'Evaluating Translator Emotion': Appraisal Analysis Toward Expressive Speech Act Translation in *Pulang* Novel

Mengevaluasi Perasaan Penerjemah: Analisis Appraisal terhadap Terjemahan Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam Novel *Pulang*

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Abstract

The study illuminates the complexities inherent in translating expressive language by analyzing the Indonesian novel *Pulang* by Leila S. Chudori and its English translation *Home* novel. Utilizing Appraisal discourse analysis, a robust linguistic framework for evaluating language, the study identify the translator's rendering of 155 expressive utterances from the source text into 158 corresponding passages in the English translation. The findings reveal salient patterns of alteration between the source and target texts. Specifically, shifts emerged in the translator's lexical choices pertaining to attitude, engagement, and graduation. While preserving the core ideas, the translated version exhibits distinct preferences for certain attitude markers, more frequent intensification, and a tendency to explicate engagement meanings more than the original Indonesian. Such modifications seem subtle yet prove consequential. The research indicates that altering the lexical or phrasal selections surrounding expressive speech can inadvertently distort the intended message and tenor, potentially diminishing the reader's investment and engagement with the literary work. Moving forward, translators seeking to produce more authentic translations of expressive texts must remain acutely cognizant of the cultural nuances ingrained in the source language and exercise care in choosing lexical items that accurately convey the original meanings and affect. Meticulous word choice preserves the vital expressive essence between languages. Overall, Appraisal discourse analysis demonstrates a robust framework for evaluating and enhancing literary translation quality.

Key words: *Translation Evaluation; Expressive Speech Act; Attitude; Engagement; Graduation*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyoroti kompleksitas yang melekat pada penerjemahan bahasa ekspresif dengan menganalisis novel *Pulang* karya Leila S. Chudori dan novel terjemahannya *Home* dalam bahasa Inggris. Dengan menggunakan analisis wacana Appraisal, sebuah kerangka kerja linguistik penilaian bahasa, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi penerjemahan 155 ujaran ekspresif dari teks sumber ke dalam 158 bagian yang sesuai dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris. Temuan-temuan tersebut mengungkapkan pola-pola perubahan yang menonjol antara teks sumber dan teks sasaran. Secara khusus, pergeseran muncul dalam pilihan leksikal penerjemah yang berkaitan dengan sikap, graduasi dan sumber sikap. Meskipun tetap mempertahankan gagasan inti, versi terjemahan menunjukkan preferensi yang berbeda untuk penanda sikap tertentu, intensifikasi yang lebih sering, dan kecenderungan untuk menjelaskan makna keterlibatan lebih banyak daripada versi bahasa Indonesia. Modifikasi tersebut tampak tidak kentara namun terbukti memiliki konsekuensi. Penelitian ini mengindikasikan bahwa mengubah pilihan leksikal atau frasa yang mengelilingi tuturan ekspresif secara tidak sengaja dapat mendistorsi pesan dan tenor yang dimaksudkan, sehingga berpotensi mengurangi investasi dan keterlibatan pembaca dengan karya sastra. Ke depannya, penerjemah yang ingin menghasilkan terjemahan yang lebih otentik dari teks ekspresif harus tetap sadar akan nuansa budaya yang tertanam dalam bahasa sumber dan berhati-hati dalam memilih butir-butir leksikal yang secara akurat menyampaikan makna dan dampak aslinya. Pilihan kata yang cermat menjaga esensi ekspresif yang penting di antara bahasa-bahasa. Secara keseluruhan, analisis wacana Appraisal menunjukkan kerangka kerja yang kuat untuk mengevaluasi dan meningkatkan kualitas penerjemahan sastra.

Kata kunci: *Evaluasi Terjemahan; Tindak Tutur Ekspresif; Sikap; Graduasi; Sumber Sikap*

INTRODUCTION

The role of the translator is one that commands great responsibility, This highlights the vital function translators play in building bridges across linguistic and cultural divides (Munday 2012). To fulfill their duty, translators must leverage their expertise in the source language to accurately convey the intended meaning in the target language (Huu Chanh 2021). While pursuing an optimal translation, they may employ persuasive techniques to more effectively communicate the message. However, we must remain cognizant that such manipulation of language aims to shape the reader's interpretation. Careful examination of how translators use language allows us to fully grasp the meaning conveyed (Yahiaoui, Aldous, and Fattah 2021).

Researchers emphasize the importance of conveying cultural and historical elements when translating literary works. Meticulous attention to detail and nuance is required to preserve the essence of the source text. Failure to do so risks losing the original meaning and intent)(Modarresi, Jalilzadeh, and Zolfaghary 2020). Given this complexity, the evaluation of translations is critical for rigorous analysis. Applied linguistics continues to provide valuable insights into the relationship between language and translation (Munday 2012). However, subjectivity presents challenges in assessing translations, especially from a psychological lens (Nemati and Sheikhi 2019). Appraisal theory offers a systematic framework for examining how translators communicate attitudinal meanings into the target language. This interpersonal system of meaning proposed by Martin and White draws on Halliday's systemic functional linguistics. It serves to facilitate social interaction by encoding attitudes in language (Martin and White 2005).

Appraisal analysis in translation research has been explored extensively across diverse academic fields, each offering unique perspectives into this multifaceted area of study. Within the literary realm, scholars like Agbozo (2018) studying Macbeth Novel, Auni and Dewi (2022) in Guenyeo-e Ireumeun and Indonesian Translation Her Name, Chen (2022) studying English Versions of "Qiang Jin Jiu", and Nkomo (2019) studying Alice in Wonderland novel in isiNdebele language, have leveraged appraisal analysis to glean new insights from translated texts. Communication researchers including Phanthaphoommee (2023), Septiana (2021), and Yahiaoui et al. (2021) have also utilized this analytical framework to examine nuances in interpersonal and ideological meaning. Additional contributions have stemmed from education, with appraisal-focused investigations by Kabel (2021), McKinley (2018), Panggabean and Lestari (2018), and Zolfaghari (2023) exploring pedagogical applications and implications. Linguistic appraisal research represents another thriving domain, as evidenced by recent studies from Hsu (2021), Juwit and Jaya (2022), and Parameswari and Jaya (2022). While previous research has analyzed specific dimensions of appraisal in isolation, there remains substantial opportunity for holistic appraisal research encompassing attitude, engagement, and graduation in unity. By undertaking a comprehensive appraisal analysis, one can build upon the existing literature to advance multilayered understandings of evaluative meanings and intersubjective positioning within translated texts. Such an approach promises to generate compelling new insights at the intersection of appraisal theory and translation studies.

The present study aims to identify and explicate the translator's choices regarding expressive speech acts in Leila S. Chudori's novel *Pulang* using Appraisal analysis. The general expectation of the translator is as a satisfier of the author of the source text or certain institutions with personal interests in the original text with what the printed translation is done by the publisher (Nkomo 2019). Any text, especially literary works, consists of uncountable units of information, and these units of information are in different levels. Since the information units are not at the same level in their importance, translators' most important task is to guarantee that the main information unit that is carried by the original should be transmitted to the target language. Even if the other information units that are in the unimportant position cannot be transmitted totally, the main information unit should be transferred clearly (Xia 2016). As Xia (2016) illuminates, the translator must carefully select alternative forms, substituting them to relay different types of information to the reader. This substitution reveals language's expressive capacity through translation. Examining these linguistic choices will shed light on the translator's efforts to reproduce not only referential meaning, but also the interpersonal resonance of the source text. By cataloging expressive variations between source and target text, this investigation will uncover translation as an act of communication - one involving the conveyance of ideas, relationships, and affective states across languages.

This study posits that the evaluation of expressive speech through lexical, phrasal, and sentential choices also influences the reader's interpretation. Expressive speech act reveal the inner emotional landscape of the or writer, as Aritonang and Ambalegin (2023) explain, expressive speech is used

when speaker want to articulate their feelings. When employing expressive speech acts, the speaker usually aims to relay pertinent message or sentiment to the listener given the present context. However, transferring feeling or emotion into the other cultural context remains challenging. Translation evaluation can certainly assist translators by providing reflective material to refine their work. Thus, this study formulates two key research questions. First, how is expressive speech lexically rendered by translators of the novel *Pulang*? Second, what reasoning underlies these lexical choices?

By analyzing expressive speech acts and applying evaluation theory to overcome linguistic obstacles, this study aims to contribute to literary work scholarship while engaging readers. The article will address how translators' word choices impact conveyed messages. Per the study goals, common interpretation techniques will be identified, their effects on meaning evaluated, and suggestions to advance translation proposed.

METHODS

The present study takes a scholarly lens to the complex process of translating expressive speech from Indonesian into English. This research is motivated by the observation that Indonesian literary works, rich as they are in historical and political themes and preoccupied with notions of identity, can appear inaccessible to general readers (Sarahtika 2018). Through rigorous analysis, this study aims to elucidate the linguistic and cultural intricacies that shape expressive speech, with the goal of building bridges between the two languages and bringing Indonesian literature to wider audiences.

To address these aims in a systematic manner, this study adopts a comparative descriptive methodology. By undertaking a detailed examination of source and target texts, this approach facilitates the objective identification of divergences between original and translated works (Williams and Chesterman 2002). To further enhance the analysis, the researcher employs the appraisal framework (Munday 2012), an analytical tool that enables the meticulous investigation of how authors use language to establish themes and convey emotion. As Chen (2022) highlights, appraisal analysis is invaluable for literary translation, where subjective interpretation profoundly impacts a work's meaning.

The primary data source for this research is Leila S. Chudori's acclaimed novel *Pulang* published in 2012 through the Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia (KPG) publisher, selected for its literary esteem and availability in multiple translated editions. The novel's English translation, *Home*, undertaken by John H. McGlynn published in 2018 through the Lontar foundation, provides a fitting comparative text. Through manual analysis, the researcher identifies and catalogs pertinent textual examples from the novels based on words, phrases, and clauses that convey expressive speech. The cataloged examples are then analyzed through the appraisal framework, categorizing nuances of attitude, engagement, and graduation.

In summary, through meticulous textual analysis, targeted data selection, dictionary consultation, categorical coding, and rigorous cataloging, this study undertakes an in-depth investigation of how expressive speech is translated from Indonesian into English. By elucidating the intricacies of translating emotion and style, the research aims to enhance understanding of the critical role of language in shaping the essence and impact of literary works. The rigorous methodology provides a foundation for persuasive analysis of the translator's lexical choices. Overall, this scholarly undertaking promises to yield valuable insights into the complex art of literary translation across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
Finding

The presented data furnishes a comprehensive analysis of the appraisal framework utilized in the source text and its translation into the target language. Evidently, all three categories of appraisal frameworks – attitude, engagement, and graduation – have been employed in the source text. However, the expressive discourse of the translated version of the novel *Home* reveals divergent results in the application of the appraisal framework.

Table I
Appraisal Analysis of Pulang Novel in Source Text

Appraisal analysis	ST	Percentage	TT	Percentage
Attitude	153	35%	159	36%
Engagement	155	36%	158	36%
Graduation	117	27%	116	26%
Total	432	100%	442	100%

Upon scrutinizing the presented data, it ca be concluded that the application of the appraisal system in the Tsu and Tsa has a significant difference. The number of accumulations found in the Tsu is 432 while in Tsa is 442. It also becomes apparent that the attitude category of expressive discourse in the target language occurs more frequently than in the source language. Similarly, the engagement category also exhibits a higher frequency in the target language expressive discourse. However, the graduation category seems to be utilized less frequently in the target language expressive discourse.

To fully comprehend the implications of the appraisal approach, it is imperative to delve deeper into analyzing the data. By doing so, translators can gain a more nuanced understanding of the differences in the utilization of the appraisal framework in the source and target languages. This will not only contribute to the field of translation studies but will also assist in formulating effective translation strategies tailored to the needs of the target audience.

Attitude Sub-System

After conducting a thorough appraisal system analysis, it discovered that the novel *Home* (the translational version of novel *Pulang*) negatively casts expressive speech. This unfavorable assessment is present in both the source and target language and requires additional examination. The discoveries indicate that the author's depiction of expressive speech may be adding to a broader societal conversation that devalues emotional expression. The further examination of this matter and urge scholars to investigate the specific outcomes, which are available in the presented table.

Table II
Attitude of Pulang Novel in Source Text and Home Novel in Target Text

Attitude		ST	Percentage	TT	Percentage
Affect	(+)	10	9	6%	7%
	(-)	35	31	19%	23%
Judgement	(+)	31	34	21%	20%
	(-)	47	52	33%	31%
Appreciation	(+)	13	16	10%	8%
	(-)	17	17	11%	11%
Total		153	100%	159	100%

The researcher will now dive into the nitty gritty details of the analysis for each category and the translation procedures used for multiple units. A close examination of the textual data will reveal patterns, themes, and key traits. The researcher will then outline the exact translation procedures applied to translate specific units from the source language to the target. Careful attention will be paid to defending the choice of certain procedures over others based on the unique aspects and context of each unit. By providing a thorough breakdown of the analysis and translation procedures, the researcher intends to showcase a meticulous academic approach to validate the study's findings.

1.   Affect

As per the data presented in the table above, individuals communicate positive emotions 10 times and negative emotions 35 times in a specific language. However, upon translation of this language into another, positive emotions were identified 9 times, while negative emotions were expressed 31 times. The way emotions are conveyed can differ across languages

a.   Affect (+)

SL	setiap aku **_bercinta_** dengannya, aku melihat setangkai angrekku. (P, 2012: 107)
TL	so, every time I **_made love_** with her, all I could imagine was a bed of orchids. (H, 2015: 105)

Excerpt 1, p. 9

The source text of excerpt 1 refers to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI VI 2016b), in which the phrase "*Bercinta*" denotes being in love or having deep affection for someone. However, in this particular context, "made love" carries the more intimate meaning of sexual intercourse. The target language uses the noun "love," aligning with the source language's equivalence. Through the lens of appraisal theory, we see the translation mirrors the original meaning. By analyzing the nuances between "make love" as affection versus intercourse, we gain insight into how subtle semantic shifts can profoundly alter a phrase's essence.

The translator artfully navigates these nuances, finding the apt word choice to accurately convey the intimate spirit of the source text. Their decision honors the theoretical framework of appraisal theory, with choices grounded in a careful reading of the source language's connotations.

b.   Affect (-)

SL	setelah dia memainkan kelima kalinya, **aku hampir saja merebut harmonica itu karena telingaku sudah mulai membusuk."** (P, 2012: 57)
TL	after about fifth time, **I was ready to wrest the harmonica from his hand and throttle him with it.** (H, 2015: 52)

Excerpt 2, p. 3

In the source text of the excerpt 2, the speaker conveys his anger through the vivid phrase "my ears are rotting." The translator opts to render this as "throttle," capturing the character's furious emotional state. While the translated sentence differs lexically from the original, it aptly conveys the speaker's intense irritation. Through careful appraisal, the translator determines that this anger aligns with the source text's affect and appropriately adapts the language to match.

Thus, the translation adeptly transfers the speaker's rage into the target language, remaining faithful to the original tone despite alterations in word choice. The translator's decisions demonstrate astute analysis of the source text's appraisal system and skill in recreating emotive impact.

c.   Affect turned into Judgement.

SL	"**Self-Indulgent**! *Sama sekali tidak* menyentuh bumi" (P, 2012: 30)
TL	"**_They're playing with their Belly buttons!_**" (H, 2015: 24)

Excerpt 3, p. 1

The speaker's original choice of the word "*self-indulgent*" in the source text implies an expression of anger stemming from within the self. However, the addition of the context "*They're*" in the translation alters the appraisal analysis, shifting the affect category to judgment. This change in tone illustrates the translator's deft hand in adapting the text - through the application of an astute translation technique - to reshape the reader's interpretation and experience of the passage.

The translator's careful contextual framing transforms the inner emotional state described into an outward critique of others' actions. This reveals the translator's proficiency in using subtle stylistic modifications to mold the tone and intent of the writing in the target language.

d.   Uncategorized affect

| SL | "dari sini, kita harus melalui berbagai prosedur." (P, 2012: 77) |
| TL | "getting out of here, however, *I'm sure will mean lots of hoops to jump through and bureaucratic rigmarole*." (H, 2015: 73) |

Excerpt 4, p. 4

The source text of excerpt 4 contains no discernible attitudinal aspect. However, the target text employs the sentence, "I'm sure it will mean lots of hoops to jump through and bureaucratic rigmole." This sentence conveys negative affect through its use of lexical items that imply feelings of unhappiness and insecurity. Thus, the translator has enacted an attitudinal shift, transforming a neutral original into an affectively-charged target text. This addition of affect represents a marked deviation from the source, accomplished through the translator's careful word choices that color the passage with subjective evaluations absent from the original.

The translation therefore diverges attitudinally from its source by newly encoding the frustrations and apprehensions that bureaucratic procedures can elicit. In this way, the translator adeptly wields language to sculpt an affective tone and perspective not found in the source material.

2.   Judgement

The domination of the judgment aspect in expressive translation speech is a notable phenomenon in both the source language and target language. Specifically, a positive judgment aspect is observed 31 times in the source language and 34 times in the target language. Conversely, the negative judgment aspect is found 47 times in the source language and 52 times in the target language.

These findings suggest the significance of the judgment aspect in expressive translation and highlight the importance of considering it in translation studies.

a.   Judgement (+)

| SL | Surti Anandari, **dia adalah bunga melati putih yang meninggalkan harum** pada bantal dan seprai. (P, 2012: 51) |
| TL | Surti Anandari, **a white jasmine who left her lingering fragrance** wherever she went. (H, 2015: 45) |

Excerpt 5, p. 2

According to excerpt 5, the metaphorical portrayal of Surti as a "white jasmine" with its sweet, distinctive fragrance masterfully conveys positive judgement in the original text. This deft characterization is admirably preserved in the translation, a testament to the translator's skill in retaining the persuasive power of the source material. The floral simile artfully implies Surti's pure and alluring essence, and its preservation allows the translated text to similarly captivate readers through skillful use of imagery and careful attention to connotative meaning. Overall, the translator's care in upholding the metaphorical expression of judgement demonstrates an academic rigor and commitment to transporting both the sense and spirit of the original.

b.   Judgement (-)

| SL | "Astaga, mengapa wajahnya yang tampan itu berubah menjadi **dungu**?" (P, 2012: 56) |
| TL | "Good god! How could such a handsome face exhibit **a mien of stupidity**?" (H, 2015: 51) |

Excerpt 6, p. 2

In the given scenario of excerpt 6, the translator's choice of words deserves commendation for its accuracy and effectiveness. While the word 'dungu' can be translated as 'stupid', the translator opted for the phrase 'a mien of stupidity' in the target language. This deliberate choice reflects the translator's understanding of the subtle nuances of both languages.

Furthermore, the use of the phrase 'a mien of stupidity' is congruent with the intended meaning of the original text. It conveys the outward display of foolish or unintelligent behavior, which is precisely what the original author intended to communicate. Therefore, it can be concluded that the

translator has successfully captured the essence of the source text while ensuring that the meaning is not lost in translation.

c.   Judgement (-) turned into Judgement (+)

SL	Semakin beruban, perempuan-perempuan muda itu semakin **_blingsatan._**" (P, 2012: 87)
TL	The grayer your hair, the more **_attractive_** you are for younger women." (H, 2015: 83)

Excerpt 7, p. 4

In excerpt 7, the argument for shifting the judgment of the word '*blingsatan*' from negative to positive, as presented by the translator, is both persuasive and grounded in academic rigor. The translator's analysis takes into account the linguistic and cultural nuances of the Indonesian language, as well as the definitions of the relevant terms. The argument is supported by the authoritative sources of the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI VI 2016a) and the Oxford Online Dictionary, which lend credibility to the translator's interpretation.

Furthermore, the translator's reasoning is logically consistent and relatable to a wider audience. By highlighting the positive connotations of the word 'attractive' and the negative connotations of 'nervousness', the translator demonstrates how the initial judgment of '*blingsatan*' as negative was potentially misplaced. Instead, by shifting the judgment to a positive one, the translator can present a more accurate and nuanced interpretation of the original text.

d.   Uncategorized Judgement

SL	"Jika perempuan, kita beri dia nama kenanga," kataku. (P, 2012: 60)
TL	**My god. _She had never spoken with such assuredness before_.** I tried to follow suit and said slightly "if you have a girl, we'll give her the name Kenanga." (H, 2015: 55)

Excerpt 8, p. 3

The absence of attitude aspect in Standard Language (SL) is a limiting factor for accurate translation. However, the new version has introduced a sentence, "She had never spoken with such assuredness," which conveys a positive judgment. This deliberate translation shift by the translator has transformed the original text, which lacked any attitude, into a passage that falls under the Judgement category.

This is a clear indication of the translator's astute understanding of the context and the need for conveying the intended meaning accurately. It is, therefore, imperative to acknowledge the importance of the attitude aspect in translation and the role of skilled translators in achieving precise and accurate translations.

SL	**Cengar-cengir** menghampiriku di warung rokok tempat dia memarkir mobilnya." (P, 2012: 38)
TL	**with a big shit-eating grin** on his face, he came over to where I was standing beside the cigarette vendor's kiosk near where he had parked his car." (H, 2015: 33)

Excerpt 9, p. 1

In the source text (ST) of excerpt 9, the author thoughtfully selects the verb "*cengar-cengir*" a phrase that conveys subtle shades of meaning around smiling or chuckling lightly, often to gently poke fun or express sheepishness. However, the translator takes creative license in the target text (TT), opting for the decidedly more vulgar and judgmental English idiom "big shit-eating grin." This drastic lexical substitution introduces harshly critical overtones of smug self-satisfaction that were absent from the original. While "*cengar-cengir*" hints at playfulness and humility, "big shit-eating grin" conveys crude arrogance.

The translator's word choice shift significantly alters the tenor by importing derisive cynicism not found in the source material. Careful analysis reveals the translator's personal perspective coloring the translation, as the addition of vulgarity and scornful tones exceeds the semantic range of the original text. Further study could examine similar patterns in this translator's work to determine if an underlying ideological stance routinely influences subtle distortion or misrepresentation in the target language.

3.   Appreciation

The data (from table III and table IV) reveals an intriguing imbalance in the expression of appreciation between the source and target languages. While positive sentiments were conveyed 14 times in the source text, this dropped to just 12 occurrences in the translation. Even more striking is the prevalence of negative appreciation, which arose 17 times in both the original and translated versions. This indicates a possible muting of positive outlooks alongside an unaltered transmission of criticisms. Though appreciation overall seems less pronounced in the target language, the most concerning finding is that its unfavorable dimension remains starkly evident.

These results compel us to further investigate factors that may constrain the interpretive encoding of affective perspectives from one language to another. Achieving fidelity for the full spectrum of subjective expressions remains an elusive goal in this translation context.

a.   Appreciation (+)

SL	"Siapa yang bisa menolak rendang yang **_dahsyat ini_**." (P, 2012: 262)
TL	who could turn down an offer of rendang **_as good as this_**?" (H, 2015: 262)

Excerpt 10, p. 20

Excerpt 10 reveals a captivating linguistic analysis of the word "_dahsyat_" in the context of describing the dish "_rendang._" Consulting the authoritative KBBI VI (2016) the research's find "_dahsyat_" categorized as an adjective conveying a sense of awe or magnificence. When used to praise "_rendang,_" the appraisal framework classifies this appreciative terminology as a positive judgment of the food's sublime taste and cultural importance. Though the translator opts for the modest "as good as," the original effusive sentiment still comes through. This adherence to the appreciation level, despite divergent word choices, renders the translation functionally equivalent. By delving into the nuances of a single adjective, the research's gain profound insight into the art of translation and the cultural weight loaded into linguistic expressions. Meticulous textual analysis yields a richer understanding of how language shapes meaning across cultures.

b.   Appreciation (-)

SL	semua bermula dari **malam jahanam** yang mengguncang tubuh mas nug hingga dia ambruk oleh alkohol kepedihan gara-gara surat cerai Rukmini. (P, 2012: 105)
TL	and it all started that **_accursed evening_** when, after receiving his wife request for a divorce, he'd been shaken to the core and had tried to drown himself in alcohol. (H, 2015: 103)

Excerpt 11, p. 8

In the excerpt 11, the alignment of the adjective _jahanam_ with the noun _malam_ or accursed creates a powerful linguistic tool that can evoke a range of emotions in the listener. The intensity of the meaning conveyed by these phrases is proportionate to the appraisal system and is intended to emphasize the gravity of the situation at hand. The use of such language is not arbitrary, but rather a deliberate attempt to convey the speaker's emotions and evoke a response from the listener.

Indeed, language has a profound impact on reader thoughts and emotions, and the use of powerful terms such as "_malam jahanam_" and "accursed" is a testament to this fact. With the careful selection of words, the speaker can create a vivid and immersive experience for the listener, painting a picture of despair, fear, and hopelessness. In this way, language is much more than a mere tool for communication; it is a powerful medium for shaping our perceptions and emotions. The adjective _jahanam_ according to KBBI VI (2016) means wretched, perishing, and cursed. This adjective is then juxtaposed with the noun night which is finally labeled as negative appreciation. Something similar also happens in the target language, accursed is also interpreted as cursed or strong dislike. So, accursed night and _'malam jahanam'_ have the same adjective alignment, which signifies something that is also negative. Therefore, the intensity of the meaning given is commensurate according to the appraisal system.

c.   Addition of appreciation in ST

SL	-
TL	***That really would have*** made the evening ***complete.*** (H, 2015: 208)

Excerpt 12, p. 15

According to excerpt 12, the translator's use of an appreciation system in the preceding sentence reflects a common Western tradition of expressing gratitude and appreciation when in the company of loved ones. The context of the conversation revolves around a dinner shared between Lintang and her mother, Maman, during which Lintang sought permission to travel to Indonesia to complete her final project. By acknowledging the cultural significance of such a tradition, the translator highlights the importance of recognizing and respecting different customs and practices, ultimately fostering greater understanding and connection between individuals of diverse backgrounds.

Engagement Sub-system

The analysis revealed that the target language's expressive translated speech had the most engagement, with 155 instances, while the source language had 158. This highlights the importance of the engagement system in facilitating the translation of the novel and enhancing the readers' connection with the storyline. A table of engagement analysis results is provided below for further details:

Table III
Engagement of Pulang Novel in Source Text and Home Novel in Target Text

Engagement	ST	Percentage	TT	Percentage
Monoglossia	94	61%	78	49%
Heteroglossia	61	39%	80	51%
total	155	100%	158	100%

The table reveals the use of both monoglossia and heteroglossia in both texts. In the ST speech, monoglossia is identified 94 times, which is slightly different from the TL speech which is found 78 times. This shows that the translator has made a good effort in translating the speech with a similar approach to the target language. However, it can be seen again that Heteroglossia contained in the target language utterances is quite dominant, which is 80, compared to the source language utterances which are 61 times. This indicates the tendency of the translator in trying to build a relationship between the reader and the story. However, some sentences have shifted from monoglossia to heteroglossia, showcasing the dynamic relationship between these linguistic concepts.

Examples are as follows:

SL	***aku juga sadar betul*** tak mungkin mas hananto menyatakan kalimat bangsat itu pada perempuan semulia surti. (P, 2012: 68)
TL	mas hananto would never have said such a thing to his wife. (H, 2015: 62)

Excerpt 13, p. 3

SL	Jika perempuan, kita beri dia nama kenanga," kataku (P, 2012: 60)
TL	My god. **She had never spoken with such assuredness before. I tried to follow suit and said slightly** "if you have a girl, we'll give her the name kenanga (H, 2015: 55)

Excerpt 14, p. 3

It is worth noting that the translation process can have a significant impact on the reception and interpretation of a text by the target audience. In particular, the translator's choice of words and tone

of voice can shape the reader's understanding of the author's intended message. In this regard, an astute translator should strive to maintain the same level of engagement and discourse as the original text, while also creating an atmosphere that resonates with the target audience.

In light of this, it is evident that the translator's rendering of excerpt 13 was somewhat lacking in terms of encouraging further discourse, which is an essential aspect of any literary work. However, the translator's efforts in excerpt 14 to include the speaker and create the desired atmosphere is commendable. It is worth noting that the translator's use of heteroglossia in the TL speech is an effective technique that helps to forge a connection between the reader and the story.

In conclusion, the translator's role in conveying the author's intended message cannot be overstated. By maintaining a similar approach in translating speech and using effective techniques like heteroglossia, the translator can create a persuasive and engaging text that resonates with the target audience while also staying true to the original message.

Graduation Sub-System

The application of the gradation system is closely linked to the level of the semantic significance conveyed by a particular word in a written work, as well as the corresponding interpretation by the translator. In this context, a comprehensive analysis of expressive speech in a literary work, such as the novel *Pulang*, can be conducted using the gradation system. To this end, a table is presented below, which outlines the results of the gradation system analysis of the expressive speech in the aforementioned novel:

Table IV
Graduation of Pulang Novel in Source Text and Home Novel in Target Text

	Graduation	ST	Percentage	TT	Percentage
Force	Intensification	43	37%	55	47%
	quantification	29	25%	23	20%
Focus	sharpening	19	16%	21	18%
	Softening	26	22%	17	15%
	total	117	100%	116	100%

The analysis of the graduation system presented in the SLA speech is an enlightening and thought-provoking piece of work. Its meticulous examination of the various linguistic aspects of the speech has yielded some fascinating results. The dominance of the intensification aspect in the graduation speech is noteworthy, with 43 instances in the source language and 55 instances in the target language, indicating the speaker's use of powerful and impactful language to convey their message.

Moreover, the analysis reveals a significant use of the quantification aspect, with 29 instances in the source language and 23 instances in the target language, highlighting the speaker's emphasis on providing concrete evidence to support their argument. The sharpening aspect, found 30 times in the source language and 33 times in the target language, adds a touch of sharpness and clarity to the speech, making it more persuasive. Lastly, the softening aspect, found 26 times in the source language and 17 times in the target language, provides a sense of empathy and compassion, connecting the speaker with the audience at a deeper emotional level. Overall, the analysis of ST and TT containing the Intensification category is an impressive and insightful piece of work that showcases the speaker's mastery of language and their ability to connect with their audience.

a.   Uncategorized intensification

SL	aku menjadi **gerah** dengan sirkus politik ini." (P, 2012: 76)
TL	I was beginning **to grow extremely tired** of the political circus taking place at home." (H, 2015: 71)

Excerpt 15, p. 4

SL	Lagipula, jika kau masuk sekarang, sudah pasti kau tak bisa keluar dari neraka itu. (P, 2012: 83)
TL	And even if you were able to, there's a **very good** chance you'd never be able to leave that place again (H, 2015: 79)

Excerpt 16, p. 4

A meticulous examination of the data reveals that the source text is devoid of any graduation markers. In contrast, the target text exhibits intensification, as evidenced by the translator's addition of amplifying adverbials such as "extremely" in excerpt 15 and "very good" in excerpt 16. The translator's incorporation of these lexical amplifiers to boost the force of adjectives is a deliberate move that diverges from the original compositional style. This amplificatory strategy reflects the translator's agency in imprinting a personal touch on the translation through the heightened intensity. Ultimately, the inclusion of these grading resources alters the tenor and tone, making the target text more heavily weighted with the translator's subjective evaluations. The intensifying choices transform a neutral source text into a charged interpretation with greater affective involvement. A comparative appraisal thus highlights the translator's role in shaping target readers' perceptions through strategic amplification that colors the text with academic, yet persuasive, undertones.

b.   Intensification turned into Sharpening

SL	Light my fire adalah **puisi yang paling membara.** (P, 2012: 150)
TL	Light my fire is such an amazing song, **a true work of poetry.** (H, 2015: 150)

Excerpt 17, p. 11

The concept of sharpening in the target text of excerpt 17 becomes apparent through the translator's strategic use of the adjective "*true*" as an attributive modifier. As defined by the Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2024), "*true*" conveys the sense of something real or accurately conforming. This contrasts with the original phrasing in the source text, which employs the adverb "*most*" to intensify the verb "*burning.*" Rather than directly translating the intensity of "*most burning,*" the translator opts for sharpening, emphasizing "*true*" to focus the reader's attention on perceiving Light My Fire as a genuine work of poetry. This reveals a translation shift at the Graduation level, as the translator reshapes the ideational meaning by replacing modulation with an enhanced quality. The strategic sharpening compels the reader to recognize the authenticity of the poem, aligning more closely with the translator's interpretive goals. Overall, the adept use of sharpening demonstrates the translator's sensitivity to nuance and deftness at adapting stylistic elements to shape the reader's reception of the text.

Discussion
Attitude Sub-System

The study's findings reveal several instances where translators have modified the attitudinal meaning in the target text (TT) compared to the source text (ST). In particular, the analysis of attitudes in the novel Home indicates a predominance of negative judgments in the TT's expressive speech. This aligns with previous research by Parameswari and Jaya (2022)and Septiana (2021). The finding showing that translators tend to intensify foreign readers' impressions through more negative attitudes in the English TT versus the Indonesian ST. A similar predominance of judgments occurred in Nemati and Sheikhi (2019)translation of the Qur'anic surah al-Munafequn. This phenomenon stems from the novelist's aim to portray the social issues faced by Indonesian exiles under Soeharto's regime, which the translator conveyed in an overtly expressive manner in the TT.

Further supporting these findings, similar with Jusry and Cahyono (2021)the finding of judgments to be the most frequent attitude in analyzed novel, occurring in both explicit and implicit forms, with explicit attitudes being more prevalent. However, the limited use of affect by the translator suggests the TT does not fully capture the positive feelings described in the ST's expressive speech. This diverges from research by Zain and Nababan (2023)and Pasaribu (2020) that found more affect realizations when translating from English to Bahasa. The finding of the research makes the translator overlooked the underlying emotional and psychological experiences of the characters, failing to transfer the ST's emotional context into the TT. This may also reflect the translator's displeasure in addressing

sociopolitical phenomena (Panggabean and Lestari 2018). Using different attitudinal lexis could stem from the translator's aim to make the TT resonate within the readers' own culture. Nonetheless, translators must have thorough command of these strategies to avoid unintended distortion or reduced comprehension (Abdi 2021). By altering the speaker's attitude expression, the translator adapted it to the context, such as an interview with foreign media, or made it more dramatic for a planned speech (Phanthaphoommee 2023).

As the translator serves as a conduit for the author's message (Hatim and Mason 2005), both should share the same objectives. Thus, TT readers should undergo the same emotional experience as the ST characters. The altered attitudinal meaning may also reflect the translator's effort to align the TT with the attitude cognition of Western readers (Yiying and Jia 2020). The study reveals the translator's strategic intention to align the translated text with the attitudes and cognition of Western readers, heightening target readers' emotional engagement. The translator has altered attitudinal meanings to reflect the worldview and norms of the target audience.

The translator's subjectivity in applying various techniques without considering their impact raises serious concerns. When a translator knowingly uses a technique that compromises the translation's integrity, they act on personal inclinations, not objective quality standards. The translator's competence is key in determining if a technique is truly justified. While adept use of proper techniques shows expertise, clumsy or inappropriate technique use exposes lack of skill. The translator must also navigate complex interplay between two languages with different sociocultural traits and norms, deciding on the most suitable techniques to convey the source text's essence. Though competence provides guidance on technique suitability, skillful execution marks true expertise. Moreover, differences of opinion between source and target texts don't inherently indicate unfaithfulness or low quality. Legitimate reasons for divergences may exist. Faithfulness alone cannot judge translation quality. Even where a translation appears disloyal on the surface, it may still fulfill its purpose. Specifically with the novel *Pulang*, the translator's interventions fundamentally altered the narrator's moral evaluations, ideology, and values. This reflects the translator's subjectivity, modifying attitudinal meaning against the author's intentions. The result is divergent interpretations among target language readers compared to original work readers. Clearly, the translator's decisions significantly impacted the novel's essence.

Engagement Sub-System

The findings on engagement are nuanced. The source text tends to be monoglossic while the target text often uses heteroglossia. In translating the novel, the engagement system helps build reader connections. This aligns with Kabel (2021), where contracting dialogues enlivened the story as an interpretive aid. Heteroglossia provides avenues to shape discourse and persuade alignment. Changes in grading stances can expedite this (Zolfaghari 2023). Research by Pan and Liao (2021)and Phanthaphoommee (2023) shows such graduation deviations. Some sentences split into two or more, altering interpersonal functions as implicit meanings became more explicit in the target text. This aligns with Finalia (2022) where techniques caused evaluative element losses. Through figurative language, non-core terms, and reporting verbs, authors and translators convey varying attitudinal meanings and engagement (Munday 2015).

Translating these sociocultural meanings across contexts risks inaccuracies. The translator must analyze and interpret nuances to find appropriate cultural analogues. This requires deep familiarity with both cultures and sensitivity to rhetorical purposes. Simply converting terminology is insufficient; the translator must reconstruct resonances and connotations to produce an adaptation that is technically accurate, persuasive, and meaningful. Careless translation that decontextualizes concepts can distort meanings and undermine communication across boundaries. Expert translation of sociotechnical discourse thus demands meticulous attention to both linguistic and cultural dimensions.

Graduation Sub-System

The findings on the graduation system reveal an interesting phenomenon - shifts in meaning when translating expressive speech. A close examination of the graduation table shows the target text used more forceful, focused expressions than the source text. This aligns with previous research finding similar intensification patterns in translated texts (McKinley 2018; Panggabean and Lestari 2018). It also echoes Hsu's (2021)statement on intensification via adverbs or hedging through locative phrases. However, it diverges from Chen's (2022) study finding equivalent implicit graduation in English translations, and contrasts with Juwit and Jaya (2022) analysis uncovering no graduation shifts in personification data. The predominant intensification likely stems from the relative positioning of writer

and reader, as Martin and White (2005)explain – increased stance strongly inducts the reader into the value position. Furthermore, translators' lexical choices may carry inherent semantic subjectivity (Yahiaoui, Aldous, and Fattah 2021).

In conclusion, the higher graduation rates observed imply translated texts should preserve rhetorical coherence with the original to accurately communicate the author's purpose. However, translator interference can disrupt this coherence, as most lack the cultural/historical immersion to fully grasp rhetorical nuances. Further research on translation could unpack the complex equilibrium between conveying meaning and maintaining authorial voice. By retaining strategies/style while adapting cultural references, translators can produce engaging texts. Applying discourse analysis to compare source and translated works could reveal techniques for conveying not just meaning, but the spirit or essence of a work across languages/cultures. With great care and meticulous analysis of rhetorical devices in the source text paired with intuitive cultural understanding, translators can produce renditions that profoundly resonate with readers, conveying semantic content and authorial spirit.

Implication and Future Direction

The findings presented above reveal a critical insight: Translated texts use appraisal systems more often than their source texts. While Parameswari and Jaya's (2022) research confirms this overall trend, it lacks granular analysis of the specific changes in appraisal dominance. These findings align with Munday's (2012) view that translators tend to insert their own judgments and evaluations, filtering the source text to maximize impact on the target audience. However, to convey the original appraisal meaning and preserve the source text's poetic mood and cultural elements, translators must logically analyze the appraisal resources, closely attending to the narrative construction (Dong and Lin 2018).

Inevitably, translators integrate their own decision-making into the original evaluative meaning, altering the translated portrayal of characters to some extent. Regarding regional attitudes, translators rewrite the source text's attitudinal meanings concerning ideology, ethics, cultural image, etc., so the translated characters better align with the target readers' attitudinal cognition. Consequently, target readers can access and understand both texts, potentially perceiving the translator's mediation as manipulative (Pan and Liao 2021).

Several factors likely contribute to the disparate evaluating resources between the texts:

1. The subjectivity of the translator, who inserts their own evaluations of the source text into the target text as both reader and writer.

2. Distinct situational contexts - different linguistic habits in utilizing multiple languages lead to diverse assessment resources

3. The translator's intention to construct an emotional atmosphere and immerse readers, potentially overlooking the characters' emotional/psychological backdrop by applying the three appraisal frameworks

In summary, translators must be conscious of the source text's emotional context. Meticulous appraisal analysis of the source text's nuanced resources, paired with an awareness of the translator's inevitable subjectivity, can help preserve the original poetic mood and cultural elements. this study delivers valuable insights into how appraisal operates in translated texts, advancing appraisal theory in translation literature. The dedicated analysis of expressive speech reveals intricate appraisal maneuvers, enriching understanding. Still, widening the lens to additional speech acts could enhance generalizability. Overall, this meticulous research makes significant theoretical contributions, while opening up fruitful new directions for exploration.

While this study has illuminated significant insights, certain constraints present opportunities for additional investigation. The singular attention on expressive discourse hinders generalizability to other speech acts. Integrating supplementary translation theories like shifts could further enrich the analysis. More expansive corpora and sophisticated tools could bolster the findings. On the whole, this research makes meaningful contributions to appraisal theory within translation studies.

CONCLUSION

This study has provided crucial insights into the appraisal differences between source text (ST) and target text (TT). Through a meticulous analysis utilizing the Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement systems, the researcher has uncovered salient discrepancies in the translator's lexical choices, intensity modifiers, and engagement markers.

Most notably, the translator consciously or subconsciously opted for different attitude lexis compared to the ST. There was also a marked tendency to amplify intensity through a liberal usage of intensifiers. Additionally, the TT displayed more explicit engagement markers in contrast to the implicit nature of the ST. The translator's personal judgments and idiosyncrasies offer one potential explanation for these differences. However, contextual and cultural factors may be equally responsible. As previous appraisal analyses have demonstrated, varying situational contexts necessitate tailored appraisal strategies by the translator. Given divergent expectation horizons and sociocultural values across cultures, ST and TT readers likely hold different assumptions about the same issue or entity.

These research findings underscore the utility of appraisal frameworks in unveiling meaning potentials and the rhetorical effect of lexical choices on target audiences. When emotions are conveyed without nuance, and assessments lack grounding, the argument risks unpersuasiveness. For opinion pieces to compel readers' agreement, views must be cogently expressed and corroborated with credible evidence.

While this study has generated meaningful insights, some limitations provide avenues for further research. The exclusive focus on expressive speech precludes generalizability across other speech acts. Additionally, incorporating other translation theories like shifts could enrich the analysis. Larger corpora and more robust tools could substantiate the findings. Overall, this research makes valuable contributions to appraisal theory in translation studies.

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