AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES USED IN TRANSLATING FIGURES OF SPEECH IN THE COMPANION PIECE "HOTEL VALHALLA: GUIDE TO THE NORSE WORLDS"

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the translation strategies and translation acceptability of the figurative language that are frequently used in the "Hotel Valhalla" companion book. Due to cultural differences between English and Indonesian languages, literal rendition of these figurative language may not be available and the translator may need to implement strategies to achieve equivalent expressions. The researcher employed a qualitative research approach involving data collection. Based on the result of the study, the researcher identified ninety figures of speech from the book with the following translation strategies: Translation by implementing less-expressive words in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by cultural substitution in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by a paraphrase with related words in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by loaning words in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by implementing similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by cultural substitution in a different figurative language with similar meaning, translation by a paraphrase with unrelated words in a different figurative language with similar meaning, translation by omission, translation by a paraphrase with unrelated words, and translation by a paraphrase with related words. For the translation acceptability, seventy translations were considered ideally acceptable, sixteen translations were considered less acceptable, and four translations were considered unacceptable. This study indicated that the translator implemented ten translation strategies to translate the figures of speech from the companion piece with most of the translations considered ideally acceptable.

Keywords: Translation, literature, figurative language, qualitative*.*

INTRODUCTION

"For Magnus Chase: Hotel Valhalla Guide to the Norse Worlds" or "Hotel Valhalla" for short, is a literary work in the form of a companion piece, written by Rick Riordan (2016). While Rick Riordan is known for his works in the "Percy Jackson" series based on Greek mythology, "Hotel Valhalla" is Rick Riordan's other series that is based on the Norse mythology. This companion piece is a supplementary work for the novels within the "Magnus Chase and Gods of Asgard" series as it focuses on the characters and the settings from the "Magnus Chase and Gods of Asgard" story. "Hotel Valhalla" provides character descriptions along with their respective stories with added humorous elements relating to the Deities and other mythical creatures from Norse Mythology. This companion book has been praised by a couple of reviewers, namely Odestila (2019) and Hatcher (2016) from the YouTube social media platform, for the entertaining and intriguing writing style of the author for stylistic devices comprised of various figures of

speech. According to Crystal (1991), a figure of speech is a form of expression in which words are used in a non-literal way to indicate compelling parallels and resemblances.

"Hotel Valhalla" was also translated into several other languages with the Indonesian translation being translated by Reni Indardini and published by Noura Books (2019) According to Baker (2011), translation aims to find the meaning equivalence in the target text. However, cultural expressions of a language may cause issues for translators to translate. This is due to the source language concepts that may not be available or known in the target language. A translator's role, aside from translating text from the source language to the target language, is also to translate the culture. Thus, Baker (2011) proposed translation strategies to overcome such issues.

As this research analyzed the "Hotel Valhalla" translation, this research was inspired by several other research that analyzes literary translations. A previous study conducted by Pribadi (2018) analyzed the translation acceptability of a subtitle from a movie entitled "The Pursuit of Happiness". Similar to Pribadi's study, this study used Larson's (1998) criteria (which are: Clarity (C), Accuracy (A), and Naturalness (N)). However, Pribadi's (2018) study is limited to analyzing the translation acceptability of three types of figures of speech (metaphor, simile, and hyperbole) from the movie subtitle and does not provide any data regarding the type of translation applied within the subtitle. Another research conducted by Habizar (2019) on the novel "Ziarah" with its English translation aimed to analyze the translation of the idiom from the sourcebook. Similar to Habizar's (2019) study, the researcher also categorized the translation based on Baker's (2011) translation strategies. Another study that also implemented Baker's (2011) translation strategies was conducted by Rimari (2010) on the book entitled "Tenun Ikat" and its English translation. However, Rimari's (2010) study aimed to analyze the translation strategies used in translating cultural terminologies found in the book. Therefore, another similar literary translation analysis is feasible to be conducted.

For this research, the researcher has conducted a literary translation analysis of the figures of speech in Rick Riordan's (2016) "Hotel Valhalla" companion book and the Indonesian translation. As such, this study analyzed the translation strategies used in translating figures of speech and the acceptability of the translation from the Indonesian translation of "Hotel Valhalla". The classification for the translation strategies applied in translating figurative languages is based on Baker's (2011) translation strategies. As for the figurative language, the classification is based on Shah's (2018) suggested classification. To analyze the acceptability of the translation, the researcher utilized Fadaee's (2011) suggested criteria of translation acceptability criteria.

METHOD(S)

The researcher employed a qualitative research design which, according to Creswell & Creswell (2018), is a type of research that comprehends meaning of a social phenomenon. This type of research describes of a phenomenon from interpretations of data collected and organized by the researcher. For

this research, the researcher analyzed the translation strategies and the translation acceptability in translating figures of speech from the "Hotel Valhalla" companion book.

In this research, the researcher collected the data by analyzing the content from the original companion piece and the Indonesian translation. After the data had been gathered, the data were organized within a table that classifies the figurative language type and the translation strategy, which was analyzed within the findings of the research. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the inductive data analysis approach which, according to Creswell *et al* (2018), is a process of interpreting or analyzing the data based on the patterns or themes of the collected data in order to form generalization or result of the research. For this research, the figures of speech were classified and limited based on Shah (2018) suggestion of figurative language types. The translation was classified and analyzed based on Baker's (2011) translation strategies and Fadaee's (2011) suggested criteria of translation acceptability indicators.

To ensure the trustworthiness of the research, the researcher conducted a couple of methods based on Brink's (1993) article to ascertain the validity and the reliability of the research data during the analysis. For the first method, the researcher discussed this research with the respective supervisors regarding the research. As for the second method, the researcher provided thorough description in order to describe and justify the research, which according to Brink's (1993), validity and reliability can only be assessed if a very detailed description of the context in which the study would be conducted and a thorough description of the processes from beginning to end is provided within the qualitative research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research encompasses two research questions, the first question concerns the translation strategy types in translating the figures of speech found in "Hotel Valhalla" companion book, and the second question concerns the acceptability of the translation strategies applied in translating the figures of speech. The following table below shall display the findings of the research.

Table 1. Translation Strategies Acceptability

No.	Translation Strategies	Acceptable	Less Acceptable	Unacceptable
1.	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Implementing Less-expressive Word.	1		
2.	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Cultural Substitution.	10		
3.	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Paraphrasing	25		

	with Related Word.			
4.	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Loaning Word.	3		
5.	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning.	11	16	
6.	Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning, and Cultural Substitution.	1		
7.	Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning, and Paraphrase with Unrelated Word.	2		
8.	Omission			4
9.	Paraphrase with Unrelated Word.	8		
10.	Paraphrase with Related Word.	9		

After reading and analyzing the content from the "Hotel Valhalla" companion book and the Indonesian translation, the researcher found ninety figures of speech from the book. In terms of the translation strategy, the researcher found ten translation strategies used by the translator to translate figures of speech within the Indonesian translation of the companion book. Seventy translations are deemed to be ideally acceptable, with sixteen translation are considered less acceptable, and the remaining four translations are deemed unacceptable.

1. **Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Implementing Less-expressive Word**

Table 2. First Excerpt Translation

Simile		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
…elves can be almost **as cutthroat as giants**.	…*peri adakalanya sebrutal raksasa.*	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Implementing Less Expressive Word.

The excerpt within table 2. above is taken from the introduction of the "Mythical Beings" chapter of "Hotel Valhalla" companion book. The excerpt draws a comparison of the elves' behavior that is similar to the giants. Thus, the researcher identified the excerpt as simile.

The researcher identified the translation of the excerpt as "Implementing Less Expressive Word" as the word "cutthroat" and brutal are semantically related as they share a similar propositional meaning.

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According to the Oxford dictionary (1999) the Indonesian dictionary (2008), the word "cutthroat" and "brutal" mean showing or having a cruel desire to inflict pain on others. However, cutthroat has an expressive meaning of a more murderous intent than the word brutal. The researcher also identified the translation as "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" as the translated text is also a simile. Overall, the translation for the excerpt is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" and "Implementing Less Expressive Word".

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 2. is considered as an ideally acceptable translation by the researcher. The researcher deemed this translation "clear" as the translation uses proper diction, (grammatical) structure, spelling, and punctuation of the target language which abide by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the word "cutthroat" and the word "brutal" share a similar propositional meaning. Therefore, the translation abides by Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The researcher deemed this translation as a "natural" translation as the translated text is can convey the essential information from the source text. Therefore, the translation does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

2. Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Cultural Substitution

Table 3. Second Excerpt Translation

Metaphor		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
"You're a cheat and a lying **weasel**,"	*"Kau tukang curang dan cecunguk pembohong."*	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Cultural Substitution

The excerpt within table 3. above is taken from a short story within Loki's chapter. The researcher identified this excerpt as a metaphor for comparing Loki to a weasel.

In terms of the translation strategy the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" as the source text is a metaphor that compares Loki to a weasel, while the translated text is a metaphor that compares Loki to a "cecunguk" or a cockroach. According to the Indonesian dictionary (2008) and Oxford dictionary (1999), both texts do share a similar expressive meaning of trickster or untrustworthy individual. The researcher also identified the translation as "Cultural Substitution" as the word "weasel" and "cecunguk" have different propositional meanings with a similar expressive meaning. On the whole, the translation for the excerpt is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" and "Implementing Less Expressive Word".

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 3. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translation abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. This translation is also deemed as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to properly render the essential information from the source to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can generate a similar effect of the source text to the target language by using an equivalent metaphor.

3. **Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Paraphrase with Related Word**

Table 4. Third Excerpt Translation

Hyperbole		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
And it can be **a real pain in the neck** when the gods, dwarves, giants, you name it, come to cry on my shoulder.	*Selain itu, aku terkadang* **gondok** *ketika dewa-dewi, kurcaci, raksasa, siapa saja, mendatangiku untuk menagis dan berkeluh kesah.*	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Paraphrase with Related Word

The excerpt within table 4. above is taken from a short story within Mimir's chapter. The excerpt is identified as hyperbole as it exaggerates how annoyed he can be with his visitors.

The researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" as the hyperbole from the source text "pain in the neck" was rendered to the target language "gondok" or "goiter", which is also in the form of hyperbole with the similar expressive meaning of irritated or aggravated. The researcher also identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Paraphrase with Related Word" as the phrase "pain in the neck" and the word "gondok" or "goiter" are semantically related. Therefore, the translation for the excerpt within table 4. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" and "Paraphrase with Related Word".

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 4. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The translation is deemed as a "clear" translation as the translator used proper diction, (grammatical) structure, and spelling, which abide by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to render the essential information from the source to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can generate a similar effect of the source text to the target language by implementing an equivalent word to

the source text, which does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

4. Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Loaning Word

Table 5. Fourth Excerpt Translation

Onomatopoeia		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
BLAA!	*BLAA!*	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning, and Loaning a word

The excerpt within table 5. above is taken from a short story within Heimdall's chapter. The excerpt from table 5. is identified as an onomatopoeia as it is meant as a sound when Heimdall's trumpet or horn is blown to signal the impending doom or "Ragnarok."

The researcher identified the translation for the excerpt within table 5. as a translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" as the translator rendered the onomatopoeia from the source text to the translated text which is also in form of an onomatopoeia that imitates the sound of the trumpet or horn from the source text. The researcher also identified the translation as a translation by "Loaning a word" as the translator loaned or borrowed the onomatopoeia straight from the source text to the translated text. All things considered, the translation for the excerpt within table 5. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation of "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" and "Loaning a word."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 5. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translation uses proper spelling for the onomatopoeia which abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation condition. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to convey the essential information from the source text to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can generate a similar effect of the source text to the target language by borrowing or loaning the onomatopoeia "BLAA!" from the source text. The translation is also not rendered in a literal or one-to-one translation. Thus, the translation does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

5. Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning

Table 6. Fifth Excerpt Translation

Onomatopoeia		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
...and **boom**- *war erupted.*	*...dan* **duar**- *pecahlah perang*	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning.

The excerpt within table 6. above is taken from an introduction of "The Gods and Goddesses" chapter. The researcher identified the excerpt as an onomatopoeia as it is a word that replicates the sound of an explosion to add dramatic effect or flare.

In terms of the translation, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" as the onomatopoeia from the source text was rendered to the translated text which also in the form of onomatopoeia that similarly imitates an explosion sound. The translator may have applied this strategy as there is an equivalent onomatopoeia to the source text. Therefore, the translation for the excerpt within table 6. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 6. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translation uses proper spelling for the onomatopoeia which abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation condition. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to convey the essential information from the source text to the translated text without adding any irrelevant information nor omitting essential information, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can generate a similar effect of the source text to the target language by implementing similar onomatopoeia to the source text, which does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

The findings also revealed that there are sixteen figures of speech translation that are deemed as less acceptable. One of which is in the table below:

Table 7. Sixth Excerpt Translation

Simile		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
…falls **like a ton of bricks.**	*...jatuhlah dia* **seperti satu ton bata.**	☑	☑		Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning.

The excerpt within table 7. above is taken from a short story within Loki's chapter. The researcher identified the excerpt as simile as the narrator describes the impact Loki took after being ambushed similar to a ton of bricks that would fall.

In terms of translation strategy, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" as the simile from the source text was able to be rendered to the target text which is also in the form of a simile that compares Loki's falling impact with that of a ton of bricks. However, the translation is more akin to Newmark's (1988) literal translation as the translator rendered the source language to the target language from word to word separately with the nearest equivalent of the target language's grammatical structure.

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 7. is considered less acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation "clear" as the translation uses proper diction and grammatical structure of the target language which abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation condition. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to convey the essential information from the source text to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. However, the researcher deemed the translation as "unnatural" as the translator renders the translation through literal translation, which goes against translation Belloc's (1931) conditions for "natural" translation.

6. Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning, and Cultural Substitution

Table 8. Seventh Excerpt Translation

Simile		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
…Honir was **as dumb as rocks**.	…*Honir sesungguhnya bodoh **bukan main.***	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning, and Cultural Substitution.

The excerpt within table 8. above is taken from an advice column where Frigg answered several questions from the denizens of hotel Valhalla. The researcher identified the excerpt within table 8. as simile as the excerpt compares Hornir's intellect with rocks.

In terms of the translation strategy, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning" as the translator rendered the source text "as dumb as rocks" to the target language "bukan main" or "not playing around." The phrase "as dumb as rocks" from the source text, according to the free dictionary (n.d.), means very foolish or unintelligent, while the translated text "bukan main" which, according to the Indonesian dictionary (2008) is hyperbole to exaggerate statements. Nevertheless, both source text and

translated text do similarly express that Hornir is a very dumb individual. The researcher also identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Cultural Substitution" as the translator implemented an idiomatic expression from Indonesian culture "bukan main" to exaggerate Honir's foolishness. In conclusion, the translation for the excerpt within table 8. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" and "Cultural Substitution."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 8. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translator uses proper diction, (grammatical) structure, and spelling for the translation, which abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to render the essential information from the source to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can generate a similar effect of the source text to the target language by using a different figurative language form with a similar meaning. The translation is also not rendered in a literal or one-to-one translation. Thus, the translation does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

7. Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning, and Paraphrase with Unrelated Word

Table 9. Eighth Excerpt Translation

Hyperbole		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
…this boar with golden bristles that could run **wicked** fast.	*...celeng bertaring keemasan yang bisa berlari **secepat kilat**.*	☑	☑	☑	Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning, and Paraphrase with Unrelated Word.

The excerpt within table 9. above is taken from a short story within Loki's chapter. The researcher identified the excerpt as hyperbole as it exaggerates how fast the boar could run.

In terms of the translation strategy, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Dissimilar Form but Similar Meaning" as the translator rendered the hyperbole "wicked fast" from the source text to a simile "secepat kilat" or "as fast as lightning". Though both figurative language types are different, both do share a similar expressive meaning that is very fast. The researcher also identified the translation as "Paraphrase with Unrelated Word" as the word "wicked" from the source text, according to the free dictionary (1999), means evil or immoral, while the translator conveyed the meaning from the source text to the translated text in a form of a simile that compares the running speed with lightning. Nevertheless, the translation for the excerpt

within table 9. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation of "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning" and " Paraphrase with Unrelated Word."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 9. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translation uses proper diction, (grammatical) structure, and spelling. All of which abide by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to render the essential information from the source to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can generate a similar effect of the source text to the target language, which does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

8. Omission

Table 10. Ninth Excerpt Translation

Hyperbole		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
Real pretty hair, though, and **wicked** long.	*Rambutnya bagus sekali dan Panjang pula.*				Omission.

The excerpt within table 10. above is taken from a short story within Loki's chapter. The researcher identified the excerpt within table 10. as hyperbole as it exaggerates the length of Sif's hair.

In terms of the translation strategy, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Omission." The word "wicked" from the source text, according to the Oxford dictionary (1999), means evil or immoral. The word also has an expressive meaning of "very" or "extremely" to amplify or exaggerate statements. However, the hyperbole was omitted by the translator. Hence, the translation for the excerpt within table 10. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Omission."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 10. is considered unacceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "unclear" as the hyperbole from the source text is omitted within the translation, which contradicts with Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The translation is also deemed as "inaccurate" as the omission from the source does alter the essential information. Thus, the translation contradicts Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "unnatural" as the translation was not able to convey the essential information from the source text, which went against Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

9. Paraphrase with Unrelated Word

Table 11. Tenth Excerpt Translation

Metaphor		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
When it's cold outside, He is **the month of May.**	***Pemberi kehangatan*** *pada cuaca nan dingin.*	☑	☑	☑	Paraphrase with Unrelated Word.

The excerpt within table 11. above is taken from Frey's description within his chapter. The researcher identified the excerpt within table 11. as a metaphor as it compares Frey to the month of May.

In terms of the translation strategy, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by Paraphrase with Unrelated Word". The translator paraphrased the metaphor "the month of May" with "pemberi kehangantan" or "the bringer of warmth." According to Oxford dictionary (1999), the month of May is the fifth month of the year. Additionally, based on the free dictionary (n.d.), the month of May relates to the season of spring, which correlates to blossoming flowers and warm weather. Therefore, the translation for the excerpt within table 11. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Paraphrase with Unrelated Word."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 11. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translation uses proper diction for the translation; which abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator conveyed the essential information from the source to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can convey the essential information from the source text to the target language by paraphrasing the metaphor from the source text, which does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

10. Paraphrase with Related Word

Table 12. Eleventh Excerpt Translation

Hyperbole		Acceptability			Translation Strategy
Source	Translation	C	A	N	
Tons of free time on my hands, too…	*Juga memiliki **banyak** waktu luang*	☑	☑	☑	Paraphrase with Related Word.

The excerpt within table 12. above is taken from a short story within Mimir's chapter. The researcher identified the excerpt within the table as hyperbole as it exaggerates how much free time Mimir has.

In terms of the translation strategy, the researcher identified the translation for the excerpt as a translation by "Paraphrase with Related Word." The word "tons," according to the Oxford dictionary (1999), means a weight unit equal to two thousand pounds. The word also means a large amount which is semantically related to the word "banyak" or "much". Hence, the translation for the excerpt within table 12. is in line with Mona Baker's (2011) translation by "Paraphrase with Related Word."

In terms of the translation acceptability, the excerpt within table 12. is considered ideally acceptable by the researcher. The researcher deemed the translation as "clear" as the translation uses proper diction for the translation, which abides by Hartono's (2017) "clear" translation conditions. The researcher deemed this translation as an "accurate" translation as the translator was able to convey the essential information from the source text to the translated text, which abides Larson's (1998) conditions for "accurate" translation. The translation is also deemed as "natural" as the translation can convey the essential information from the source text to the target language by paraphrasing the word "tons" from the source text, which does not violate Belloc's (1931) or Newmark's (1988) conditions for "natural" translation.

CONCLUSION

This research concerns analyzing the translation strategies used in translating figures of speech in the Indonesian translation of the companion book "Hotel Valhalla Guide to the Norse Worlds" by Rick Riordan (2019). The research was also guided by two research questions with the first question concerned with the translation strategies, while the second question concerned with the acceptability of the translation strategies. After gathering the data, the researcher found ninety figures of speech within the sourcebook. To answer the research questions, the researcher analyzes the translation strategies.

For the first research question, the researcher analyzed and found ten translation strategies to translate eighty-nine figures of speech within "Hotel Valhalla. Those translation strategies are the following: Translation by implementing less-expressive words in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by cultural substitution in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by a paraphrase with related words in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by loaning words in a similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by implementing similar figurative language with similar meaning, translation by cultural substitution in a different figurative language with similar meaning, translation by a paraphrase with unrelated words in a different figurative language with similar meaning, translation by omission, translation by a paraphrase with unrelated words, and translation by a paraphrase with related words.

For the second research question, the researcher analyzed the acceptability of the ten translation strategies used to translate ninety figures of speech within "Hotel Valhalla." Seventy figurative language translations were deemed to be ideally acceptable comprising all (previously mentioned) ten translation strategy types. Sixteen translations were considered to be less acceptable comprising a single translation strategy type, namely translation by "Implementing Figurative Language with Similar Form and Meaning." Four translations were considered to be unacceptable comprising a single translation strategy type, namely translation by "Omission."

This research analyzes the translation strategies used to translate figures of speech within the Indonesian translation of literature. Hopefully, the result of this study shall be beneficial or can be used as future reference material. For readers who aspire to be translators, the researcher suggests deepening their understanding of figurative language translation to translate more accurately. The researcher recommends developing topics related to literary translation analysis in the future for other researchers.

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