

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a set of rules which is used in human as a tool of communication. To express our feeling, idea, emotion, attitudes, and experiences and share information with each other humans need language. Between language and people there is a close relationship because the development and growth of language walk together with the development of people's lives. Language as a means of communication is very important, so people have to master it. As human and technology grow, it is impossible to fulfill all human needs without interacting with other people that have different social conditions, cultures, and of course, language. People must learn not only their mother tongue, a language which only functions in the family or area where they live, but also an international language used in the international world, that is, English.

Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29) states that language is as the tool of communication that has the essential part in making communication. Furthermore, Vyvyan (2014:1) as cited in Pasaribu, Herman & Hutahean (2020:12) states that language is central to our lives, the cultural tool that arguably set us apart from other species, central in our life is communication with other people, to socialization with society, and culture.

House (2014:02) define translation as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is recontextualized in another language. Translation is now becoming an important issue in this globalization era. Without

a media of translation, people, especially for ones who do not have knowledge about certain foreign languages, may not be able to understand something written in it, and automatically they will not get the message of certain information. Bell, Munday and Hatim (2004:3) states that translation as a process focus on the role of the translator in taking the source text and turning it into a text in another language.

Generally, the translator tries to make a good translation in the translation process. That is why translation is needed. Translation is very crucial in the process of exchanging information. When we do translation, we should do it as clearly as possible and with the same meaning, in order to make the reader of the translated text understand what the information and messages is to deliver about.

In the early 1950s research on Machine Translation was necessarily modest in its aims (Hutchins, 1997). It is constrained by the limitation of hardware; especially by inadequate computer memories and slow access to storage, and the unavailability of high-level programming languages. As the technology develops, like computer technology, people can do their job easily and quickly since people are forced to and translation is not merely human jobs. Machine translation refers to fully automated software that can translate source content into target languages. Humans may use machine translation to help them render text and speech into another language, or the machine translation software may operate without human intervention. The inventions of machine translators are also people to do their translating activities easier and quicker. Machine Translation can help people to be able to finalize translating faster, although people cannot depend fully on the result of translation by a machine translator. A machine translator can help to

quicken translator performance in translating so that a translator can fulfill the work demand in a time facet without putting aside quality of translation. The very beginning idea of using computers to translate natural languages was first proposed in the 1940s, but the first investigation began in the 1950s. Many earlier researchers have assumed that machine translation would produce poor quality results that need human involvement in editing. Since the 1940s until now, many machine translators have been invented, for example, Systran, Logos, and Trancend which offer automatic translations.

The Machine Translation cannot fully take over the translation task given. There must be a human intervention to create an ideal translation. The intervention can be avoided if the machine translation System has unambiguously identified which words in the text are names. Since it is just a machine, many discrepancies can be found in the translation task using machine translator, if there is no human intervention. In this research the researcher used machine translations such as Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.

Blum-Kulka (1986:22) when the meaning of target language becomes deeper than source language, connected explicitly as lexically and grammatically, giving the text a dense, close texture as shift of cohesion, it means that the explicitness occurs in target language. In translation the translator will make necessary meaning adjustments to express the desire meaning of the source language shift define as the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Catford (1965:141) states that shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going

from the source language to the target language. It means some issues will occur in the process of translation in the target language that has different message or text in expressing will cause a shift. In translation the translator will make necessary meaning adjustments to express the desired meaning of the source language. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed that no languages are the same, the translator needs to be careful to maintain its meaning of source language into target language when shift occurs. By studying shifts of conjunction translation, the translator can design translation without changing the meaning of source language consider from its overt and covert relationship.

Cohesive Devices is a part of the area of discourse competence which links with linguistic competence and help to generate text. In order to translate source text to target text, the translator need to have good competencies on linguistic to achieve the nature of translation. Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) classified five types of cohesive devices, they are “Substitution, Ellipsis, Reference, Conjunction and Lexical Cohesion”. The types of cohesive devices above categorized into two major groups, they are grammatical and lexical. Halliday & Hasan (1976: 226) refer to the cohesive relation of conjunction in the following terms Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of their specific meanings; they are not primarily devices for reaching out into the preceding or following text, but they express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse.

Narrative is not simply about entertaining a reading audience, although it generally always does so (Knapp, 2005:220). The character can be a person, animal, plant or thing. It aims to entertain, to get and retain the attention of the

reader or listener of the story, to teach lesson, to explore social values and moral values. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process of narration. Narrative is description of events especially in a novel, fables or legend, etc, or a process of skill of feeling a story. The narrative talked about the event which happened in the past time. In generally the tense that is often used in narrative is past tense form. We can see it from the definition about past tense is a tense used to describe actions or events which took place in the past. The generic structure of narrative text consist of orientation sets the scene where and when the story happened and introduces the participants of the story: who and what is involved in the story. Complication tells the beginning of the problems which leads to the crisis (climax) of the main participants. Resolution the problem (the crisis) is resolved, either in a happy ending or in a sad (tragic) ending. Then re-orientation/coda this is a closing remark to the story, and it is optional. It consists of a moral lesson, advice or teaching from the writer.

Bernard in Syafitri et.al (2007:59) states that conjunctions are words which join other words or groups of words. Riyanto (2013:101) states a conjunction is a word that connect other words or group of words. It also may use to indicate the relationship between the ideas express in a clause and the ideas express in the rest of a sentence. The place of conjunction is usually said between grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. It is said as the item which expresses specific meanings which presuppose the occurrence of other elements in the discourse (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 226). Then McCarthy (1990:46) adds that a conjunction does presuppose a textual sequence, and indicate a link between

segments of the discourse. Halliday and Hasan (1976:238) classify the conjunctive relation into four relations: additive, adversative, causal and temporal. For this research the researcher used machines translation to translated the conjunction in English-Indonesian in narrative text with the tittle Pinocchio where: Source Text (ST), Target Text (TT), Machine Translation (MT), Machine Translation 1 (MT1) Google Translate, Machine Translation 2 (MT2) Ttalk, Machine Translation 3 (MT3) Yandex Translate, Microsoft Translation 4 (MT4) PONS Translate, Machine Translation 5 (MT5) Bing Microsoft Translate.

Table 1.1 Preliminary Research of Conjunction Shift by Machines Translation

ST	Instantly, Pinocchio's nose grew longer and longer and it meant that Pinocchio has lied.	
TT (MT1) Google Translate	Seketika hidung Pinokio bertambah etika dan etika, ø itu artinya Pinokio telah berbohong.	Implicitation
TT (MT2) Ttalk	Seketika hidung Pinokio bertambah panjang dan panjang, ø itu artinya Pinokio telah berbohong.	Implicitation
TT (MT3) Yandex Translate	Seketika hidung Pinokio tumbuh lebih lama dan lebih lama panjang, dan itu berarti bahwa Pinokio telah berbohong	No Shift

Based on the table of translation conjunction from English-Indonesia in narrative text the researcher found there is shift of conjunction from source text to target text using machines translation. The Researcher found Implicitation type of shift in the translation conjunction in narrative based on the table above, where the ST of the temporal conjunction ‘and’, there is a shift included in implicitation, namely the TT translated by MT1 and MT2, there is reduction of the meaning of the word ‘and’, while on MT3, MT4, MT5, there is a translation of the word ‘and’ accordance to the ST. In this case the researcher would like to conduct this research with the title “*Translation Shifts of Conjunction Found in Narrative Text*”

by Machines Translation” because after being researched the researcher is interested in examining the shifts that occur in translation conjunctions in English to Indonesia on narrative text using the machines translation. This research the researcher used the Halliday and Hasan theory of translation and conjunction cohesive devices as a theory, and Blum -Kulka theory about types of shift, this theory can help the researcher to found the shift in translation conjunction through machines translation.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

In the relation to the background that has been explained before, the researcher formulates the research problem as follow:

1. How the conjunction shifts in machines translation in translating narrative text?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objective of the research as follow:

1. To describe how the conjunction shifts in machines translation in translating narrative text.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) classify five types of cohesive devices, they are Substitution, Ellipsis, Reference, Conjunction and Lexical Cohesion. In this research the researcher focused on Conjunction. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:238) classify conjunction relation into four type, namely: Additive, Adversative, Causative, and Temporal. This research also discussed shift. Types of shift according to Blum-Kulka (1986) Cohesion shift can be occurred in the level of Explication, Implication and Meaning Change. This

research the researcher used five Machine Translation such as Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft translate. This research the researcher analysing translating conjunction in narrative text English-Indonesia.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

Based on the explanation above, this study has some benefits as theoretically and practically presented below:

1. Theoretically

a) For the readers

For the Readers this research is expected to give information about the translating of the conjunction shifts in narrative text English-Indonesian by Machines Translation.

b) For the Translators

For the Translators this research will be the data source for the translators to use Machines Translation in translating conjunction shifts on narrative text English-Indonesian.

2. Practically

a) For the Readers

This study can be used as a guide in translating conjunction shifts in narrative text using Machines Translation, so that the readers can use this research as resources to translate the conjunction shifts in narrative text English-Indonesian.

b) For the Translators

The result of this study will be useful to enrich translator to translate the Conjunction shifts of Narrative Text in English-Indonesian through Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate users.

c) For users Machines Translation

They can use this research as a guide in using machines translation that they need to translate from English-Indonesian, especially in the conjunction shifts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Linguistic

In defining the term, experts had come to different ideas of what linguistics is. Richard and Schmidt (2002), for example, defined linguistics as “the study of language as a system of human communication”. They further stated that linguistics includes many approaches to the study of language and many areas of investigation, for example sound systems (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationships between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics), meaning systems (semantics, pragmatics, functions of language), as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics). Then, several specialized branches of linguistics have also developed in combination with other disciplines, example applied linguistics, anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics, forensic linguistics. From this definition, then, one can say that linguistics is a field of study that concerns with language. In the other words, linguistics is the scientific study of language. As it is concerned with language, then, the object of its study will be things that are related to language, such as: sound system, sentence structure, meaning, and other language components.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarize linguistics is the study of language. Language is the single best means of communication that only humans have. People whose profession is related to language need to learn and have knowledge of linguistics, because linguistics will give us an understanding of the nature and ins and outs of language.

2.2 Applied Linguistics

The following are some definitions of applied linguistics offered by experts:

- a. Richards and Schmidt (2002) in Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics defined applied linguistics as:
 1. The study of second and foreign language learning and teaching.
 2. The study of language and linguistics in relation to practical problems, such as lexicography, translation, speech pathology, etc. Applied linguistics uses information from sociology, psychology, anthropology, and information theory as well as from linguistics in order to develop its own theoretical models of language and language use, and then uses this information and theory in practical areas such as syllabus design, speech therapy, language planning, stylistics, etc.
- b. Brumfit (1997) stated that applied linguistics is “the theoretical and empirical investigation of real-world problems in which language is a central issue”.
- c. Kridalaksana (2008) defined applied linguistics as “a general term of for various branches of linguistics that utilize descriptions, methods and results of linguistic research for various practical purposes; branches such as language teaching, lexicography, translation, language pathology, etc. are included in applied linguistics”.

The researcher summarized that from those definitions, one can infer that applied linguistics is the engineering of linguistics. In the other words, applied linguistics is using linguistics to solve practical problems. Applied linguistics was

depending on the perspective and approach of a researcher, linguistics is often classified into cognitive science, psychology, and anthropology.

2.3 Translation

The act or an instance of translating. A written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, and in another language. The first of these two senses relate to translation as a process, the second to the product. This immediately means that the term translation encompasses very distinct perspectives. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text, TT). Translation is an important act to inform the message. Translation is the way of how we changed the source language into another language. It is a skill that is requiring several abilities. Hatim and Munday (2004:6) stated that translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). It means the transfer is not only attention in translation but also the meaning that need to put in case to avoid lack of message.

Ordudari (2007: 1) defined that translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts- including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts-in another language and thus making them available to wider readers.

Hoed (2006: 8) stated the translator must find a way to find the correct and acceptable equivalent in the target language, it means he needs to master the grammar, as much vocabulary, idioms and proverbs in the target language.

Djuwariah (2011: 21) stated the translation is the result of translation activity, transfer a conversation from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Nababan (2008: 18) defined translation refers to the transfer of written messages. The term is a focus on the transfer of messages from the source language to the target language. For example, English to Indonesia, Indonesia to English. Widyamartaya (1989: 11) stated translating can be defined as the transfer of a message from the source language to the target language. Translation can be said to be good if the recipient can be really understood and enjoyed it.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarized are actually similar in purpose which is to convey information and attempt to produce for readers a product which is given an identical impression of original work produced by the author and interpretation of the meaning of the text from the source language to produce equivalent text in a target language that communicates similar messages. In other words, translation is the way to transfer one language to another language or how to deliver a message for one language to another language.

2.3.1 Process of Translation

In the theory of translation, there are translation and interpretation. Interpretation and translation are almost same, but the difference is the media as used. Translation used the text written, whereas the media of interpretation use an oral discourse. People distinguish translation is the written language, and translation in spoken language called interpretation. The translation process can be interpreted as a series of activities done by translators when the translators transfer

a message from the source language into the target language. The translation process can also be interpreted as a system of activities in translating activity.

Nababan (2008: 24) stated translation consist of three steps they are:

- a) Analysis of source language text,
- b) Transfer of message,
- c) Restructuring

a. Analysis of source language text

Each translating activity begins with analyzed of the source language text because of translators always faced on source language text first. Analysis of the source language text is being in reading activity. Next, the reading activity of source language text intended to understand the content of the text. It is impossible a translator can understand the content of the text if he or she does not read the text first. Linguistic analysis is done on the source language text touching the various levels, such as the level of sentences, clauses, phrases and words. Analysis at the level is necessary because in fact every text formed from that levels. Example analysis on level of the phrase, which are intended to identify core elements (head) and modifier elements. If this analysis can be done well, the translators will be able to know which part of phrase that must be translated first.

b. Transfer of message

After translators can understand the meaning and structure of the source language, the translator will be able to get the messages in it. The next step is to transfer the content, meaning, and the message from the source language into the target language. In this step, the translator required to find the equivalent of source language word into the target language. These process of transfer, the contents,

meanings, and the messages are an internal process. The process take place in the mind of the translators. After the content, meaning and message already exist in the translators' mind, then they express in target language orally or in writing. To obtain a better translation in accordance with the translation purpose itself, so the translation should be restructured.

c. Restructuring

Restructuring is changing of the transfer process to be stylistic from that match with target language, the reader or listener. Thus, at the restructuring step, a translator needs to pay attention to a variety of language to determine the style of language according to the type of the text to be translated. A translator also needs to pay attention for whom its translation. If the steps of the analysis comprehension of the source language text transfer of the content, meaning, the message in the source language into the target language and the restructuring has been completed by a translator, the translator has produced a translation.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarized that the process of translation, translating must be done in totality which means that deep find the closest equivalence and fairness should be based on style and language cultural context and situational boundaries so that the translation results are more characteristic. The translation process can be interpreted as a series of activities done by translators when the translators transfer a message from the source language into the target language.

2.4 Shift

Munday (2004: 28) stated that, a shift is said to occur if, in a given TL, a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondence occurs for a specific

SL element. It is described that translation shift does not only occur in form of sentence but also appear in society when having conversation with different language the mistake might happen when source language has shift meaning or different in expressing the target language that can cause many understanding in conversation. It represents some changes occurring in a translation process. The element of the target language commensurate with the source language is always used by the translator in order to express the same message in the target language. According to Catford (1965:141) stated that shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. It means some issues will occur in the process of translation in the target language that has different message or text in expressing will cause a shift.

Munday in Puspa Dewi (2016) stated that translation shift analysis seeks to describe the phenomenon of translation by analyzing and classifying the changes that can be observed by comparing SL and TL pairs. In another Hatim and Munday (2004: 26) stated that translation shift is the small linguistic changes that occur between ST and TT. Translation shifts cannot be avoided because there is no language which is identical. The translation shift occurred is because both grammatically obligated and stylistically considered to be taken in the process of translation. Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarized that shift means that minor linguistic change occurs in translating from the source text to the target text. The key of translation shift is comparability produced by the author.

2.4.1 Types of Cohesion Shift

Shift of cohesion occurs when there is an overt relationship between SL and TL and the concepts of source language are known (shared) in the receptor language. Shift in Level of Explicitness Blum-Kulka (1986:22) stated that when the meaning of Target Language (TL) becomes deeper than SL, connected explicitly as lexically and grammatically, giving the text a dense, close texture as shift of cohesion, it means that the explicitness occurs in Target Language (TL).

a. Explication

The general level of the target text's textual explicitness is higher than that of the source text Blum-Kulka pointed that as required by the Target Language (TL) grammatical system, (TL) will be repeated once more than Source Language (SL). The result is in (TL) it becomes in the higher level of redundancy compared with SL. It can be seen in the following example:

ST: We know that even adults understand more vocabulary than they ever use in speech, and also perceive more syntactic variation than they actually produce.

TT: kita tahu bahwa orang-orang dewasa pun memahami lebih banyak kosakata ketimbang yang mereka gunakan dalam pembicaraan mereka juga memahami lebih banyak variasi sintaksis ketimbang yang sejauh ini mereka produksi.

From the empirical data above, it is clear that explication is occurred in the translation process.

b. Implication

The general level of the text's textual implicitness is Lower than that of the Source Text. In some cases, textual level of implicitness is absent due to grammar, semantics, and style of two different forms of languages. The result is in TL it

becomes in the lower level of redundancy compared with Source Language (SL).

It can be seen in the following example:

ST: The systematic storehouse of reliable knowledge **that is** now available to us.

TT: semakin tersedianya gudang pengetahuan yang sistematis terpercaya.

It is clear that, the conjunctive “that is” was omitted in Target Text (TT).

The omitted process the Target Text (TT) become blur.

c. **Meaning Change**

Shifts in text meaning(s) are the explicit meaning potential of the source text changes into implicit or vice versa. It can be seen in the following example:

ST: **Thus**, in the case of the question....

TT: **bahkan daripada itu** berkenaan dengan pertanyaan.

From the empirical data above, it is clear that meaning from the Source Text (ST) have change meaning to Target Text (TT). The researcher summarized from the explanation above that there is a particular meaning in ST which is reduced and translated in generic term by the translator because of the norm consideration. The translators must produce the acceptable the Target Text.

2.5 Cohesive Devices

Cohesion is one of the keys to make a good arrangement and coherent passage in writing. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 298), “The general meaning of cohesion is embodied in the concept of text. By its role in providing ‘texture’, cohesion helps to create “text”. Cohesion also links to the meaning which exists within a text; otherwise, it can be identified as linguistic devices which have the function to relate one part of a text to another (McCarthy, 1990,

p. 25; Dastjerdi et.al, 2011, p. 65). Halliday and Hasan (1976) perceived cohesion as the only factor that distinguishes texts from non-texts. This position was supported by Alarcon and Morales (2011), who stated that cohesion refers to the linguistic features which help make a sequence of sentences a text.

Cohesion is divided into two parts. It is stated partly through the grammar and partly through the vocabulary. It is named, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is explained as the surface marking of the semantic links between clauses and sentences in a written discourse, and between utterances and tunes in speech. This includes reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1997, p.6). Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is a signal when two words in a discourse are semantically linked in some way. It consists of reiteration and collocation.

The researcher summarized from the explanation above that cohesion is a unit that exists in text and relates the meaning of words. In the other word cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship in a text or sentence that unites the text and gives it meaning and produced by the author and also stated the types of the cohesive.

2.6 Conjunction

The place of conjunction is usually said between grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. It is said as the item which expresses specific meanings which presuppose the occurrence of other elements in the discourse (Halliday and Hasan, 1976, p. 226). Then McCarthy (1990: 46) adds that a conjunction does presuppose a textual sequence, and indicate a link between segments of the discourse. Conjunction has been divided into categories namely additive,

adversative, causal, and temporal. Swann (2005:497) states that conjunction not only join clauses together, they also show how the meaning of two clauses are related.

Conjunction is rather different in nature from the other cohesive relations, from both of reference, on the one hand, and substitution and ellipsis on the other. It is not simply an anaphoric relation. Conjunctive elements are cohesive not in themselves but indirectly, by virtue of specific meanings; they are not primarily devices for reaching out into preceding (following) text, but they express certain meaning which presence of other components in the discourse. The researcher summarized from the explanation above that conjunction is a word that connects a word with a word in a sentence or connects a sentence with a sentence in a paragraph. Conjunctions are not connected with objects, conjunctions do not explain words, conjunctions only connect words or sentences and so on.

2.6.1 Types of Conjunction

Various suggestions could be taken up for classifying the phenomena which we are grouping together under the heading of conjunction. Halliday and Hasan (1976:238) divided conjunctions into four main types. They cover additive, adversative, causal and temporal. The meaning brought by the additive conjunctions is ‘there is something more to be said’ and by the adversative ones is ‘contrary to expectations. The causal conjunctions indicate cause-and-effect relationship between sentences and the temporal ones show time relations between them.

1. Additive

The additive relation is somewhat different from coordination proper, although it is no doubt derivable from it. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 244). The additive relation is expressed by using of the word and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition. It can be seen in the table below.

Table 2.6.1-1 The Classifications of Additive Conjunction

	External/ Internal	Internal (Unless otherwise specified)		
Additive	Additive, simple: Additive: (<i>and, and also</i>) Negative: (<i>nor, not</i>) Alternative: (<i>or, or else</i>)	Complex, emphatic: Additive: (<i>furthermore, in addition, besides</i>) Alternative: (<i>alternatively</i>) Complex, de-emphatic: (<i>incidentally</i>) Afterthought: (<i>by the way</i>)	Apposition: Expository: (<i>this is, I mean, in other word</i>) Exemplificatory: (<i>for instance, thus</i>)	Comparison: Similar: (<i>likewise, similarity, in the same way</i>) Dissimilar: (<i>on the other hand, by contrast</i>)

2. Adversative

Adversative relation in contrary to expectation that may be derived from the content of what is being said, or from communication process, the speaker-hearer situation. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 250). The adversative relation is expressed by using of word but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless. It can be seen on the table below:

Table 2.6.1-2 The Classification of Adversative Conjunction

	External/ Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Adversative	Adversative 'proper': Simple: (<i>yet, though, only</i>) Containing 'and': (<i>but</i>) Emphatic: (<i>however, nevertheless, despite this</i>)	Contrastive: Avowal: (<i>in fact, actually, as a matter of fact</i>) Contrastive (external): Simple: (<i>but, and</i>) Emphatic: (<i>however, on the other hand, at the same time</i>)	Correction: Of meaning: (<i>instead, rather, on the contrary</i>) Of wording: (<i>at least, rather, I mean</i>)	Dismissal: Closed: (<i>In any case, in either case, whichever way it is</i>) Open -ended: (<i>in any case, anyhow, at any rate, however it is</i>)

3. Causal

The simple of causal relation is expressed by *so, thus, hence therefore, consequently, accordingly*, and a number of expressions like *as result (of that), in consequence (of that), because of that*. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 256). The word expression of causal relation can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.6.1-3 The Classifications of Causal Conjunction

	External/ Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Causal	Causal, general: Simple: (<i>so, then, hence, therefore</i>) Emphatic: (<i>consequently, because of this</i>) Causal, specific: Reason: (<i>for this reason, on account of this</i>) Result: (<i>as a result, in</i>)	Reversed causal: Simple: (<i>for, because</i>) Causal, specific: Reason: (<i>It follows, on this basis</i>) Result: (<i>arising out of this</i>) Purpose: (<i>to this end</i>)	Conditional (also external) Simple: (<i>then</i>) Emphatic: (<i>in that case, in such an event, that being so</i>) Generalized: (<i>under the circumstance</i>) Reversed polarity: (<i>otherwise, under other circumstances</i>)	Respective: Direct: (<i>in this respect, in this regard, with reference to this</i>) Reversed polarity: (<i>otherwise, in other respects, aside from this</i>)

	<i>consequence)</i> Purpose: (<i>for this purpose, with this in mind</i>)			
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4. Temporal

The temporal relation is expressed in its simplest form by then, next, afterwards, after that, subsequently, etc. (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 261). The word expressed of temporal relation can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.6.1-4 The Classifications of Temporal Conjunction

	External/ Internal	Internal (unless otherwise specified)		
Temporal	Temporal, simple (external only): Sequential: (<i>then, next, after that</i>) Simultaneous: (<i>just then, at the same time</i>) Preceding: (<i>previously, before that</i>) Conclusive: Simple: (<i>finally, at least</i>) Correlative forms: Sequential: (<i>first, then</i>) Conclusive: (<i>at first, in the end</i>)	Complex (external only): Immediate: (<i>at once, thereupon</i>) Interrupted: (<i>soon, after a time</i>) Repetitive: (<i>next time, on another occasion</i>) Specific: (<i>Next day, an hour later</i>) Durative: (<i>meanwhile</i>) Terminal: (<i>until then</i>) Punctiliar: (<i>at this moment</i>)	Internal temporal: Sequential: (<i>then, next, secondly</i>) Conclusive: (<i>finally, in conclusion</i>) Correlative forms: Sequential: (<i>first, next</i>) Conclusive: (<i>finally</i>)	'Here and now' Past: (<i>up to know, hitherto</i>) Present: (<i>at this point, here</i>) Future: (<i>from now on, henceforward</i>) Summary: Summarizing: (<i>to sum up, in short, briefly</i>) Resumptive: (<i>to resume, to Return, to the point</i>)

Based on the explanation above the researcher summarize that types of conjunction are the basic in conjunction. In other words, there is no signal, uniquely correct inventory of the types of conjunctive relation; different classifications are possible, each of which would highlight different aspects of the

facts. Conjunction may often be small words, but conjunctions are highly functional and very important for constructing sentences.

2.7 Narrative Text

Narrative is not simply about entertaining a reading audience, although it generally always does so Knaap (2005:220). The character can be a person, animal, plant or thing. It aims to entertain, to get and retain the attention of the reader or listener of the story, to teach lesson, to explore social values and moral values.

There is some classification of text types according to its purpose and features. Narrative is one of them that its purpose is to tell a story or to entertain the readers. In a school textbook, narrative text is one of the text types that has to be studied. According to Collin (1990, p. 557), narrative is a written story. According to Richards and Schmidt (2010, p. 384), narrative is the written or oral account of a real or fictional story or the genre structure underlying stories. Siahaan and Shinoda (2008:73) stated that narration is any written English text in which the writer wants to amuse, entertain people, and to deal with actual or vicarious experience in different ways. According to Knapp (2002, p. 20), the genre of narrating or narrative is one of the most commonly read, though least understood of all the genres. Therefore, narrative texts are often found in many genres of book considering its popularity as a way to tell a story. Based on the explanation above the researcher summarize that is a type of text in English to tell a story that has a chronological sequence of events that are interconnected. In this case the researcher focused on the conjunction in the text of narrative.

2.8 Machine Translation

In the early 1950s research on Machine Translation was necessarily modest in its aims (Hutchins, 1997). As the technology develops, like computer technology, people can do their job easily and quickly since people are forced to and translation is not merely human jobs. Machine Translation is a program which is used to translate a certain text from one language into another language. Machine Translation can translate any language into any language, depending on the Machine Translation itself. Basically, Machine Translation work routine is just like what O'Grady. That is from Source Language to Machine Translation and finally System Target Language. The source language which the user wants to translate is typed in the Machine Translation System.

After the text is typed, the user can select the command to translate the text in the program. After the translation command is selected, the program will begin to translate the text, the result will be displayed after a short period of time. This work routine is the basic work routine that is used by any Machine Translation, despite its type. Bilingual Machine Translation is the oldest type of Machine Translation; Hutchins states that: For many years, the systems are based primarily on direct translations via bilingual dictionaries, with relatively little detailed analysis of syntactic structures. This means that the bilingual Machine Translation in its time is very unreliable since it relies on the bilingual dictionary to give translation result.

After several years of the development, the Machine Translation has undergone a lot of improvement. One of them is the development of multilingual translation feature. One of the example called Systran system is provided by

Hutchins (1999). He states that the Systran system, which is originally designed for translation only from Russian into English, is now available for a very large number of language pairs: English from and into most European languages (French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese), Japanese, Korean, etc.¹⁹ The Trans Tool which has multilingual translation features like this is called: “Multilingual Trans Tool”.

a. Early Machine Translation

In the beginning of the development of Machine Translation, which according to Hutchins is in the early 1950s, research is necessarily modest in its aims. It is constrained by the limitations of hardware, in particular inadequate memories and slow access to storage, and the unavailability of high-level Language programming. What makes it worse is that it did not look for assistance from the language experts. Syntax is a relatively neglected area of linguistic study and semantics is ignored. Hutchins blames this problem on the behavior of the leading scholars. It is not surprising that the first Trans Tool researchers turned to crude dictionary base approaches, or in simpler terms; word for-word translation. With such limitations, early researchers set out with modest aims. They knew that whatever systems they could develop would produce low quality results, and consequently they suggested the major involvement of human translators both in the pre-editing of input texts and for the post-editing of the output, and they proposed the development of controlled languages and the restriction of systems to specific domains. Hutchins stated that: Above all, they proposed that MT systems could progress by the cyclical improvement of imperfect approaches, example an application of the engineering feedback mechanism with which they

are familiar. 'They' in this quotation refers to the researchers at that time. Those researchers have agreed despite its imperfectness, Trans Tool can still be improved. In this atmosphere the first demonstration systems are developed. According to Hutchins the first notable collaboration is the collaboration between IBM and the Georgetown University in 1954 Hutchins states that: "US agencies are encouraged to support many of projects." This shows how the enthusiasm on Trans Tool is already spread. Enthusiasm for Machine Translation spreads throughout the world, and in this period from the mid1950s to the mid1960s many of the approaches which are still current are first put forward.

b. Present Trans Tool

Trans Tool has launched on a great significance of growth a historic shift in the way is being used and a phenomenal increase in the number of people who rely on it. People now have Trans Tool software that is viable, affordable, and can be operated on a personal computer. Vasconellos (2010)'s stated that research: there are more than 500 vendors of MT software for the personal computer around the world, and among them, they put out well over 1,000 products. One of the vendors, Global ink, sells its extensive line of software in at least 6,000 stores in North America alone, and at present Europe is its fastest-growing market. The development of the personal computer with access to the Internet is giving a great growth in the usage of Machine Translation.

People now have on-line Machined Translation, which can easily be accessed through websites. Vasconellos stated that: The on-line phenomenon is changing our whole way of thinking about Machine Translation. Together, the two development the abundance of low-cost Machine Translation in a form of CD

or DVD, coupled with on-line Machine Translation are turning the Trans Tool into an everyday commodity that is within the reach of anyone with a late-model personal computer. Vasconellos" (2010) stated that Machine Translation is to become easier to be accessed by many people, and therefore become more popular. Vasconellos"s (2010) statement is also supported by Cribb "As the volume increases, MT systems become more useful and therefore more financially viable."

The researcher summarized from the explanation above that the current development of technological advances in the current era help human worked, like machine translation. The translator uses various types of translation applications in translating text easily generally from source text to target text in designed a translation result using machines translation.

2.8.1 Google Translate

Based on the Google Translate blog written by Turovsky (2016), Google Translate (GT) is an online machine translation made in 2006 by Google Inc. In 2006, GT only provides two languages, and then the languages keep being added and updated based on the people need. Then, Groves & Mundt (2015) wrote that GT is a free web-based machine translation that can translate in many languages and also has an application for mobile devices.

Furthermore, Medvedev (2016) wrote that Google Translate is free, instant, has a variety of languages for input and output, allows voice recognition, can translate entire web pages and entire files by upload it. According to Kharbach (2016), the features that Google Translate provides includes, such as pronouncing the word translated, translating text from an images or photos,

translating with voice, translating with the handwriting, translating the whole document and saving the translation in a phrasebook. Because of its features, Kroulek (2016) said that Google Translate is being the most popular machines translation tool in the world. That statement is supported with Henry's (2014) voting result which came out with Google Translate as the winner of the best language Machine Translation.

Barré (2011) also said that Google Translate provides the best translation compared to the others machines translation. Based in the history, the beginning of making Google Translate is when one of the founders of Google, Sergey Brin received a letter from a fan. However, the letter was in Korean and no one understood the language, Brin then translated the letter through his machine translation. The letter then reads: "The piece of raw fish shoe he wanted. Google Green Onions Brin".

Google Translate features the Translation History tool, which keeps track of all your translation activity in the Translator, Pop-up Bubble, Inline Translator or Web Translation, and stores translation records in the Translation History until you manually delete them. Google Translate is an easily available free online machine translation tool for 80 languages worldwide. Google Translate is a free translation service that provide instant translation between dozens of different languages. It can translate the words, sentences and web pages between any combination of our supported language. Google translation sufficient to comprehend or to know the meaning of the word and sentence. Based on the explanation above the researcher concluded that the Google Translate transcribe can work in combination of direct translation features with the Tensor Processing

Unit (TPU) device. In other word Google Translate translating text from source text to target text easily using this application machines.

2.8.2 Ttalk

Application introduction is chat with everyone globally without worrying about language that free real time translation for chatting, translation by voice recognition, handwriting recognition, image recognition and free simultaneous interpretation of communication with strangers, dictionary of more than 50 languages, translate foreign language texts in other applications to translate chat. Talk to stranger face to face by placing your smartphone on the table.

Free automatic interpretation of dictionaries Worldwide language dictionaries provided. More than 50 languages available. Correction, improve translation quality by participating directly. The use of translators is being carried out by linguists in the world.

Notification function keywords are sent with notification. The word notified has something to do with the dictionary. The copied sentence translation function will be translated automatically. Languages that can be translated into English, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Arabic, Russian, Vietnamese, Thai, Turkish, Afrikaans, Albanian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Bask, Belarusian, Bengali, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Sebuano, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Esperanto, Estonian, Filipino, Finnish, Galician, Georgian, Greek, Gujarati, Haitian, Hausa, Hebrew, Hindi, Hmong, Hungarian, Icelandic, Igbo, Indonesian, Irish, Javanese, Kannada, Khmer, Lao, Latin, Latvi, Lituavi, Macedonian, Malay, Maltese, Maori, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian,

Somali, Swahili, Swedish, Tamil, Telugu, Ukrainian, Urdu, Welsh, Yiddish, Yoruba, Zulu. The researcher summarized from the explanation above that this application helps the human work in translating text from source text to target text easily using this application machines.

2.8.3 Yandex Translation

In early 2011, Yandex implemented its own machine translation system. Yandex translation works with the major European languages, in both directions for example, from English into Spanish and back. Yandex's machine translation system is statistical: its translations aren't based on language rules, the system isn't even aware of the rules they are based on statistics. In order to learn a language, the system compares hundreds of thousands of texts, or texts containing the same information but in different languages. These might be, say, the different language versions of a company website. First the system identifies parallel texts by their web addresses-usually these addresses differ only in their country or language codes, such as "en" for English or "es" for Spanish.

For every text it studies, the system makes a list of unique characteristics. These may be rarely used words, numbers or special symbols found in a text in a certain sequence. When the system has gathered a large enough volume of texts with such characteristics, it begins to use them in its search for parallel texts comparing those characteristics in new texts with those in texts it has already studied. To meet current quality standards for machine translation, the system has to study hundreds of millions of phrases in different languages. This requires considerable resources: lots of hard disk space, tons of RAM, and so on, which explains why the number of machine translation systems existing today are few

and far between. Yandex's machine translation system translates not only free-form texts, but also whole web pages. When a user enters a web address on [translate.yandex.com](https://yandex.com/company/technologies/translation/), at first the page opens in the original language (<https://yandex.com/company/technologies/translation/>). Then the user's browser parses the page's html code and sends the text to the translator's server paragraph by paragraph. The web page transforms from, say, English into Spanish right before the user's eyes.

Based on the explanation above the researcher concluded that this application helps the human work in translating text from source text to target text easily using this application machines. The user doesn't even have to wait for the whole text to be translated the first paragraphs can be read while the rest is yet to be processed.

2.8.4 PONS Translate

PONS Publishing looks back on 40 years of experience in developing language-learning materials in the brand's characteristic green color. The range covers traditional dictionaries and grammars, audio and electronic language courses, and free online services. A variety of dictionaries can be subscribed for the following terms and prices: 1 month (2,99€), 3 months (7,99€) and 1 year (19,99€). Subscriptions are automatically renewed unless cancelled at least 24 hours prior to the end of the current subscription term. Your account will be debited within 24 hours of the end of the current subscription term. Payment will be billed to your Google Play account. After purchase, subscriptions can be managed or cancelled in your user account settings. Any unused part of a free trial

subscription that may have been offered, will expire if the user purchases a subscription for the current release.

PONS Online Translator is a free educational application by PONS. The application provides quick and easy translation for any language queries. It has 42 PONS Dictionaries, as well as language translation for foreign texts. Each PONS Dictionary is reviewed by lexicographers and there are 36 languages available for translation. Users can pair two languages to find their meanings. For instance, they can try Spanish to English or French to German. Upon using the application, it gave an intelligent search that suggests the words which users might be looking for. They can also listen to the correct pronunciation of new words, at the same time check how they are used in the sentence. Any frequently spoken words can be saved for offline use.

The researcher summarized from the explanation above that this application helps the human work in translating text from source text to target text easily using this application machines. The application is compatible with the free PONS vocabulary trainer for self-study.

2.8.5 Bing Microsoft Translate

Microsoft Translator is a multilingual machine translation cloud service provided by Microsoft. Microsoft Translator is integrated across multiple consumer, developer, and enterprise products; including Bing, Microsoft Office, SharePoint, Microsoft Edge, Microsoft Lync, Yammer, Skype Translator, Visual Studio, Internet Explorer, and Microsoft Translator apps for Windows, Windows Phone, iPhone and Apple Watch, and Android phone and Android Wear.

Microsoft Translator also offers text and speech translation through cloud services for businesses. Service for text translation via the Translator Text API ranges from a free tier supporting two million characters per month to paid tiers supporting billions of characters per month. Speech translation via Microsoft Speech services is offered based on time of the audio stream. The service supports 73 language systems as of May 2020. It also supports 11 speech translation systems that currently power the Microsoft Translator live conversation feature, Skype Translator, and Skype for Windows Desktop, and the Microsoft Translator Apps for iOS and Android. Based the explanation above the researcher concluded that this application machine is one of machine can help the human worked in translating text from the source text to target text cloud service provided by Microsoft.

2.9 Previous Research

The researches take the review of literature from other graduating journal as principles and the comparison with this research. The first one is taken from Riska Tulus Wibawati (2019) with entitled “Conjunction Error Analysis on Indonesian EFL University Students” Written Compositions: a qualitative study. She discussed there were found a number of errors in the use of some conjunctions which are *and, also, in addition, for example, for instance, but, however, actually, here, so* and *then*. The conjunctions which are not included below were considered used correctly. The similarity between “Riska Tulus Wibawati” research and the researcher research are using the same research design, which is Descriptive Qualitative.

The second one taken from Kammer Tuahman Sipayung (2017) with entitled “Explication and Implication of Conjunctive Relation in Target Text of *Principle Language Learning and Teaching (PLLT)*. He discussed the cohesion shift of conjunction in Principle Language Learning and Teaching. The similarity between Kammer Tuahman Sipayung’s journal and this research is discus about shift in conjunction. The difference is his journal discus about shift conjunction in Principle Language Learning and Teaching (PPLT) while this research discussing shift conjunction in Narrative Text.

The third one taken from Erlinda Simanungkalit (2020) with entitled “The Effect of Using Google Translation to Increase Students Vocabulary”. She discussed the effect of the Google Translation to Increase the Students Vocabulary. The similarity between Erlinda Simanungkalit research and this researcher are the instrument of collecting data is same using research design. The Differences Erlinda Simanungkalit has done her research in the English Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University Medan. While the researcher will do the research as the translator to translate the Conjunction of Narrative Text in English-Indonesian use Five Machine Translation. The result showed that the translator gives more information about the five Machine Translation.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

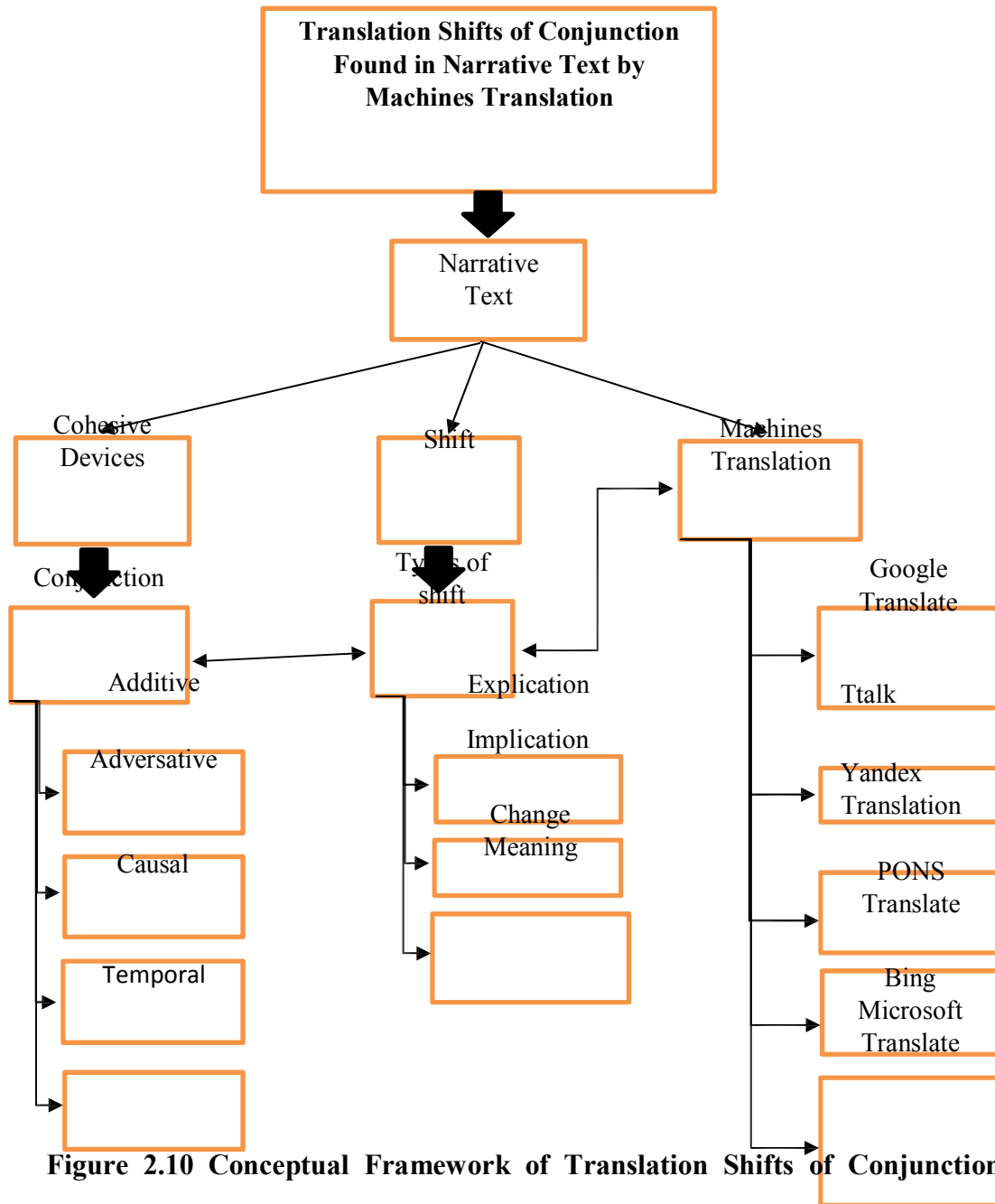


Figure 2.10 Conceptual Framework of Translation Shifts of Conjunction Found in Narrative Text by Machines Translation.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The method used in the research is descriptive method because this study aims to describe the obtaining data. Descriptive method is a method which is employed to collected and to analysed data. Descriptive method consists of collecting the qualitative data, analysing them, and writing the result. This result belongs to the qualitative research. Creswell(2012: 16) states that Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem and developed a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon by having the literature review, stated the purpose and research questions, collecting data based on words, analysed the data and writing the report using flexible emerging structures and evaluating criteria, including the researcher subjective reflexivity and bias. That is, the method used to present the description of the translation shift in translating conjunction from Narrative Text in English-Indonesian using Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.

3.2 Subject of Study

The subject of the study is a researcher as translator. The researcher took five Machine Translation to find the shift of translate the conjunction cohesive devices English-Indonesian in narrative text through Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.

3.3 Data and Data Source

According to Arikunto (2010: 172), data is the result of observation consisting of a thing that researcher analyses and the information or material which used in this research taken from the data source. The data of this research is the result of shift translation in conjunctive from narrative text using machines translation. Meanwhile, the source of the data in this research is conjunction from narrative text English-Indonesian translated by Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.

3.4 Instrument of Collecting Data

In conducting a research, research instrument has an important role to support the research. Sugiyono (2011: 213) stated that in qualitative research the researcher in the primary instrument for data collection and analysing the data makes the conclusion. Therefore, the main instrument in analysing the data in this study is the researcher as a translator using Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

This research the researcher got the data from Observation is monitoring with systematic phenomenon which is investigated. Observation is a way of collecting data by conducting direct observation of an object in a given period and held a systematic recording of certain things observed. The number of periods of observation that needs to be done and the length of time at each observation period depends on the type of data collected. Unquestionably, observations represent a frequently used form of data collection, with the researcher able to assume different roles in the process. It means the researcher directly as translator

to do observation by using the five machines translation translate conjunction cohesive devices in English-Indonesian.

The data collected by using these steps:

1. The researcher found machines translation, such as Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.
2. The researcher found the text from Narrative.
3. The researcher copied the text narrative
4. The researcher pasted the text narrative to translate into Machines Translation.

3.6 The Technique of Analysing Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. Wiersma (1991: 85) stated “Data analysis in qualitative research is a process of categorization, description, and synthesis. Data reduction is necessary for the description and interpretation of the phenomenon under study”. In short, data analysis is systematically process to analyze data which will collect. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze data. This research the researcher getting the data from Observation is monitoring with systematic phenomenon which is investigated. According to Sugiyono (2008: 245), there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on those statements, the researcher divided the activity in analyzing data into three activities, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction means the process of identifying that is considered important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data.

Hence, the researcher must identify data that will give valuable information in research. Thus, at first the researcher has to do reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this researcher is chosen by identifying translation shifts of conjunction in narrative text by using machines translation. The solution that is will show the translation shifts of conjunction in narrative text through machines translation only.

2. Data display means the process to classification the data in the form of a table. Data display refers to show data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data. In displaying data, the researcher describes data that have been reduced into a table form. The classification of this data consists of three part these are:

First classification is machines translation where for this research the research will use five machine translation in translation shifts of conjunction in narrative text such as, Google Translate, Ttalk, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translate.

Second classification is conjunction which this research focused to analyze translation shifts of conjunction in narrative text by machines translation, according to Hasan and Halliday (1976) there are four types of conjunction such as additive, adversative, causal and temporal.

Third classification is shifts that is will occurred when the researcher translate conjunction in narrative text through machines translation. Shift classification according to Blum-Kulka (1986) can be occurring in the level of explication, implication and change meaning.

3. For the last process is conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. In this research, the researcher made a conclusion from the data display. Displaying data, the conclusion is drawn in the table form as the conclusion of this research.