

ABSTRACT

Laila, Zahra Nurfitri. 2026. *Translation Strategies and Acceptability of Dialectal Markers in the Indonesian Version of the Novel Pollyanna*. Thesis. English Literature Study Program. English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Purwokerto. Supervisor 1: Dyah Raina Purwaningsih, S.S., M.Hum. Supervisor 2: Dr. Asrofin Nur Kholifah, S.S., M.Hum. External Examiner: Dr. Raden Pujo Handoyo, S.S., M.Hum.

Translation plays an important role in distributing the substance of a literary work from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). One of the most frequently translated mediums is novel. However, research related to the translation of dialects in classic novels is still rare. This qualitative study is conducted to determine the dialectal markers and translation strategies as well as its correlation with the level of translation acceptability in the Indonesian version of the novel *Pollyanna*. Data is collected through documentation and questionnaires administered to three professional raters and analyzed using Perteghella's (2002) Translation Strategy theory, Dimitrova's (1997) Dialectal Markers theory, and Nababan et al. (2012) Translation Quality Assessment theory. Of the three dialectal markers, phonological/orthographic markers (61.54%) ranked first. The rest consists of morphosyntactic markers (27.69%) and lexical markers (10.77%). Meanwhile, the most frequently used translation strategy is standardization (98.46%), followed by dialect localization and parallel dialect translation which both have the same percentage (0.77%). On the other hand, 76.15% of the translation data is deemed as acceptable. The rest is less acceptable (21.54%) and unacceptable (2.31%). This finding indicates that the author mostly used phonological/orthographic markers, both socially and geographically, in the novel to enrich the dialectal nuances and emphasize the identity of Nancy who is a working class. Meanwhile, the translator tends to simplify the original text through standardization strategy in order to adjust the cultural and structural differences between English and Indonesian, especially since it is a classic book where language has evolved over time. As a result, many dialectal aspects are lost in the translated version of the novel. Nonetheless, the majority of the data is still classified as acceptable as the translation sounds natural and in accordance with the norms of the TT.

Keywords: translation strategies, acceptability level, dialectal markers, *Pollyanna*, classic novel

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Penerjemahan memiliki peranan penting dalam distribusi substansi sebuah karya sastra dari Bahasa Sumber (BSu) ke Bahasa Sasaran (BSa). Salah satu medium yang paling banyak diterjemahkan adalah novel. Namun, penelitian terkait penerjemahan dialek dalam sebuah novel klasik masih jarang ditemukan. Studi kualitatif ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui strategi penerjemahan dan korelasinya terhadap level keberterimaan dari penerjemahan penanda dialek yang ditemukan dalam novel *Pollyanna* versi Bahasa Indonesia. Data dikumpulkan melalui proses dokumentasi dan kuesioner terhadap 3 *rater* profesional; serta dianalisis menggunakan teori Strategi Penerjemahan Perteghella (2002), Penanda Dialek Dimitrova (1997), dan Penilaian Kualitas Penerjemahan Nababan et al. (2012). Dari total tiga penanda dialek, penanda fonologi/ortografi (61,54%) menempati peringkat pertama. Sisanya terdiri dari penanda morfosintaktik (27,69%) dan leksikal (10,77%). Sementara itu, strategi penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan adalah standarisasi (98,46%) yang disusul oleh lokalisasi dialek dan penerjemahan dialek parallel dengan persentase yang sama (0,77%). Di sisi lain, 76,15% data penerjemahan dinilai dapat diterima. Sementara sisanya dikategorikan sebagai kurang diterima (21,54%) dan tidak dapat diterima (2,31%). Penemuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa penulis menggunakan banyak penanda fonologi/ortografi, baik secara sosial dan geografis, dalam novel untuk memperkaya nuansa dialektal dan memperkuat identitas Nancy yang merupakan kelas pekerja. Sementara itu, penerjemah cenderung menyederhanakannya melalui strategi penerjemahan standarisasi guna menyesuaikan perbedaan budaya serta struktural antara Bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia, terutama karena ini merupakan buku klasik yang bahasanya sudah berubah seiring perkembangan zaman. Hasilnya, banyak aspek dialektal yang hilang dalam novel versi terjemahan. Meskipun demikian, mayoritas data tetap tergolong dapat diterima karena terjemahannya terdengar natural dan sesuai dengan norma-norma BSa.

Kata Kunci: strategi penerjemahan, level keberterimaan, penanda dialek, *pollyanna*, novel klasik