

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Noam Chomsky defined language as a natural object, a component of the human mind, physically represented in the brain and part of the biological endowment of the species (2002, p. 1). Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p. 316) also stated that humans have the biological ability to learn, understand, and utilize language. This ability is conveyed in many modalities (spoken or signed) and is based on the structure of the human brain. It means people can communicate each other with language.

People can obtain information from sources written in other languages through translation. Without translation, many people would lose access to necessary knowledge, literature and information simply because of language barriers. It is essential in an increasingly connected global world, whether in the context of business, education, or international relations. Communication among different countries using various languages could be enforceable through translation. Translation is becoming essential in our life because we live in a world with many cultures and languages.

According to Larson (1998, p. 3), translation is basically a change of form. The form of a language refers to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken and written. In translation, the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language (1998, p. 3).

In addition, Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) asserted that translating consists of two terms, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.

From the above explanation, translation focuses on form and meaning. To do translation, there are some techniques, and it is challenging to work. A translator must know the techniques used in translation to produce a good translation. Molina and Albir (2002, p. 509-511) defined translation techniques into eighteen types. They are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, variation, and transposition. Translators use these techniques to produce good translations because they focus not only on literal elements but also on cultural elements of both the source and target languages. Translators may apply various translation techniques depending on the context of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

Many famous literary works were translated from English into Indonesian, such as novels, short stories, plays, poems, etc. One of them is a short story by Flannery O'Connor entitled *A Good Man is Hard to Find*. This short story was published in 1953 by Flannery O'Connor in *Modern Writing I*, talked about the relationship between faith and forgiveness. Flannery O'Connor was an American novelist and short-story writer whose works concern the relationship between the individual and God. Flannery O'Connor grew up in a devout Roman Catholic family and her Catholic faith had a significant impact

on her writing. Her short story, *A Good Man is Hard to Find*, is about Bailey, the head of a household that prepared his family to go on a vacation to Florida. The grandmother, Bailey's mother, warned him that the convict called The Misfit had escaped from prison to Florida, but Bailey ignored her. Bailey, the grandmother, Bailey's wife and their children were travelling from Georgia to Florida. Unfortunately, an accident occurred on them. In front of them were three strange men who turned out to be Misfit and two other convicts. The Misfit and his companions slaughtered the whole family at the end of this story. This short story has been translated into Indonesian and published in 2021 by Imanina Resti Sujarwanto in *Noktah*.

When translating literary works, a translator may run into a variety of issues. A translator might have to deal about grammar and culture. Translating participial phrases is one of the grammatical issues that a translator from English into Indonesian could run against. Participial is one type of non-finite verb besides infinitive and gerund. Participial phrase is two different systems in English and Indonesian because of different grammatical system. The grammatical system in the English language makes the use of this phrase to form various types of sentences as a modifier. In a sentence, a participle phrase is a phrase that modifies a noun and has a verb phrase act as the adjective, providing additional information about a noun or pronoun in a sentence to give more details and description, and also used to simplify sentences.

This concept does not exist in Indonesian because Indonesian tends to have a direct and simple sentence structure. Although participial phrase does not exist in Indonesian, the same concept can be conveyed using a clause. Therefore, research is needed on the translation of English participial phrases to see if the different concepts between these two languages can be translated properly in the target language.

Referring to the explanation above, the writer concludes that in order to translate participial phrases, a translator must be aware of contextual circumstances of the participial phrase used in addition to indicate the relationship between the participial phrases and its main clause. Participial phrases can mean a variety of things and to ensure that the intended readers will readily understand the meaning of the source language, it is important to carefully study the relationship between the participial phrases and its main sentence. Following that, the writer was interested to analyze the translation techniques in translating English participial phrases used in short story *A Good Man is Hard to Find* by Flannery O'Connor and its translation *Sulitnya Menemukan Orang Baik* by Imanina Resti Sujarwanto entitled "TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ENGLISH PARTICIPIAL PHRASES FOUND IN THE SHORT STORY: A GOOD MAN IS HARD TO FIND" by using Molina and Albir's theory about the translation techniques.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1 Translation

This part will explain the theory of translation and the opinions of experts about translation. Newmark (1988, p. 5) states translation is the process of conveying a text's meaning in a different language according to the way the original author intended. Many theorists proposed the definition of translation from a different point of view but with the same meaning.

According to Larson (1998, p. 3), translation is basically a change of form. Form of a language refers to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken and written. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language (1998, p. 3). The translation is the process of transferring the meaning from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Catford (1965, p. 1) also states translation is an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

In addition, Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) asserted that translating consists of two terms, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. From the above explanation, translation focuses on form and meaning.

In the translation process, the most crucial aspect to maintain is meaning. Although the form or structure of the sentence may change between the source and target languages, keeping the original meaning is the primary goal. Therefore, the translator needs to implement specific techniques or strategies to ensure the message, concepts and values contained in the original text can

be translated accurately and retain the meaning and purpose in the target language.

1.2.2 Translation Techniques

Translation methods and techniques are divided into two different classifications. First, the translation method focuses on how a particular translation process is carried out about the translator's objective depending on the aim of the translation that affects the whole text, for example, interpretative-communicative (translation of the sense), literal (linguistic transcodification), free (modification of semiotic and communicative categories) and philological (academic or critical translation) (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 508).

Second, the term translation techniques is the translation method affects the way micro-units of the text, for instance, the method chosen by the translator 'literal or adaption' that affects the whole text, and the translation techniques 'literal or adaption' that affects micro-units of the text (2002, p. 508).

In this research, the writer tries to analyze translation techniques from Molina and Albir's theory to translate English participial phrases into Indonesian. There are eighteen types of translation techniques theory classifies by Molina and Albir (2002):

a. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique which is an equivalent cultural element of the target language is used to replace cultural elements of the source language, known as cultural substitution. This technique improves the word's comprehension and readability.

For example:

SL: Baseball. (English)

TL: *Fútbol*. (Spanish)

The word 'baseball' in the source language is replaced by the word '*Fútbol*' in the target language because it reflects to a sport played with a ball. The word 'baseball' cannot be found in the TL so the translator changed it to the cultural element in the TL.

b. Amplification

Amplification is a translation technique that occurs when translator introduces details and adding information from SL to TL to make readers catch the meaning easily.

For example:

SL: Ramadhan. (Arabic)

TL: Ramadhan, the muslim month of fasting. (English)

The word 'ramadhan' probably cannot be known by some people in the target language. The translator uses an amplification technique to

transfer that word by adding information ‘the muslim month of fasting’ after the noun ‘ramadhan’.

c. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique that takes the word from source language directly transferred into the target language without any change.

For example:

SL: Bulldozer. (English)

TL: Bulldozer. (French)

The word ‘bulldozer’ from English has been incorporated directly into other languages.

d. Calque

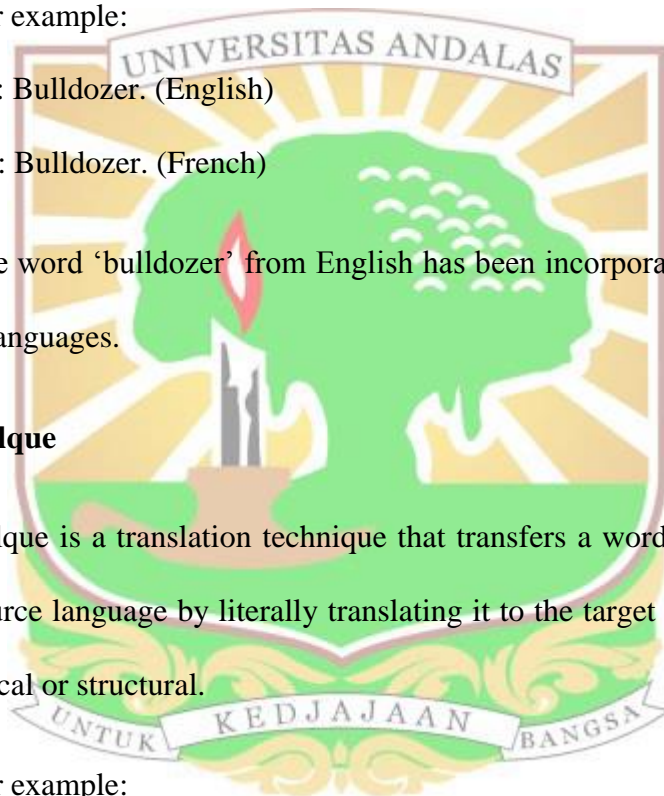
Calque is a translation technique that transfers a word or phrase from the source language by literally translating it to the target language. It can be lexical or structural.

For example:

SL: Normal School. (English)

TL: *École normale*. (French)

The phrase ‘normal school’ has translated literally to the target language, and it becomes ‘*École normale*’.



e. Compensation

Compensation is a translation technique used by translator to introduce an SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 510). This technique is limited by a particular form in the source language that is unsuitable in the target language.

For example (Mughtar and Kembaren, 2018, p. 61):

SL: A pair of scissors. (English)

TL: *Sebuah gunting*. (Indonesia)

In SL, the phrase 'a pair' is defined as a two-hole scissor holder. In TL, however, it is changed to 'sebuah'. The translation 'a pair of scissors' becomes '*sebuah gunting*' have the same meaning.

f. Description

The description is a translation technique that replaces a word or phrase with a detailed description of its form or function.

For example:

SL: *panettone*. (Italian)

TL: traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve. (English)

The translator provides the description of '*panettone*' in the target language to translate the word because the word '*panettone*' is unfamiliar for some people in the target language.

g. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is a translation technique that establishes a temporary equivalence that is unpredictable out of context (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 510). This technique is generally used to translate film, book, or other literary work titles.

For example:

SL: Rumble fish. (English)

TL: *La ley de la calle*. (Spanish)

The example is the movie title translated by translator in the different meanings because they establish a temporary equivalence seen from the film's story. The translation 'Rumble-fish' becomes '*La ley de la calle*' have a different meaning.

h. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent is a translation technique used to translate term or expression recognized from source language as an equivalent in the target language.

For example:

SL: They are as like as two peas. (English)

TL: *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua*. (Spanish)

When translating complex phrases such as figurative language, idiom, etc., the translator should understand their context and meaning. Translate the English idiom 'They are as like as two peas' into Spanish it becomes

'*Se parecen como dos gotas de agua*' with the same meaning. It means very similar in appearance or character.

i. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique used to transfer word from SL and TL generally or neutral terms (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 510).

For example (Hartono, 2020, p. 42):

SL: He was letting his temper go by inches. (English)

TL: Dia sedikit demi sedikit kehilangan kesabarannya. (Indonesia)

In the example above, the phrase 'go by inches' was not translated to 'inci demi inci' because Indonesian language has no such expression of it. It is replaced by a more general expression 'sedikit demi sedikit'. The translator gives more general so the target readers understand about the phrase.

j. Linguistic amplification

The translator translates the source language to the target language by adding linguistic element. Linguistic amplification technique is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

For example:

SL: No way. (English)

TL: *De ninguna de las maneras*. (Spanish)

In the target language, there are adding elements when transferred from source language that the word 'no way' with the phrase '*de ninguna*

de las maneras' instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *'en absoluto*'.

k. Linguistic compression

Linguistic compression is a translation technique that often used in simultaneous interpreting and sub-titling because this technique used to synthesize linguistic elements in target language.

For example:

SL: Yes, so what? (English)

TL: ¿Y? (Spanish)

In the example above, translate the English question 'Yes, so what?' With '¿Y?', in Spanish, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, '¿Sí, y qué?'.

l. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique that translates a word or an expression word for word (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 510). In literal translation, the main focus is to transfer the basic meanings or words from the source language to the target language as accurately as possible without paying attention to the nuances of the source language.

For example (Hartono, 2020, p. 59):

SL: His house is in the left side. (English)

TL: *Rumahnya berada di sisi kiri.* (Indonesian)

The translator translates that text literally or word for word. The sentence 'his house' in source language translated directly to '*rumahnya*'

in target language by literal translation technique. The word ‘is in the left side’ was also translated to ‘*berada di sisi kiri*’ quite well and acceptably.

m. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique where the translator translates the word by the change point of view and it can be lexical or structural (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 510).

For example (Hartono, 2020, p. 26)

SL: Environmental degradation. (English)

TL: Penurunan mutu lingkungan. (Indonesian)

To translate the word ‘environmental degradation’, the translator used the modulation for the technique so it becomes ‘*penurunan mutu lingkungan*’ to clarify the meaning and look for equivalents that are more natural in the TL.

n. Particularization

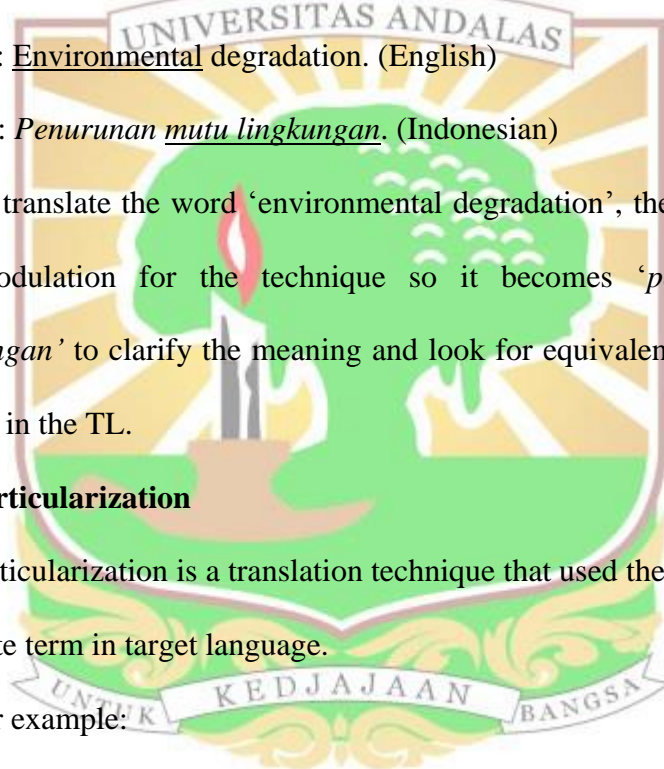
Particularization is a translation technique that used the more precise or concrete term in target language.

For example:

SL: Window. (English)

TL: *guichet*. (French)

From the example above, the translator applies the particularization technique which is use concrete term of word ‘window’ in SL to ‘*guichet*’ (shop window) in target language as a specific term.



o. Reduction

Reduction is a translation technique applied by translator to suppress a source language information item in the target language (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 510). The translator minimizes the information in the source language into the target language without modified the meaning of the text.

For example (Mughtar and Kembaren, 2018, p. 73):

SL: The proposal was rejected and repudiated. (English)

TL: *Usulnya ditolak*. (Indonesian)

From the example above, there is a reduction of words in the target language. The phrase ‘rejected and repudiated’ has correlated meaning in Indonesian, so it is reduced to be ‘*ditolak*’. When it translated into the target language, the translator does not include the words are not very important in the target language and reduces the words to compact the text.

p. Substitution

Substitution is a translation technique where the translator changes linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements such as intonation and gestures, or vice versa.

For example:

SL: Put your hand on your heart. (Arabic)

TL: Thank you. (English)

This technique is a way to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as ‘thank you’ in English as a target language. It means translator changes linguistic element for paralinguistic, namely gesture.

q. Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique which is used to change a grammatical category (Molina and Albir, 2002, p. 511). This technique is usually applied due to the different grammar between source language and target language.

For example (Hartono, 2020, p. 24):

SL: They were hostile to the community. (English)

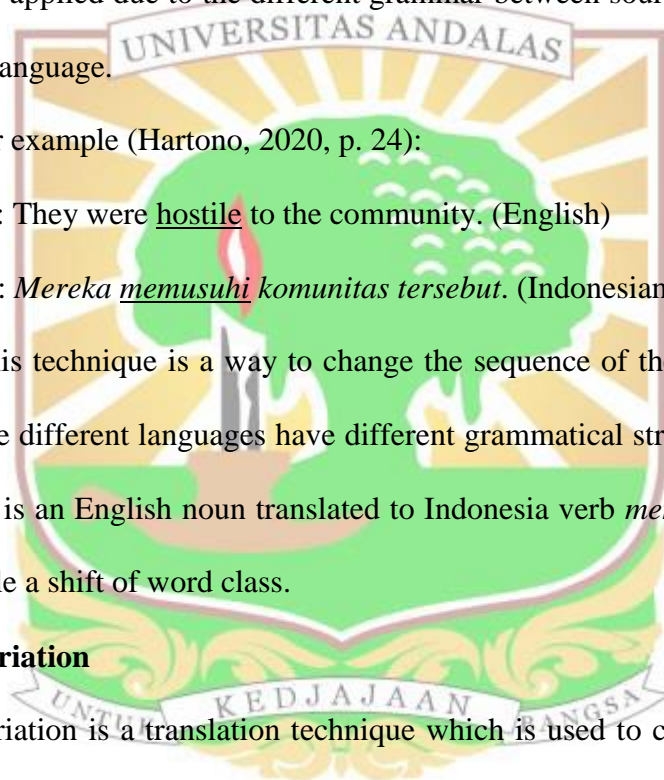
TL: Mereka memusuhi komunitas tersebut. (Indonesian)

This technique is a way to change the sequence of the part of speech because different languages have different grammatical structures. A word hostile is an English noun translated to Indonesia verb *memusuhi*. It is an example a shift of word class.

r. Variation

Variation is a translation technique which is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation, such as changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc (Molina and Albir, p. 511).

The example of a variation technique is changing dialectical indicators of characters in a story, such as transformed a novel into a drama show for



children. The translators must be able to adapt the novel into the story show by changing the tone of the story (Hartono, 2020, p. 46).

1.2.3 Participial Phrases

There are several explanations regarding participial in the definition put forward by experts. Crystal (2008, p. 351) states that participle is a traditional grammatical term referring to a word derived from a verb and used as an adjective, as in *a laughing face*. Then, Thomson and Martinet (1986) also stated participle is a non-finite verb which functions as an adjective and used to modify a noun. The two kinds of participle adjectives are present participle adjectives and past participle adjectives. Present participle adjectives are active that formed from the infinitive verb + -ing, and mean 'having this effect', for example amusing, boring, tiring, etc. Example of present participle: '*An infuriating woman*', the noun woman does something; it is furious, furious is modifying woman. Based on Betty S. Azar (2003), the present participle describes the cause of the feeling. Past participle adjectives are passive that formed from the infinitive verb + -ed.

Many present and past participles of verbs perform grammatical functions which are typical of those realised by adjectives, and for this reason are recognised as adjective having the same form as participles, or as being derived from participles, according to Downing and Locke (2006). It means that the participle of a verb is not only used to express an action or state, but can also function as an adjective that provides a

description or additional information in a sentence. We could draw a conclusion from the experts' definition above that a participle phrase is a phrase that modifies a noun and has a verb phrase act as the adjective, providing additional information about a noun or pronoun in a sentence to give more information and description.

According to DeCapua (2017) a participle is derived from a verb with the suffix –ing (present participle) or suffix –ed, -en, -t (past participle) inflection. Participial phrases generally function as adjectives modifying nouns and noun phrases, and occasionally function as adverbs modifying verbs and verbs phrases. Look at this example:

Driving all day, Tony arrived home in time for the party.

The 'Driving all day' is a participial phrase modifying Tony as a noun because that sentence telling us what Tony did, the subject of the 'arrived' as a verb.

DeCapua (2017, p. 377-380) classified participial phrases into two types; present participial phrases and past participial phrases:

a. Present Participial Phrases

Present participle refers to the –ing form used functioning to provide additional information for main clause. An –ing participle is functioning as an adjective and part of a participial phrases if it is modifying a noun or a noun phrase and functioning as an adverb if it is modifying a verb or verb phrase. For example:

Running to quickly, the child fell down.

In this sentence, ‘Running to quickly’ is a present participial phrases marked by run + suffix –ing and functioning as a modifier the noun *the child*.

The passengers, **waiting for takeoff**, began to complain.

Another example of present participial phrase is ‘waiting for takeoff’ because that phrase functioning as a modifying the noun *the passengers*.

b. Past Participial Phrases

Past participle refers to the –ed form used functioning to provide additional information for main clause. Here is the example:

Concerned for her health, Nora made a doctor’s appointment.

Here ‘Concerned for her health’ is a past participial phrase marked by concern + suffix –ed functioning as a modifier the noun *Nora*. Often –ed participial phrases are closely related to the passive voice:

Past passive voice: The teacher was annoyed by the students’ behavior.

Past Participial Phrase: Annoyed by the students’ behavior, the teacher gave them extra work.

There are three sentence positions of participial phrases. Participial phrases can be found in three positions (DeCapua, 2017, p. 380):

- a. Initial position (before a main clause).
- b. Middle position (after a noun phrase they are modifying).
- c. Final Position (after a main clause).

Tabel 1. Sentence Position of Participial Phrases

Examples: Different Sentence Positions of Participial Phrases	
<p><i>Wanting to improve her grade</i>, the student asked the teacher for help.</p> <p><i>Worried about the coming snowstorm</i>, they stocked up on supplies.</p>	<p>initial modifying <i>the student</i></p> <p>initial modifying <i>they</i></p>
<p>The children's mother, <i>insisting on their cooperation</i>, asked them to clean their rooms.</p> <p>The students, <i>concerned about their grades</i>, e-mailed the instructor.</p>	<p>middle modifying <i>the children's mother</i></p> <p>middle modifying <i>the instructor</i></p>
<p>The neighbor noticed the tall man <i>talking on his cell phone</i>.</p> <p>We couldn't get out the car <i>blocked in by a truck</i>.</p>	<p>final modifying <i>the tall man</i></p> <p>final modifying <i>the car</i></p>

Based on the table above, when the participial phrase occurs in:

a. Initial position, before a main clause we put a comma after the participial phrase.

b. Middle position, we put a comma before and after the participial phrase unless it is essential to the meaning of the sentence, for example:

Student *needing extra help* should contact the Writing Center.

From that example, we can see how the participial phrases serve to add crucial information about the noun phrases they are modifying.

c. Final position, we put a comma before the participial phrase unless it is essential to the meaning of the sentence, for example:

There is a new rule *requiring different documentation for student loans*.

I didn't call him, *thinking it was too late*.

In the first example, there is no comma before the participial phrase because they are essential to the meaning of the sentence. In the second example,

there is a comma before the participial phrase because they are providing extra information or non-essential meaning.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

In this part, the writer will explain some of the analyses done by previous researchers who discuss the translation techniques to support this research. The writer reviews two articles and one thesis related to the translation techniques and the English participial phrases.

First is an article published in *ELITE Journal* Volume 05 Number 02, written by Tira Nur Fitria (2018) entitled “Translation Techniques Found in English to Indonesian Abstract Translation of Journal *EDUNOMIKA* 2018”. The writer describes types of the translation techniques that applied in translation abstract from English as a source language to Indonesian as a target language. This study uses a descriptive qualitative with sixteen translation of Journal abstract *Edunomika* STIE AAS Surakarta in Vol 2, No 01 (2018) for the research data. Then, to analyze the data, the writer uses the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).

The research result showed that five translation techniques were used in the journal abstract: transposition/ shift, reduction/ omission, amplification/ addition, established equivalence, and borrowing. Tita Nur Fitria finds the most dominant type of the translation techniques used in translation of journal abstract *Edunomika* STIE AAS Surakarta in Vol 2, No 01 (2018) is transposition/ shift with 126 data or 75, 90%. The writer

defines this technique is usually because of a different grammar between source language and target language. But, this research is not focus on English Phrases.

The second is an undergraduated thesis by Anita Rusjayanti (2011) entitled “A Translation Analysis of English Participial Phrases into Indonesian Version in the Novel ‘Blue-Eyed Devil’”. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative with a purposive sampling technique. The writer analyzes the types of translation techniques applied by the translator in translating English participial phrases and describe how the translation techniques influence the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The writer uses the translation techniques theory by Molina and Albir (2002) to analyze the data. The findings of this research are there are four techniques applied by the translator in translating participial phrases in the novel ‘Blue-Eyed Devil’ such as linguistic amplification (59 data or 73, 75%), transposition (9 data or 11, 25%), literal translation (11 data or 13, 75%), and addition (1 datum or 1, 25%).

The similarities between that previous study and this study are: (1) the translation techniques theory by Molina and Albir, and (2) object analysis of the research is English participial phrases. The difference between that previous study and this study is the previous study describes how the translation techniques influence the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The third article published in Artikel Ilmiah Mahasiswa, written by M. Haris Al Amin, Wisasongko, Reni K. (2014) entitled “The Study of Participle Phrases in English Translation of Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* Translated by Angie Killbane”. The research discuss about syntactical construction of English translation of Indonesian participial phrases into English participial phrases. The researchers use descriptive research by collecting, arranging, classifying, analyzing and interpreting the data. The primary data are the participial phrases which are taken from Andrea Hirata's *LASKAR PELANGI* and its English version translated by Angie Killbane as the primary data.

The results of this research showed there were 20 of present participial phrases and 15 of past participle. The translator of Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi*, used 22 times of literal translation, 9 times of linguistic translation and 4 times of dynamic translation.

The fourth is an article published in Journal of Language and Literature Vol. 5 No. 1, written by Nuri Adlina (2017) entitled “The Translation of English Participial Adjectives In “Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret”. The aims of the research are to find out what participial adjectives used in the Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret, to identify how participial adjectives in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret translated into Indonesian and to find out whether the messages in the source text are transferred in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret.

The written results of the research contain quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation.

The study showed that literal translation strategy is the most frequent strategy used by the translator and transposition strategy is the least frequent strategy used. 79 data (50%) used literal (syntactic strategy), 73 (47%) data used unit shift (syntactic strategy), 2 (1%) data used transposition (syntactic strategy), 3 (2%) data used explicitness change (pragmatic strategy).

The last is an article published in Journal of Advanced English Studies Vol.4 No.2, written by Simanjuntak, M.B, Lumingkewas, M.S, and Sutrisno (2021) entitled “Analysis of *Tangiang Ale Amanami* (Our Father) Using the Techniques of Translation”. The researchers analyze the translation techniques on *Tangiang Ale Amanami* which was translated into English. The researchers use a descriptive analysis as a research method.

The result of this research showed that translation techniques that using on *Tangiang Ale Amanami* (our father) are transposition, modulation, omission, and cultural equivalent. But, this previous study used translation techniques according to Newmark theory.

Several researchers of these related studies do not mention which English participial phrases in their objects. The contribution of these three related studies in this research is to see the differences the results of previous studies, to provide knowledge about translation techniques for the

writer, and to give more detail discussion particularly in the translation of participial phrases that makes it different from the previous studies.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background of the research, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What types of English participial phrases are found in the short story?
2. What translation techniques are applied by the translator in translating English participial phrases in the short story?
3. What is the most dominant techniques translation are found in the translation of English participial phrases in short story *A Good Man is Hard to Find* into Indonesian?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

Based on the questions of the research, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To describe types of English participial phrases in short story *A Good Man is Hard to Find*.
2. To analyze the translation techniques used by the translator in translating English participial phrases in short story *A Good Man is Hard to Find*.
3. To find out the most dominant technique in the translation of English participial phrases in short story *A Good Man is Hard to Find* into Indonesian.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Techniques that used by the translator when translating English participial phrases into Indonesian is being the writer' main focus. The writer will analyze all participial phrases found in the short story. In this research, the scope of the study is focusing on analyzing the translation techniques used in translating the English participial phrases. Moreover, English participial phrases have been found by the writer then will be analyzed based on the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). There are eighteen techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), they are: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, variation, and transposition.

