." (Kurniawan, 2002:32)

(4-5) "*ØMinggu depan* kita langsung bergerak ke front."
(Kurniawan, 2002:159)

Examples (4-3) show that, the marker is behind the temporal adverbial function. Again, the semantic function of the distance-future always lies behind the temporal adverbial function. Different things are shown by examples (4-4) and (4-5). The semantic function of the distance-future in examples (4-4) is expressed by the noun phrase filler adverbial function, which is '*yang akan datang*'. The noun phrase boundary is an extension of

the noun phrase with the word 'yang'. The same thing is also seen in example (4-5), the limiting on the noun phrase filling the adverbial function already explains the future distance.

4.2 The Stressing of Semantics Function of Distance-past in Indonesian

The stressing in the semantic function of distance-future in Indonesian is not a preposition, but a noun phrase filler for the adverbial function. The same thing also happens with semantic functions distance-past that only measurable canonical time periods can fill temporal adverbial. The next discussion is the semantic function of distance-past in Indonesia

(4-6) Apa yang sedikit membuatnya lega adalah bahwa suaminya tak memperlakukannya sebagaimana *satu tahun yang lalu*. (Kurniawan, 2002:300)

The stressing of the semantic function distance-past in the example (4-6) is expressed by the language limitations of noun phrase 'yang lalu'. The verb 'lalu' on the language limitations has stated the activities that occurred in the past. If the noun phrase in example (4-6) is changed to '*satu tahun lalu*', then the meaning of the semantic function remains the same, only different in terms of form, namely the clause.

V. CONCLUSION

The marking of temporal distance semantic functions in Indonesian can be in the form of prepositions, expansion of noun phrases, and temporal lexicons. Things to note, when observing the semantic function of temporal distance is the utterance time and the reference time. The semantic function of distance-future and distance-past cannot be disclosed, if the location of the situation and the intended time unit are not related to utterance time. Speech time and reference time points are different things in this semantic function. In addition, based on Haspelmath (1997) research, Indonesian has stressing which is '*sampai*' (which are categorized as verbs) to classify future distance semantic functions. However, in this study Indonesian has three stress to express future distances, namely prepositions '*hingga*' and '*sampai*', temporal lexicon, and expansion of noun phrases with the word 'yang'.

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