

CHAPTER II

PREVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Related Research Findings

Many researchers have been conducting studies related to this research. To see whether there were relevant researches related to the title discussed, there were several studies about the variables used in this study:

1. Latief (2019) in his thesis “The Implementation of Duolingo Android Application and Autonomous Learning to Enhance the Students’ Writing Simple Sentences” concludes that implementing the Duolingo and Autonomous Learning could enhance the students’ writing simple sentences. This research used Classroom action Research (CAR) with two cycles. This research used qualitative data and was supported by quantitative data. The qualitative data were collected from student’s and teacher’s observation checklist. Meanwhile, the qualitative data were collected score from pre-test I, pre-test II, post-test I, and post-test II.
2. Afrianto (2019) “The Influence of Google Translate in ELT on Students Translation Accuracy”. This research used descriptive study and descriptive text as instrument. This research concluded that Google Translate was accurate in translating Indonesia sentences into English. There was 75% accurate of Google Translate in ELT in translating

sentences.

3. Fauzi (2018) in his thesis states that duolingo app was capable of enhance the students' vocabulary potential. The design of this research become experimental studies which belongs to quantitative technique. The populace of this research turned into the entire 6th grade of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Darul Ilmi Banjarbaru. There have been two classes, they were VIB consisted of 25 college students who got remedy the use of Duolingo software and thru consisted of 26 students who were given treatment the use of traditional coaching. The tool of the research changed into vocabulary check consisted of more than one picks. before remedy, pre-check became carried out to each companies. in the meantime, post-take a look at was performed after the remedy. Then, the information have been analyzed by using the use of SPSS (Statistical Product and service answers) for windows model 22.0. The end result of this thesis indicates that on the sixth grade using Duolingo utility score is 7.279 (t-depend is better than t- table), whilst on the 6th grade without the use of Duolingo application rating 2.021 (t-rely is decrease than t-desk). The t-take a look at calculation confirmed that there was a massive difference who used Duolingo utility and who did now not use Duolingo utility. It manner that Ho become rejected and Ha changed into widely wide-spread. So, Duolingo application turned into powerful

to enhance English vocabulary on the 6th grade of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Darul Ilmi.

4. Kusumadewi (2018) in her thesis “The Effect of Using Duolingo towards Students’ Vocabulary Mastery (an Experiment of Junior high School Students at Omega Sains Institute)” concludes that duolingo app as a media in learning English has a positive effect compared to conventional student approaches.

Based on the previous related findings, the researcher then concludes that the similarity of this research and previous findings are focusing on a main aspect, there is using Duolingo application as a media, and meanwhile

the differences of findings above and the current research can be seen on the research design, the research’s focus and another application that used in translating sentence.

B. Some Pertinent Ideas

1. The Concept of Translation

a. The definition of translation

Some a few specialists point their thought on translation with the aid of presenting theory. The concept is used to be the guideless of doing this look at. The definition of translation explains below:

consistent with Oxford superior Learner’s Dictionary in Trisvianti (2018) translation defines as the process of converting something that is written or spoken into some

other language. This definition turns into the duvet pores and skin to undergo the interpretation. It became the first assumption to us while we are going to speak about about translation.

Newmark in Trisvianti (2018), translation is rendering the that means of a textual content into every other language within the manner that the writer intended the text. The meaning end up one of the essential aspect in doing the interpretation. The successes of which means introduced to the reader end up one of the point to know that the translation correct or not. the translation need to supply the equal although from a language to another language.

Larson said that “Translation is essentially a change of form. when we speak of the form of the language, we are relating to the actual phrases, terms, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and so on., which can be spoken or written. those paperwork are called the surface shape of a language. it's miles the structural a part of language which is certainly seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the shape of source language is changed through the form of the receptor (target) language”. moreover, Nida and Tiber in Trivianti (2018) Translation is a rewriting of the message contained within the source language into the goal language to locate similarities. primarily based on the statements above, then we can finish that translation is the technique of transferring message or meaning from source language to any other language (goal language) to find similarities.

b. The characteristic of Translation

Translation includes studying the lexicon, grammatical shape, communicate scenario, and cultural context of the SL text, analyzing the ones elements to be able to find out its appropriate that means, after which reconstructing the equal meaning using the lexicon and grammatical shape in suitable communicate state of affairs, and cultural context general inside the TL.

So, In standard the reason of translation is to reproduce diverse styles of texts – inclusive of non secular, literary medical and philosophical texts – in any other language and for that reason making them available to wider readers.

c. The type of translation

Catford (1965: 21-25) makes categories of translation in terms of quantity, tiers, and ranks. based totally on the extent, he classifies translation into complete and partial translation. on the degrees of translation, there are total and restrained translation and on the ranks there are rank certain and unbounded translation. In full translation, the whole text is submitted to the translation procedure, that is, every part of the source language text is changed by way of the goal language textual content material. In partial translation, a few parts of the supply language text are left un-translated. they're absolutely transferred to the goal language textual content.

overall translation means the substitute of SL grammar

and lexis by means of equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential alternative of SL phonology or graphology by means of non-equal TL phonology or graphology. while confined translation approach the substitute of SL textual cloth through equal TL textual cloth at best one level, that is translation finished best on the phonological or at graph logical stage, or at most effective one of the two tiers of grammar and lexis.

Rank-sure translation is translation in which the selection of TL equivalents is intentionally confined to one rank or a few ranks in the hierarchy of grammatical devices, typically at word or morpheme rank, this is, setting up phrase-to-phrase or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalence. In contrast with this, ordinary total translation wherein equivalences shift freely up and down the rank scale is known as unbounded translation.

based at the purpose of translation, Brislin (in Rahman, 2019: eleven- 12) categorizes translation into those following kinds.

- 1) *Pragmatic Translation*. It refers to the translation of a message with an hobby in accuracy of the records that become supposed to be conveyed within the supply language form. It isn't concerned with different components of the authentic language model.
- 2) *Aesthetic-poetic Translation*. This refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feelings of an authentic agnate model, the aesthetic shape used by the unique writer, in

addition to any records in the message. The examples of this kind are the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic speak, and novel.

3) *Ethnographic* Translation. The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source language and target language versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way the words are used and must know how the word fits into cultures.

4) *Linguistic* Translation. This is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form. The example is the language in a computer program and machine translation.

Brislin says that basically, based on the kinds of texts to be translated, there are two types of translation namely *factual* and *literary* translations. Factual translation refers to translating to convey information with precision, without involving the emotions or feelings of the translator but only based on the real facts such as translating scientific fields, reports, newspaper, etc. Literary translation refers to the translation of art works. In this kind of translation, the translator involves

his or her emotion or feeling and it tends to be subjective,

for example the translation of poems, drama, novels, etc.

b. The process of translation

According to Larson (in Rahman : 2019 when translating a textual content, the translator's purpose is an idiomatic translation which makes each effort to communicate their which means of the SL textual content into the natural types of the receptor language. furthermore, he states that translation is worried with a look at of the lexicon, grammatical shape, conversation scenario, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed so that you can determine its which means. The located that means is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which can be suitable within the receptor language and its cultural context. the subsequent diagram is provided by means of Larson as the translation procedure.

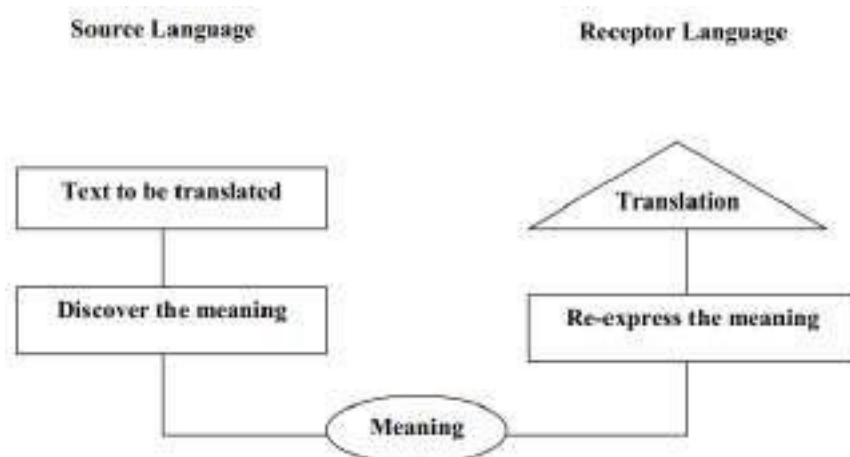


Figure 2.1 Translation process by Larson

Nida and Taber distinguish translation procedure into three

stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the which means of the phrases and combinations of words, (2) switch, in which the analyzed fabric is transferred within the thoughts of the translator from language A to language B, and (three) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured that allows you to make the final message absolutely suitable within the receptor language. the translation procedure can be illustrated in the following diagram.



Figure 2.2 Translation process by Nida and Taber

Translation process very tough linguistic activity as identified via diplomats. Many linguists are paying notable interest in this field. in the translation technique, linguistic knowledge along with morphology, syntax, semantics and knowledge of subculture. it's far vital to set up the textual content that the translator needs to have.

c. Equivalence of translation

Machali (1998: 3) states that target language equivalents ought to be sought no longer genuinely in terms of the “sameness of meaning”, but in terms of the greatest feasible overlap of situational range. for this reason

equivalence in translation must now not be approached as a search for sameness due to the fact that sameness of that means cannot easily exist among the supply language and the target language.

Nida (1964: 159) proposes two primary orientations in translating: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses interest at the message itself, each form and content. The message in the receptor language ought to fit as carefully as possible the exclusive elements in the source language. on the contrary of formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence does no longer challenge with matching the receptor language message with the source language message, but with the dynamic dating. A translation of dynamic equivalence targets at entire naturalness of expression, and attempts to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant inside the context of his very own tradition.

Bell (1991: 6) states that texts in one of a kind languages can be equivalent in exceptional ranges (complete or in part equal), in respects of different degrees of presentation (equal in admire of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, and so on.) and special ranks (word – for - word, word – for phrase, sentence-for-sentence). from time to time, the supply language text has no which means within the goal language text that the meaning within the

target language may be completely or partly equivalent, but the which means inside the target text may be stated as equal to the meaning in supply textual content when they have characteristic inside the same communicative state of affairs and express the identical reason.

d. Translation method

Syihabuddin in Trisvianti (2018), translation approach used by translators in revealing the general meaning of the supply language into the target language. according to Newmark, translation strategies can be traced in phrases of its emphasis on the source language and the target language. He is going on to consult the subsequent methods of translation:

a. *word-for-word translation*: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their maximum not unusual meaning, out of context.

b. *Literal translation*: wherein the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are once more translated singly, out of context.

c. *trustworthy translation*: it tries to produce the best contextual which means of the original inside the

constraints of the TL grammatical systems.

d.*Semantic translation*: which differs from “devoted translation” most effectively in as long a way as it need to take extra account of the classiness of the SL textual content.

e.*edition*: that's the freest shape of translation, and is used especially for performs (comedies) and poetry; the subject matters, characters, plots are commonly preserved, the SL subculture is transformed to the TL lifestyle and the textual content is rewritten.

f.*unfastened translation*: it produces the TL text without the fashion, form, or content material of the authentic.

g.*Idiomatic translation*: it produces the “message” of the authentic but tends to distort nuances of that means by way of who prefer colloquialisms and idioms wherein these do now not exist inside the unique.

h.*Communicative translation*: it attempts to render the precise contextual that means of the authentic in this kind of manner that both content material and language are with ease acceptable and understandable to readership.

2. The Concept of Duolingo Application

a. The definition of duolingo

Duolingo is a unfastened app created by way of Luis Von Ahn and Severin Hacker in November 2011. Its slogan is “free language training for the arena.” consistent with its website, it has greater than 30 million registered customers. It offers several languages for English speakers as well as others for non-English audio system.

in keeping with global journal of English Linguistics (2013) “Duolingo, a loose on-line language gaining knowledge of website, has as its undertaking to assist customers to analyze a language at the same time as simultaneously the usage of their gaining knowledge of sports to translate the web”. Language is found out through translation with, in line with builders, Duolingo being as powerful as any of the leading language gaining knowledge of software. For translating the internet, gadget translation isn't correct sufficient and depending handiest on professional translators, some distance too high priced. Duolingo, we are told, offers a 3rd way, with translation as a by using- product of its language learning. Translation that allows you to be, if as promised, almost as reasonably-priced as if carried out by using machines and nearly as appropriate as if by specialists. launched in June 2012, Duolingo boasts already on the time of writing 300,000 lively language novices ready for the challenge. this text

independently assesses the quantity to which Duolingo, at its modern stage of improvement, meets the ones expectations”.

Arguably this utility is a game, but without a doubt not an enjoyment game in preferred, games on Duolingo very carefully connected with training, particularly in learning a foreign language. On operational the person might be given 5 hearts that capabilities as the life of other user. every wrong solution then user loses 1 point of lives, and so forth. And if the heart has been exhausted, then it must be repeated the lesson all yet again. This software combines elements of audio, visible and also questions surrounding the grammar of a language with a totally great way.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that Duolingo is an online platform and mobile application that offers users a free and innovative way to learn new languages.



Figure 2.3 Duolingo Application

b. The steps to use duolingo

According to Kartika (2014), there are some steps you must do when you want to use duolingo application, they are:

- 1) Download the Duolingo app in Google Play Store,



Figure 2.4 Duolingo App in Google Play Store

- 2) Select the language you want to learn and speak,



Figure 2.5 Some languages will be learned and spoken

- 3) You must set your pick a daily goal



Figure 2.6 Pick a daily goal

4) The app will ask you to choose one of them below,



Figure 2.7 The First Option when We Join Duolingo

5) Then, you must finish some short exercises in this app. After that, create a new account. You can sign-up with e-mail, Google or Facebook account (for Android users) and Twitter or Facebook account (for iOS users),



Figure 2.8 Making a Profile in Duolingo App

6) After that, you can start to take lessons in duolingo app.

c. Common exercises in duolingo app

The app then inquires whether or not the learner already knows whatever approximately the language, and if so, it gives the learner with a placement test. If the learner is new to the language, they begin with the fundamentals. it is safe to say that Duolingo is a completely truthful app and quite simple to use. with none more questions or even registration for the path, the learner can go right into their first lesson by using tapping begin. The physical games are of many kinds:

1)**Traanslation physical games**, in which the inexperienced persons translate from the language they realize to the language they need to study or the opposite manner around (see parent 2.nine);

2)**Matching exercises**, in which beginners see a photo and healthy it with the words given or the opposite manner round (see discern 2.10);

3)**Pairing physical activities**, wherein newbies are given a good wide variety of equal words from each languages and are asked to pair them (see determine 2.11);

4)**Listening sporting events**, wherein newcomers concentrate to a brief word within the 2nd language and have to kind it successfully (see determine 2.12);

5)**Speaking physical activities**, in which newbies have to say what they pay attention (see parent 2.thirteen).

each lesson carries 10 to 15 sporting events, a few from every of the kinds noted above, and learners have a progress bar on the top in their screens. on every occasion they get a solution right, the bar movements a touch bit forward. on every occasion they get it wrong, the bar does not development, Duolingo points out the error and repeats the question on the give up of the physical activities till the development bar is completed. Duolingo also lets in the inexperienced persons to go returned to whichever lesson they need, on every occasion they want, even though they have gotten all of the solutions proper.



Figure 2.9 A Translation Exercise



Figure 2.10 A Matching Exercise



Figure 2.11 A Pairing Exercise



Figure 2.12 A Listening Exercise



Figure 2.13 A Speaking Exercise

d. The strengths and weaknesses of duolingo app

According to Latief (2019:33-34) Duolingo as a learning media have some strength, there are:

- 1) The application is user friendly, with free, simple, and informative lessons.
- 2) Learning is based around subjects.
- 3) Teaches grammatical rules. E.g. masculine and feminine, plural.
- 4) Tips and notes about grammar at bottom of each lesson.
- 5) Can be accessed on various electronic devices like mobile phone or PC, so learners can keep a detailed record of progress.
- 6) Can set daily goals for motivation.
- 7) Virtual shop with rewards for progress.
- 8) Courses offered and taught in multiple languages.

Furthermore, this app also has some weaknesses as follows:

- 1) Requires internet access.
- 2) Not much about culture is taught.

Duolingo's class as a teacher only can accessed with web address not available at menus' in Duolingo application.

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework above Translation is the technique of bridging communicate between languages with the purpose of producing an acceptable goal language text with the source language text. Etymologically, the phrase translation is

derived from the phrase translation that's an absorption from the Arabic 'tarjamah' (meaning: shifting or diverting). In English, the word translation is referred to as 'translation'.

one of the quality ways to train translation is by using using Duolingo games, as they can help college students recognize greater. further, gaining knowledge of translation thru Duolingo video games is usually recommended as an powerful and fun manner to teach translation. The software of the Duolingo recreation geared toward this researcher is predicted to help overseas students to learn a new language and they are able to analyze multiple language there. it's far designed to be smooth and comfortable, in order that customers do now not sense that they are gaining knowledge of, but as a substitute have fun with the sport. consequently, the researcher attempts to apply school room sports as a medium in learning English, when you consider that it's going to help college students grasp translation. From the assertion above, the researcher concludes that the Duolingo recreation in teaching translation, specifically English, can improve students' translation. So, the extra teachers use Duolingo video games, the more college students can improve translation.