

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a main tool of human in doing communication in society. Language used by people everywhere in the world. Language can be defined as means of communication that is used daily by people to communicate each other. Language and people there related to each other because the development and growth of language walk together with the development of people's lives. Language used by people to express their thoughts, ideas, feelings, opinions, attitudes, and experiences. People use language to convey messages to the other.

Language as a mean of communication is very important role in our life, so people have to master it. Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary stated that "Language is a system of sound, word, manner, sign, symbols used by human to communicate thoughts and feelings." As technology and human development, 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 like Indonesian people that just know about their language and their culture language that is a language which only functions in the family or area where they live but also must know more about the other country language as an international language used in international world, that is, English.

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 Larson (1998:3) said that “Translation is basically a change of form”. When we speak of the form of the language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech.

In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language”. The translation touch surface element which mentioned above and meaning as the deeper element. As the definition above, Nida and Tiber taken from Nadar (2009:203) stated that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In other words, translation is a transfer of meaning, message. That is why to reproduce the message in the target language from the source language, a translator needs to understand the meaning of the message before re-writing the message in the target language. The translation itself means the process of transferring message from the source language to target language. So, one cannot only translate the text from source language to target language, but also transfer their message. Generally, the translator tries to make a good translation in 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 from source text to target text.

From 1954 onwards the press has from time to time announced the invention or completion of a “translating machine”. These news items have been premature, and more likely to hinder than to help research, since they tended to encourage a passive attitude towards a problem which still requires much patient investigation and the collaboration, in new fields, of specialists hitherto little accustomed to work together—linguists and electronics engineers. Now in an advanced stage of planning, and certain within a few years to become an accepted tool, the translating machine, to all intents and purposes, is already with us. We can therefore rely on the inventiveness of homo faber and study here, without entering the realm of science fiction, the origins, workings and potentialities of this invention. Yet we are concerned not so much with a new machine as with a new analysis of linguistic phenomena, particularly of discourse, with a technology of language, made possible by the application of electronics to the signs in which thought materializes in the form of language. If we adopt here the accepted terminology and speak of the translating machine, of the automatic or electronic translator, it will be well to remind ourselves frequently that we are dealing not with a robot brain replacing the mind of man, but with a tool at the service of the human intellect and that the main effort of research, which must be primarily linguistic, will have to be focused on the process of translation, and not on the invention of a machine, i.e. an assembly of parts and electric circuits. Such machines already exist. It remains only to learn to machine translation use them for the purposes of translation. The opportunity of subjecting the material forms

of language to the analytical methods of machines capable of arithmetical and logical operations was too tempting to go long neglected. Though it was very convenient to use, Translation Machine (TM), were not flawless.

Translation machine (TM) refers to fully automated software that can translate source content into target languages. Humans may use TM to help them render text and speech into another language, or the TM software may operate without human intervention. The inventions of machine translators are also make people do their translating activities easier and quicker. 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. In the early 1950s research on machine translation was necessarily modest in its aims (Hutchins, 1997). It was constrained by the limitation of hardware as dictionary in the form of a thick book that not easy to take anywhere; especially by inadequate computer memories and slow access to storage, and the unavailability of high-level programming languages. Many earlier researchers have assumed that Translation Machine would produce poor quality results that need human involvement in editing. Since 1940s until now, many machine translators have been invented. Moreover, the requirements of men in this atomic age are such that automatic translation corresponds to a real need of our time. New aspect in this program provided a fast translation from one language into another language. There were many kinds of Translation Machine (TM), but the most commonly used, and easily accessed are such as: Yandex. Translation, Ttalk, Google Translate, PONS Translate, Bing Translation Machine, these are include as online Translation Machine (TM) It means that the translator can choose to use the either for the whole text or for

selected sentences, and can accept or reject the results as appropriate Translation Machine which is used in this research.

Blum-Kulka (1986:22) 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. In translation the translator will make necessary meaning adjustments to express the desired meaning of the SL. The reason why this topic is interesting to be discussed that no languages are the same, translator needs to be careful to maintain is meaning of SL into TL when shift occurs. By studying shifts of reference translation, the translator can make a good translation without changing the meaning of SL considered from it overt and covert relationship. Blum-Kulka (1986:22) stated that shift in the types of cohesion marker used in the translation seem to affect translation in one or both of the following direction, first shift in the level of explicitness, the general level of the target texts' textual explicitness is higher or lower than that of the source text and shift in text meaning(s), the explicit and implicit meaning potential of the source text changes through translation.

Cohesive devices are signs used by speakers and hearers to discover the meanings that bring about surface utterances (Schiffin as cited in Rini, 2009, p. 9). Halliday and Hasan (1976, p. 8) note that cohesive devices involve two interconnected elements of one sentence boundary minimally. While one element is presupposing, the other is presupposed. Cohesive device is a part of area of discourse competence which links with linguistic competence and help to generate text. In order to translate Source Text (ST) to Target Text (TT), translator need to

have good competencies on linguistic to achieve the nature of translation. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define the types of cohesive relationship which can be formally established within a text. Therefore, the main cohesive devices which bind a text together are two main categories: Grammatical and lexical devices. Halliday and Hasan (1976, p.6) mention 5 type cohesive devices namely: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion.

Descriptive text is a kind of genre which paints a colorful picture of a person, place, thing or idea concrete and also vivid details. As stated by (Abilene. 2004:5) "It should make the reader see, hear, smell, taste, and feel what the author is describing." The aim of description is to reveal character, set the scenes, and to establish the mood. The writer first should decide the topic that will he talked about specifically, because to understand the point of paragraph is not easy for the reader if it is not specified. Then the writer should create some sentences as supporting details that refer to the main idea. Those details will absolutely help the readers to make a better understanding of them to feel the text vividly. The writer uses descriptive text in this research because the writer found more words that refer to reference in descriptive text than any other text.

Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In the case of the reference the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning Identity of the particular thing or class of thing that is being referred to, and the cohesion lie in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time. According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:37) there are three types of reference such as personal, demonstrative, and comparative. In this case the writer using translation machine to translate the

reference in English-Indonesian in descriptive text, with the title Jono, as Source Text (ST), Target Text (TT), Translation Machine (TM), Translation Machine 1 (TM1) Google Translate, Translation Machine 2 (TM2) Yandex Translation, Translation Machine 3 (TM3) PONS Translate, Translation Machine 4 (TM4) Ttalk, Translation Machine 5 (TM5) Bing Microsoft Translator.

Table 1.1 Preliminary Research of Reference Shifts by Translation Machines

ST	I have a school friend that most people hate him .	
TT (TM1)	Saya punya teman sekolah yang dibenci ø kebanyakan orang.	Implicitation
TT (TM2)	Aku punya teman sekolah yang kebanyakan orang membencinya.	No Shift
TT (TM3)	Aku punya teman sekolah bahwa kebanyakan orang membencinya	No Shift
TT (TM4)	Saya punya teman sekolah yang dibenci ø kebanyakan orang.	Implicitation
TT (TM5)	Aku punya teman sekolah bahwa kebanyakan orang membencinya.	No Shift

From the table above the writer found the shifts of the translation of the reference from source text in the descriptive text in English to Indonesian using the translation machine which is the source of the personal reference text "him", there is a shift included in implicitation, namely the target text translated by TM1 and TM4, there is an omission of the meaning of the word "him" while on TM2, TM3, TM5 there are no shifts translation of the word "him" accordance to the source text. In this case the writer is interested in researching this research with the title "*Translation Shifts of Reference Found in Descriptive Text by Translation Machines* " because base on the problem above the writer do this research in examining the shift that occur in the translation reference in English to Indonesian on descriptive text using the translation machines. This research the writer uses

the Halliday and Hasan's theory of reference as a basic theory of this research because this theory which very well know and widely used by other researchers for the part that discuss about cohesive devices and Blum-Kulka's theory about types of shift, this theory can help the writer to find the shift in translation reference through translation machines.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

In this study, the problem is as follow:

1. How are the reference shifts used by translation machines to translate descriptive text?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the background and the problem above, the objective of this research as follow:

1. To describe how are the reference shifts used by translation machines to translate descriptive text.

1.4 The Scope of the study

Halliday and Hasan (1976:4) classified five types of cohesive devices, they are Substitution, Ellipsis, Reference, Conjunction and Lexical Cohesion". In this research the writer focus on the reference. According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:37) there are three types of reference such as personal, demonstrative, and comparative.

This research also discussed about the types of shift according to Blum-Kulka (1986) cohesion shift can be occur the level of explicitation, implicitation and meaning change. Here the writer using translation machines such as Google

Translate, Yandex Translate, PONS Translate, Ttalk, Bing Microsoft Translator to translate reference in descriptive text English-Indonesia.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

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

1. 5.1 Theoretically

- a) For the readers this research is expected to give information about the translating the reference shifts in descriptive text English-Indonesian by translation machines.
- b) For the translators this research will be the data source for the translators to use translation machines in translating reference shifts on descriptive text English-Indonesian.

1.5.2 Practically

a) For the Readers

This study can be used as a guide in translating reference shifts in descriptive text using translation machines, so that the readers can use this research as resources to translate the reference shifts in descriptive text.

b) For the Translators

The result of this study will be useful to enrich translator to translate the reference shifts in descriptive text in English-Indonesian through Google Translate, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, Ttalk, and Bing Microsoft Translator.

c) For Users Translation Machine

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

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Linguistic

The experts come to different ideas of what linguistics is. Richard and Schmidt (2002: 283) defined linguistics as the study of language as a system of human communication. They also state that linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation such as 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). Moreover, several specialized branches of linguistics have also developed in combination with other disciplines, for example applied linguistics, anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics, forensic linguistics, and clinical linguistics. Next, Malmkjaer in *Linguistics Encyclopedia* (2002: 28) stated that linguistics is scientific study of language for its own sake. The last, Saussure in Malmkjaer in *Linguistics Encyclopedia* (2002: 28) also said that linguistics is not prescriptive. It is more practical orientation linguistics consists in its links with the new cognitive sciences.

2.2 Applied Linguistic

The definitions of the applied linguistics offered by experts are as follow:

1. Richards and Schmidt (2002: 320) in *Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics* define applied linguistics as follows.

- a) Applied linguistics is the study of second and foreign language learning and teaching.
 - b) Applied linguistics is 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.
2. Brumfit in Davies (2004: 3) stated that applied linguistics is the theoretical and empirical investigation of real-world problems in which language is a central issue.
 3. Schmit and Celce-Muria in Davies (2004: 4) defined applied linguistics as the using of what we know about (a) language, (b) how it is learned, (c) how it is used, in order to achieves some purposes or solve some problems in the real world.
 4. Grabe in Davies (2004: 5) said that the focus of applied linguistics is on trying to resolve language-based problems that people encounter in the real world, whether they are learner, teachers, supervisors, academics, lawyer, and service provider, those who need social, test takers, policy developers, dictionary makers, translators, or a whole range of business clients.

5. The last, Alan Davies (2004: 11) concluded that the definition of applied linguistics is a coherent activity which theorizes through speculative and empirical investigations real-world problems in which language is a central issue.

From those definitions of applied linguistics above the writer summarized applied linguistics is a science that studied the use of language to find out trying to solve language-based problems that occur in the real world for all people using applicable theories about language. It can be inferred that applied linguistics is the linguistics engineering since applied linguistic uses linguistics to solve the practical problems in human life. On the whole, applied linguistic also as a continual activity which is based on theory through speculative and empirical investigation into all problems in life that actually occur where language is the center of all problems. For example, clinical linguistics as one of the scope of applied linguistics can be used to solve the problems of language disorders like aphasia, dyslexia, etc.

2.3 Translation

In general, translation was changing a text from one language into another without changing the meaning or the idea that occur in the source language. The following definitions of translation proposed by linguists around the world will be explained below:

Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) defined translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasized on translation as a process. Catford

(1965:20) said that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition concerned in two keywords in understanding translation. These are textual material (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. The use of these terms concerned in idea that translation transposed the Source language grammar (clauses and groups) into target language equivalents and translated the lexical units into proper and right sense in the context of the sentence.

Massoud (1988) in Sadeghi (2010:3) argued that the requirement of good translation is as follows; a good translation is easily understood, fluent and smooth, idiomatic, translation conveys to some extent, the literary subtleties of the original, distinguished between the metaphorical and the literal, reconstructs the cultural or historical context of the original, a good translation makes explicates what is implicit in abbreviations, and an illusions to saying, songs and nursery rhymes, for last criteria that good translation will convey, as much as possible, meaning of the original text.

Crystal (Khrisna Regmi, 2010:17) defined translation as a process where “the meaning and expression in one language (source) is tuned with meaning of another (target) whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed”. Torop (in Krishna Regmi, 2010: 18) has argued that translation, as a process of converting ideas expressed from one language into another, was embedded in the sociocultural language of a particular context and also described the translation process as basically a boundary-crossing between two different language. Based on those ideas, it was clear explanation that when translator transferred the

message or idea from source language into target language it also transferred Socio cultural aspect from source language into target language.

Next, Hartono (2012: 15) said that translation was a kind of activity which inevitably involved at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Based on that statement translation deals with the complexity of language, which means many problems come up when people want to translate an idea or information. The general problems when people want to translate is the ability in choosing appropriate words which have more than one meaning (ambiguous), and the ability to find the equivalent meaning of expression from source language into target language when it does not have the concept of certain word from the source language.

2.3.1 Process of Translation

Translation Process is not by just changing the language into another language. According to Baker (1992:124), a good translator could not begin to translate until she or he had read the text at least once and got a gist of the overall message in the text. Once the source text was understood, the translator had task of producing a translation product which could be accepted as a text in its own language and culture. The phraseology, collocational and grammatical patterning of the target version has to cover the target language norms. Then, collocational patterns and grammatical structures could only enhance the skill of translating data from individual sentences. Finally, they have to make sure those sentences and paragraphs are readable and coherent.

According to Nida in Hatim (2001: 22), the process of translation consists of three stages. They are analysis, transfer and restructuring. In analyzing, the

translator analyzes the source text in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the word and combinations of the word. The goal of analysis of the source text is a full comprehension of the message which is intended to convey. Then the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from the source language to the target language. After that, in the restructuring step the transferred material is restructured to make the final acceptable message in the target language. The important aim of the restructuring process is to ensure that the impact, which the translation is to have on its intended receptors, is similar to what the source text has intended. In this stage, where some revisions may take place, the translator has to check the target against the source text to ensure as far as possible that there are no omissions, additions, or meaning distortions in his/her translation, so as to ensure that it is appropriate for the function that is expected.

2.4 Shift

A shift is said to occur if, in a given target text, a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondence occurs for a specific Source Language, Munday (2004:28). Newmark (1988:85) stated that shift is translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from Source Language to Target Language. Shifts are all the mandatory actions of the translator and the optional ones to which resorts consciously for the purpose of natural and communicative rendition of an Source Language Text into another language, (Al Zoubi and Al Hasnawi, 2001:114). It means that the usage of shift depend on translator competence to solve the non-equivalence.

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 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 TL.

a. Explicitation

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.

SL: *My skinniness*

TL: *Tubuh kurusku*

TL Literal: *Kekurusanku*

The general level of explicitness higher than SL occurs in the sentence above, because in literal meaning *my skinniness* is *keurusanku*. The translator added the word *tubuh* for naturalness of style and it explained clearly the expression of the source language as an overt meaning (cohesion shift) (Larson 1998:495). In the TL the translator clarified the SL by adding the word *tubuh*; therefore, gain of information occurs in this translation.

b. Implication

The general level of the target text's textual explicitness is lower than that of the source text in some cases, textual level of explicitness 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 SL.

SL: *That's cool*

TL: *Keren*

TL Literal: *Itu keren*

The word *that's* in the SL is missing in the TL because such expression is more common in TL. Larson (1998:479) stated that the redundancy of the source text must not be translated literally that only makes the TL information load to „heavy“. Therefore, we know that the loss of information occurs in this translation in which the determiner *that* in SL disappears in which it can actually be translated into *itu* in the target language

c. Meaning Change

Shifts in text meaning(s) are the explicit meaning potential of the source text changes into implicit or vice versa. English has specific grammatical markers which are cohesively obligatory. In English, (*a*) is an indefinite obligatory article to make explicit whether a noun is singular or plural as in the example below:

ST: *a large circle of grass*

TT: *lapangan rumput bundar*

TL Literal: *sebuah bundaran rumput yang besar*

The indefinite article „a“ in *a large circle of grass* means one of the large circles.

The absence of indefinite grammatical feature „a“ in TL translation means that the

referential meaning to *lapangan rumput bundar* is left implicit. According to the theory proposed by Nida (1975), there is loss of information occurring in this data in which the determiner (a) in the English noun phrase is not translated into the target language which is present in the SL due to naturalness in the TL.

2.5 Cohesive Devices

One thing that must exist in a good writing is cohesion. Cohesive devices are useful English language conjunctions, transitional phrases, synonyms and pronouns that express ideas in a cohesive manner. They are used to join sentences together to make ideas more understandable to the reader. It is a series of lexical, grammatical and other relations which provide links between the various parts of a text. In cohesion there is a distinction between grammatical cohesion consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction and lexical cohesion which are repetition and collocation (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 4).

Cohesion is the resources within language that provide continuity in a text, over and above that provide by cause structures and clause complexes. In other word, the cohesion refers to the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before. Since this linking is achieved through relation in meaning. And the other point, according to Bex (1996:91) considers cohesion as residing in the semantic and grammatical properties of language.

The term cohesion is familiar with the study of language. It is part of system of language. It is defined as the resources within language that provides continuity in the text, over and above that provided by clause structure and clause complex. Hence, cohesive relations are non-structural relations which work to help text hang together (Nunan, 1985:25). According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:5),

cohesion is expressed partly through the grammar and partly to the vocabulary. Related sentence in one sentence to another is called cohesion. It can make the reader understand and clear the way of the text talking about.

Richards (1985:45) stated that cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship between the different elements of a text. This may be the relationship between different sentences or between different parts of sentence. Cohesion occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another. The one presupposes the other in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by resources to it. Moreover, in English reading, the use of cohesion in connecting in sentence into a good reading is something difficult by student. According to Taboada (2004:159) stated that "cohesion is part of the system of a language, and like other semantic relations, it is expressed through the strata organization of language".

2.6 Reference

Reference has definiteness or specificity of meaning which is equivalent. Reference is a participant or circumstantial element introduce at one place in the text can be taken as a refer hat follows (Halliday & Hasan 1994:309). Reference is the first of these cohesive devices. Yule (2003) said that the use of linguistic forms as reference enable a listener, or reader to identify something. It means that reference marker helps the listener or reader to find something refers to.

Jhonstone (2002: 101) stated that the referential ties are created when an item one sentence refers to an item in another sentence, so that in order to interpret part of one sentence, readers or hearers have to refer to part of some other sentence. It means that reference devices hand the readers/hearers to interpret an item refers to

in a text. Reference (Personal, demonstrative and comparative) in text makes expression for their interpretation. It means that, the elements of reference facilitate the listener or reader get the meaning through the relationship of semantic. People and things are straightforward matter of reference.

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976: 31), Reference is the specific nature of the information that is signaled for retrieval. In the case in reference the information to be retrieved is the referential meaning Identity of the particular thing or class of thing that is being referred to, and the cohesion lies in the continuity of reference, whereby the same thing enters into the discourse a second time.

Hasan and Halliday (1976:37) classified there are three types of reference such as personal, demonstrative, and comparative:

1) Personal Reference

Personal Reference is reference by means of function in speech situation through the category of person (Halliday & Hasan, 1976:37). The category of personals reference includes the three classes these are Personal pronoun, Possessive determiners, and Possessive pronoun.

Table 2.6.1-1 The Categories of Personal Reference

Person	Personal pronoun		Possessive determiners	Possessive pronoun
	Subject	Object		
First	I	Me	My	Mine
	We	Us	Our	Ours
Second	You	You	Your	Yours
Third	He	Him	His	His
	She	Her	Her	Hers
	They	Them	Their	Theirs
	It	It	Its	Its

2) Demonstrative References

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:37) Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity, the words this, these, and here implies proximity to the speaker, that, those, and there imply distance from the speaker. The basic senses of this is one proximity, this refers to something as being near that, refers to something as being not near. That term tends to be more inclusive, though the two are more evenly balanced in English than their equivalents in some other languages. Proximity is typically from the point of view of the speaker, so this means 'near me'.

Table 2.6.1-2 The Use of Demonstrative Reference in English

Proximity	Singular	Plural	Adverb
Near	That	These	Here (now)
Far	This	Those	There (then)
Neutral	The		

3) Comparative References

According to Hasan and Halliday (1976:37) Comparative reference is indirect reference by means of identity or similarity. There are two types of comparative reference: General and Particular comparison. General comparison expresses likeness between things. The likeness may take the form of identity, where the things are, in fact, the same thing, or similarity where two things like each other. (Halliday & Hasan, 197:77). The kinds of general comparison:

- Identity: same, equal, identical, identically
- Similarity: such, similar, so, similarly, likewise

- Deference: other, different, else, differently, otherwise.

2.7 Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is purposed to imagine somebody, something, a place, and an animal Djuharie, (2001:24). By applying this genre, the writer is sure that students will be interested and be motivated in taking part in classroom activities, because the student wants to tell something to their friends. Thomas, Kane (2005:352) stated “description is about sensory experience how something looks, sounds, tastes.

Mostly is about visual experience, but description also deals with other kinds of perception. Wignell and Gerot (1995:208) define “descriptive text is kind of text which is aimed to describe a particular person, place or things. It can be conclude that descriptive text is a text for describe person, place or a thing by visual experience. It is used to create a visual image of people, place, even of time days or season. It may also be used to describe the outwards appearance people. It may tell about their traits of character and personality. In addition, George and Julia in Fauzi (2011:9) say that emotion may be described too in descriptive writing, feelings such as happiness, fear, loneliness, gloom, and joy. Description helps the readers, through their imagination, to visualize a scene or a person, or to understand a sensation or an emotion.

Descriptive text is a part of factual genres Wardiman, Artono et al, (2008:122). It has social function which is to describe a particular person, place, or thing. Descriptive text is a kind of genre which paints a colorful picture of a person, place, thing or idea concrete and also vivid details. As stated by Abilene (2004:5) "It should make the reader see, hear, smell, taste and feel what the author

is describing." Good writing has personality". Readers enjoy sensing a mind at work, hearing a clear voice, responding to an unusual sensibility. If we have chosen a topic that is of general concern and if genuine feeling and intelligence come through, it will be interesting. It is also supported by Taylor (2009:2). He stated that if we are to write well we need to know (as well as we can) what we are talking about. Writer, subject matter, reader, and the forms of language are elements of the writing situation. All those elements must be handled together in the act of writing.

Descriptive text is a part of factual genres Wardiman, Artono et al, (2008:122). It has social function which is to describe a particular person, place, or thing. Descriptive gives sense impression like the feel, sound, taste, and look of things through words. Its aim is also to inform the readers about how something or someone looks like. The characteristic features of a person, an animal or a particular thing become the focus of descriptive text. The point is that descriptive text gives a description of something in particular in order to help the people perceive it through words. From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that descriptive text simply describes about person, place or thing. If the writer wants to write a descriptive text, they only need to go to the object and take a note by using five senses. It also can be done by looking at a picture or watching a video. In writing descriptive text, the writer must concern on the generic structure in order to make a good text.

Generic Structure of descriptive text In writing descriptive text, it should consist of generic structure, such as: identification, description, and conclusion.

Anderson and Anderson in Nadia (2013:9) stated that features of a factual description have regarded as following generic structure of descriptive text.

2.8 Translation Machine

Translation Machine is a program which is used to translate a certain text from 1 language into another language. 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. In the early 1950s research on Machine Translation was necessarily modest in its aims (Hutchins, 1997). It was constrained by the limitation of hardware as dictionary in the form of a thick book that not easy to take anywhere; especially by inadequate computer memories and slow access to storage, and the unavailability of high-level programming languages. Translation Machine can translate any language into any language, depending on the Translation Machine itself. Basically, translation machine work routine is just like what O'Grady. That is from source language to translation machine and finally system target language. The source language which the user wants to translate is typed in the Translation Machine System.

From the explanation above the writer summarized that translation machine is an instrument or tool created to translate from one language to another. The thing that underlies the creation of the translation machine is the complexity of using difficult and heavy dictionary to carry everywhere. Translation machines have many advantages in translating languages. It can be seen from the continuous development of the translation engine. The translation engine is a relatively sophisticated tool and can easily translate directly a source language into the target.

History of translation machine although we may trace the origins of Translation Machine (TM) back to seventeenth century ideas of universal and philosophical languages and of ‘mechanical’ dictionaries, it was not until the twentieth century that the first practical suggestions could be made. The history of translation machine can be divided into five periods as below:

First period (1948-1960): The beginning.

- a. 1949: Warren Weaver in his Memorandum of 1949 proposed the first ideas on the use of computers in translation, by adopting the term computer translation.
- b. 1952: The first symposium of translation machine, entitled Conference on Translation Machine, held in July 1952 at MIT under leadership of Yehoshua Bar-Hillel.
- c. 1954: The development of the first automatic translator (very basic) by a group of researchers from Georgetown University in collaboration with IBM, which translates into more than sixty (60) Russian sentences into English. The authors claimed that within three to five years, translation machine would not be a problem.
- d. 1954: Victor Yngve published the first journal on TM, entitled Mechanical translation devoted to the translation of languages by the aid of machines.

Second Period (1960-1966) Parsing and disillusionment

- a. Early 1960s this parsing is put forward as the only possible avenue of research to advance the translation machine. There are already many parsers developed from different types of grammars, such as grammar and dependency grammar.

- b. 1961: In February of this year that computational linguistics is born, thanks to weekly lectures organized by David G. Hays at the Rand Corporation in Los Angeles. These conferences will be included as papers at the First International Conference on Translation Machine of Languages and Applied Language Analyzis of Teddington in September 1961 with the participation of linguists and computer scientists involved in the translation as: Paul Garvin, Sydney M. Lamb, Kenneth E. Harper, Charles Hockett, Martin Kay and Bernard Vauquois.
- c. 1964: the creation of committee ALPAC (Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee) with American government to studies the perspectives and the chances of translation machine.
- d. 1966: ALPAC published his famous rapport in which it concluded that its works on translation machine is just wasting of time and money; the conclusion of this rapport is it had a negative impact on their search (TM) for a number of years

Third period (1966-1980): New birth and hope.

- a. 1970: Start of the project REVERSO by a group of Russian researchers.
- b. 1970: Development of System SYSTRAN1 (Russian-English) by Peter Toma, who was at that time a member of a group search for Georgetown.
- c. 1976: Creation of system WEATHER in the project TAUM (machine translation in the university of Montreal) under the direction of Alai Colmerauer for the machine translation weather forecasts for the general public, this system was created by group of researchers.

- d. 1978: Creation of system ATLAS2 by the Japanese firm FUJITSU, this translator was based on rules also he is able to translate from Korean to Japanese and vice versa.

Fourth Period (1980-1990): Japanese invaders.

- a. 1982: The Japanese firm SHARP markets its Automatic translator DUET (English - Japanese), this translator was based on rules an approach to translation transfer.
- b. 1983: as computer giant, NEC develops its own system of translation based on algorithm called PIVOT. Marketed under the name of Honyaku Adaptor II, the version public the system of translation of NEC is also based on the method of pivot, by using Interlingua.
- c. 1986: Development of system PENSEE by OKI3, which is a translator (Japanese-English) based on rules.
- d. 1986: The group Hitachi developed his own translation system based on rules (which is an approach taken by transfer), christened on HICATS (Hitachi Computer Aided Translation System / Japanese- English).

Fifth Period (since 1990): Web and the new vague of translators

- a. 1993: The project C-STAR (Consortium for Speech Translation Advanced Research) is an international cooperation. The theme of project is the machine translation of the parole in the field of tourism (dialogue client travel agent), by videoconference. these project birth the system C-STAR I which dealt three (03) languages (English, German et Japanese) and made the first demonstrations transatlantic trilingual in January 1993.
- b. 1998: Marketing the translator REVERSO by the company Softissimo.

- c. 2000: Development of system ALPH by Japanese laboratory ATR, this translator (Japanese-English and Chinese - English) takes an approach based on examples.
- d. 2005: The appearance of the first web site for automatic translation like Google (1).
- e. 2007: METIS-II is a hybrid translation machine system, in which insights from Statistical, Example based, and Rule-based Translation Machine (SMT, EBMT, and RBMT respectively) are used.
- f. 2008: 23% of internet users, have used the translation machine and 40 % considering doing so.
- g. 2009: 30% the professionals have used the translation machine and 18% perform a proofreading.
- h. 2010: 28% of internet users, have used the translation machine and 50% planning to do.

2.8.1 Google Translate

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 translation machine 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 combinations of our supported language. Google Translation (GT) sufficient to comprehend or to know the meaning of the word and sentence.

Based on 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 needs. 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 GT 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 GT 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 GT is being the most popular TM 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 Translation Machine.

Barre (2011) also said that GT provides the best translation compared to the others TM According to history, the beginning of making google translate is when one of the founders of Google, Sergey Brin received a letter from a fan. As know TI, Google as a technology company does have many fans from various parts of the world. However, the letter was in Korean and no one understood the language, Brin then translated the letter through his translation machine. The letter then reads: "The piece of raw fish shoe he wanted" by Google Green Onions Brin.

2.8.2 Yandex Translation

In early 2011, Yandex implemented its own translation machine system. Yandex translation works with the major European languages, in both directions – for example, from English into Spanish and back. Yandex’s translation machine 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 web site. 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 translation machine, 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 translation machine systems existing today are few and far between. Yandex’s translation machine system translates not only free-form texts, but also whole web pages. When a user enters a web address on translate.yandex.com, at first the page opens in the original language. 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. 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.

2.8.3 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. 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 gives 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 application is compatible with the free PONS Vocabulary Trainer for self-study.

2.8.4 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. There are 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.

2.8.5 Bing Microsoft Translator

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. The 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.

2.9 Previous Researchs

The writer took the review of literature from other graduating paper as principles and the comparison with this research. The first one is taken from Risky Samosir (2020) with entitled "An Analysis of Cohesion on Narrative Writing of the Eight Grade Students at SMP Negeri 24 Medan ". She discussed about established by use of the grammatical element of the text that express the semantics links within and between the sentences, includes reference, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction. And for this research need to take source about reference from her graduation paper. The similaritty between “Risky Samosir” research and the writer in this research is 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 about the cohesion shift of conjunction in principle language learning and teaching. The similarity between Kammer Tuahman Sipayung’s journal and this research is discussed about translation shift. The difference is his journal discussed about shift conjunction in Principle Language Learning and Teaching (PPLT) while this research discuss about translation shift in reference of descriptive text.

The third one taken from Erlinda Simanungkalit (2020) with entitled “The Effect of Using Google Translation to Increase Students Vocabulary”. She discussed about the effect of the google translation to increase the students’ vocabulary. The similarity between Erlinda Simanungkalit research and the writer are same the instrument of collecting data, same research design is descriptive qualitative and same use translation machine to do research. And difference between Erlinda Simanungkalit with this research is she has done her research in the English Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University Medan to research using only one translation machine that is google translation while the writer will do the research to analysis translation shifts in reference from English-Indonesian using five translation machine these are Google Translate, Yandex Translate, PONS Translate, Ttalk, Bing Microsoft Translator.

The fourth one is taken from Aref Nassi Abduh Nasser (2020) with entitle “Error Analysis on the Use of Reference Devices in Argumentative and Descriptive Writings of Yemeni EFL Learners at the University of Aden: A

Comparative Case Study'. He discussed about an attempt to analyze errors in the use of reference devices in argumentative and descriptive texts written by Yemeni EFL learners at the University of Aden. The similarity between Aref Nassi Abduh research and the writer is the research same discussed about reference in descriptive text and same research design is descriptive qualitative. And the difference between Aref Nassi Abduh research and this research is his research about analyze errors use reference in descriptive text while this research about analyze translation shifts of reference found in descriptive text through translation machines.

2.10 The Conceptual Framework

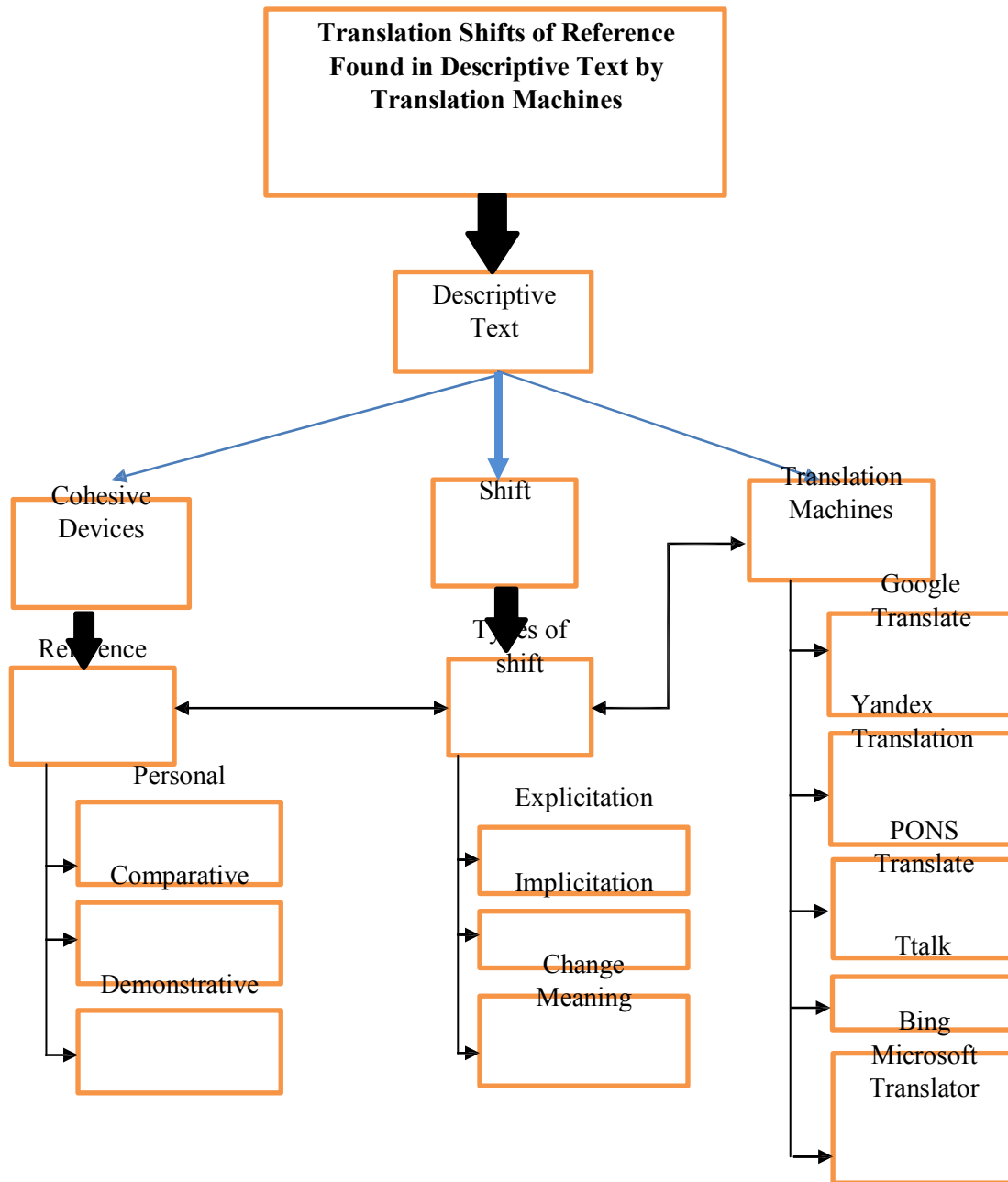


Figure 2.10 Conceptual Framework of Translation Shifts of Reference Found in Descriptive Text by Translation Machines.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This item presented what design used in conducting the research. The design of this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research, in contrast focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the research. Descriptive qualitative research is a study designed to obtain information concerning the phenomenon (Ary, 1985: 325). According to Moelong (2006:5) descriptive research is a method of research which trying to picture out and interprets the objects as in the fact.

The method used in this research is descriptive method because this study aims to describe the obtained data. Descriptive method is a method which is employ to collect and to analyse 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) stated that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon by having the literature review, stating the purpose and research questions, collecting data based on words, analysing the data and writing the report using flexible emerging structures and evaluating criteria, including the researchers subjective reflexivity and bias. That is, the method used to present the description of the translation shifts found to translate reference in English-Indonesian of on the descriptive text through translation machines.

3.2 Subject of Study

The subject of the study is a writer as translator used translation machines. The writer took five translation machine to find the shifts of translated the reference English-Indonesian in descriptive text through Google Translate, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, Ttalk and Bing Microsoft Translator.

3.3 Data and Data Source

According to Arikunto (2010: 172), data is the result of observation consisting of 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 result of shifts on translated reference from descriptive text using translation machines. Meanwhile, the source of the data in this research is reference in descriptive text English-Indonesian translated by Google Translate, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, Ttalk, and Bing Microsoft Translator.

3.4 Instrument of the Research

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 primary instrument for data collection and analyzing the data makes the conclusion. Therefore, the main instrument in analyzing the data in this study is the writer as a translator will use Google Translate, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, Ttalk, and Bing Microsoft Translator.

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

This research the writer 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. 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 writer able to assume different roles in the process.

The process of data collection is conducted by the writer took all data that suitable to the criteria and support the writer questions. All the data put in the data table. In the meantime, the data chose led to the focus of the study. In collecting the related data, the writer found and looked at the words that include to the types of reference accordance with the three types of references are personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference from descriptive text to translate into translation machines. It means the writer directly as translator to do observation by using the five translation machines to translate reference in English-Indonesian that find in descriptive text.

The data collected by using these steps:

1. The writer found translation machine, such as Yandex Translation, Ttalk, Google Translate, PONS Translate, and Bing Microsoft Translator.
2. The writer found text from descriptive.
3. The writer copied text descriptive.
4. The writer pasted the text descriptive to translate into translation machines.

3.6 Technique of Analzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer 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 writer used descriptive qualitative to analyze data. Sugiyono (2008: 245), classified there are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on Sugiono (2008:245), the writer divided the activity in analyzing data into three activity, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing:

The first activity is data reduction that means the process of identifying that is considered important. In conducting research, the writer got much data. Hence, the writer must identify data that gave valuable information in research. Thus, at first the writer did reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this research the writer is chosen by identifying translation shifts of reference in descriptive text by using translation machines. The solution showed the translation shifts of reference in descriptive text through translation machines only.

The second activity is data display that means the process to classification the data in the form of table. Data display refers to show data that have been reduced in the form of patterns. It benefit to help the writer in understanding the data. In displaying data, the writer described data that have been reduced into table form. The classification of this data consists of three parts these are:

First classification is translation machines, this research the writer used some translation machines as the instrument to collecting the data so, writer classified translation machines to translate the reference in descriptive text into

five translation machine such as, Google Translation, Yandex Translation, PONS Translate, Ttalk, Bing Microsoft Translator.

Second classification is reference which this research focused to analyze translation shifts from translate reference in descriptive text by translation machines, in classify the reference the writer focused to Hasan and Halliday (1976:37)'s theory which there are three types of reference such as personal, demonstrative, and comparative.

Third classification is shift which occurred when the writer translate reference in descriptive text through translation machine. The shifts classification according to Blum-Kulka (1986) stated that shift can be occurring in the level of explicitation, implicitation and change meaning.

For the last activity is conclusion and verification. In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the writer did not discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the writer is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the writer made conclusion from the data display. Displaying data, the conclusion is drawn in the table form as the conclusion of this research.