

ABSTRACT

Manurung, Siti Tasya Jelita. Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Louisa May Alcott's "*Little Women*" And Its Indonesian Version "*Gadis-Gadis March*". A Thesis. English Applied Linguistics Study Program. Postgraduate School. State University of Medan. 2025.

Idiomatic expressions are unique linguistic elements that convey figurative meanings and cultural nuances, making their translation a complex task in maintaining both meaning and naturalness. This study aims to analyze the translation of idiomatic expressions in Louisa May Alcott's novel *Little Women* and its Indonesian version, focusing on the types of idioms, translation strategies, equivalence, and the reasons behind the translator's choices. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the research analyzed 240 idiomatic expressions based on McCarthy and O'Dell's (2002) classification, Baker's (1992) translation strategies, Nida's (1964) equivalence theory, and Chesterman's (1997) translation norms. The results show that verb phrase idioms are the most dominant category (33%), followed by compound idioms (20%) and clause/sentence idioms (18%). The most frequently applied strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (39%), followed by similar meaning and form (35%), paraphrase (22%), and omission (4%). Furthermore, dynamic equivalence (62%) is more dominant than formal equivalence (38%), indicating that the translator prioritizes readability and cultural adaptation. The translator's decisions are mainly influenced by relationship norms (41%) and responsibility norms (35%), showing a clear effort to balance accuracy and communicative effectiveness. In conclusion, the translation of idioms in *Little Women* reflects a dynamic and reader-centered process that successfully preserves the warmth, realism, and moral depth of the original novel.

Keywords: *novel, idiomatic expressions, translation strategies, translation equivalence, reasons for choosing translation strategies*

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Ungkapan idiomatik adalah unsur linguistik unik yang menyampaikan makna kiasan dan nuansa budaya, sehingga penerjemahannya menjadi tugas yang kompleks dalam menjaga makna dan kealamian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerjemahan ungkapan idiomatik dalam novel *Little Women* karya Louisa May Alcott dan versi Indonesianya, dengan fokus pada jenis-jenis idiom, strategi penerjemahan, kesetaraan, dan alasan di balik pilihan penerjemah. Menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini menganalisis 240 ungkapan idiomatik berdasarkan klasifikasi McCarthy dan O'Dell (2002), strategi terjemahan Baker (1992), teori kesetaraan Nida (1964), dan norma terjemahan Chesterman (1997). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa idiom frasa kata kerja merupakan kategori yang paling dominan (33%), diikuti oleh idiom gabungan (20%) dan idiom kalimat/klausa (18%). Strategi yang paling sering diterapkan adalah menggunakan ungkapan bermakna serupa tetapi bentuknya berbeda (39%), diikuti oleh makna dan bentuk serupa (35%), parafrasa (22%), dan penghilangan (4%). Selain itu, kesetaraan dinamis (62%) lebih dominan daripada kesetaraan formal (38%), menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah memprioritaskan keterbacaan dan adaptasi budaya. Keputusan penerjemah terutama dipengaruhi oleh norma hubungan (41%) dan norma tanggung jawab (35%), menunjukkan upaya yang jelas untuk menyeimbangkan akurasi dan efektivitas komunikasi. Kesimpulannya, terjemahan idiom dalam *Little Women* mencerminkan proses yang dinamis dan berpusat pada pembaca, yang berhasil mempertahankan kehangatan, realisme, dan kedalaman moral novel asli.

Kata kunci: *novel, ungkapan idiomatik, strategi terjemahan, kesetaraan terjemahan, alasan pemilihan strategi terjemahan*