

# Appraising Romanticism in Autobiographical Text: A Translation Study

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**Abstract**—This study aims to examine the appraisal of romanticism in autobiographical text from the perspective of translation study. The data were purposely taken from the autobiography of the first president of Indonesia, Sukarno, titled *Sukarno, An Autobiography as told to Cindy Adams* (1965) and its Indonesian translation (2014). The appraisal resources of romanticisms were evaluated by using Martin and White framework (2005) particularly in terms of attitude and graduation while the translation quality was assessed in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012). This study reveals that appraisal devices contribute significantly to explaining romanticism through linguistic evidence of the attitude and graduation sub-systems. Appraisal theory, which has a great attention in investigating human emotions and feelings, is very appropriate to describe the characteristics of Sukarno's romanticism and its translated version. It serves a primary indicator to assess the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

**Index Terms**—appraisal devices, autobiographical text, translation studies, translation quality, romanticism

## I. INTRODUCTION

The ideal definition of autobiography is a retrospective prose story about one's own life that is written by a genuine person with an emphasis on that person's unique personality and/or life experiences (Anderson, 2001; Lejeune, 1989). It serves as the foundation for the retrospective account of the author's life and draws attention to the moments and occurrences that make up a person's life and have a significant influence on it. Lejeune (1989) even argues that autobiography is more referential rather than fictitious. It means that an autobiography could not be treated as fiction regardless of its narrative genre.

Translating an autobiography means transferring the truth of one's personal life. According to Taylor (2014), autobiographical translation requires more accuracy than other literary genres. She adds that the meta-message incorporated into the translated text is just as important as the explicit message when it comes to translating autobiographies. Additionally, the significance of the semiotic dimension in the translation process—which takes into account the textual and contextual elements—has been highlighted by Hatim and Mason (1997). Thus, translators, in delivering the message from the source text to the target text must pay more attention to the message equivalence both explicitly and implicitly.

Since autobiographies narrate one's life experience, it describes a lot about how the author perceived people and situations in any different circumstance. Appraisal system (Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2003, 2007) is considered as the compatible device to portray emotion and judgment. The theory focuses on the negotiated attitude examination uncovered in texts. In terms of social interactions, attitudes allow readers to understand how to express their thoughts and emotions towards other individuals or things. Under this system, attitude and graduation are introduced. Attitude discusses how one's evaluation is represented through affect, judgment and appreciation while graduation explains how the evaluation is scaled.

This research focuses on the translation of Sukarno romanticism in his Autobiography "Sukarno, An Autobiography as told to Cindy Adams", published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York, USA (1965). This was translated into Indonesian entitled "Sukarno, Penyambung Lidah Rakyat Indonesia " (Adams, 2014). Sukarno's autobiography through

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Cindy Adams as the author was decided since it became one of the phenomenal works about Sukarno's life and the history of the Indonesian nation in general. Of the many biographies about the founder of the Republic of Indonesia, Cindy Adams' work is the most powerful and lively as it is written based on Sukarno's direct narrative.

Sukarno and romanticism are intertwined. In the opening of his autobiography, it states that the simple way to describe Sukarno is to say that he is a great lover. He loves his country, he loves his people, he loves women, he loves art, and, best of all, he loves himself (Adams, 1965). The strength of his emotions and strong love shaped Sukarno's attitude which transformed him into a romantic individual. This is in line with the opinion of many Sukarno observers who say that Sukarno's ideas are a reflection of pure romanticism (Hering, 2003). In fact, *Tempo* in its book series entitled *Sukarno: Paradox of the Indonesian Revolution* contains a claim that Sukarno was basically fascinated by elements of historical drama, namely by the romantic elements in the biographies of George Washington, Garibaldi and Abraham Lincoln. Apart from that, Sukarno's romanticism was strengthened by *wayang* stories which he had known since childhood and which became his most effective medium of communication with the public (2010).

Studies which employ appraisal devices within translation studies have been carried out so far. These studies were conducted through comparative studies between the original text and its translation (Qian, 2007, 2012, 2017; Munday, 2009, 2012, 2015; Alvaro, 2012; Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017; Zhang, 2013; Pan, 2014; Romagnuolo, 2014; Mouka et al., 2015; White, 2016). These studies adopted appraisal theory as the main conceptual tool for description and classification. The majority of the aforementioned research focuses on attitude and graduation criteria or uses multiple assessment methods simultaneously by using different kinds of texts. Nevertheless, it appears that no translation study has employed the assessment method using autobiographical materials as its primary source. Based on these premises, this study concentrates on Sukarno's attitude and graduation in expressing romanticism in both the original and translated texts. Accordingly, this study formulates two problem statements namely (1) attitude and graduation of Sukarno's romanticism and (2) the translation quality of Sukarno's romanticism in Indonesian version. By this study, it adds up something new to the range of texts from both translation studies and the appraisal perspectives.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Romanticism comes from the word "romantic" which has its roots in ancient French "romanz", which developed from Latin-Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Catalan which refers to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries which described the intensity of emotional experiences and intellectual experiences (Heath & Boreham, 1999). Meanwhile, Hoffman (cited in Maunder, 2010) explains that the idea of romanticism, which is a work of literature primarily in the form of poetry, started to be introduced in schools and colleges as a kind of culture. The term romanticism can also be used or conveyed in the form of art, especially music and painting. Things pertaining to someone's sentiments are often featured in romantic stories. Beauty and excellent looks are always told, and exoticism and nostalgia for the past are employed to evoke strong emotions in the audience. The figure who was truly rebellious and first planted the banner of romanticism was Theodore Gericault (1791-1824), where romanticism depicted a story about great deeds or terrible tragedies, other figures in the romantic flow were Eugene Delacroix, Theodore Gericault, Jean Baptiste, and Jean Francois Millet. Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that romanticism is a literary genre that is dominated by feelings rather than logic in thinking. Romanticism is more concerned with the outpouring of beautiful and soul-stirring feelings as well as depictions of a life full of sorrow expressed in aesthetic diction and lilting language style. This flow is characterized by interest in nature, settings in the past, melancholy, sadness, anxiety and spontaneity in thinking, actions far from reality.

Appraisal is a theory proposed by Martin and White (2005) and Martin and Rose (2003, 2007) which focuses on a speaker or writer's assessment. They say that how a speaker and writer expresses his admiration and hatred, approval and disagreement can be examined through the diction or lexical choices (Martin & White, 2005). To reveal a person's assessment, appraisal theory is divided into three main sub-system: attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude is related to how a writer/speaker expresses emotions and justification for the attitudes of people and inanimate objects. Meanwhile, engagement is related to how a relationship is built, and graduation relates to the intensity of words used to support written or delivered statements.

This theory is a development of the interpersonal meaning of Halliday's Functional Systemic Linguistics. According to Halliday, language realizes the meaning of a text through its three metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning (Martin; cited in Qian, 2017). The role that language plays in establishing and preserving interpersonal connections is known as interpersonal meaning. The appraisal theory is concerned with assessing the attitudes that are present in a text. This idea holds that attitudes and social interactions are related. The attitudes and values that are negotiated with the reader are the main emphasis of the appraisal. A crucial component of appraisal is attitude, which is a means of expressing sentiments or emotions as well as behaviour and an evaluation of others, things, or situations that are based on affect, judgement, and appreciation.

This research examines autobiographical texts from a translation perspective. Anderson (2001) defines autobiography as a retrospective prose narrative produced by someone relating to their existence, especially their life and personality. As a literary concept, autobiography focuses on the author's role in his life. This underlines the retrospective narrative of the author's life and emphasizes events or occurrences that had a major impact on his life. In agreement with Anderson, Lejeune (1989) defines autobiography as a retrospective prose narrative written by someone about their life

story, especially their personal life. He claims that autobiography is referential, not fictional, even though it is a literary genre. Different from forms of fiction, autobiographies are classified as referential texts like scientific or historical texts since these texts present information about reality outside the text and can be verified.

In the context of translation, autobiographical translation, due to its referential nature, demands more accuracy than other forms of literary genre. This level of accuracy can even be compared with, for example, medical texts or legal texts for the precision of the message in the target language. Taylor (2014) claims that the main focus in translating an autobiography is not only on the words in the original text but also on the meaning or meta message related to certain expressions. In other words, the important point in translating an autobiography is the message behind what is implied in the text.

Apart from that, translating an autobiography does not change the essence of the narrative through the language style used. This is closely related to the referential, not fictitious, nature of the text. The translator must be able to present and maintain the context in the original text to be presented to the target reader. Changing the nuances and context of the source culture to the target culture will have the impact of not conveying or not conveying the purpose the original author wanted to convey.

To assess the translation quality, Nababan et al. (2012) formulated three aspects as parameters in assessing a translation product, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability. The accuracy aspect is used to measure the suitability of the translated message to the original text by ensuring that there are no omissions or distortions of the message. Equivalence refers to the similarity of content and messages between the two. Furthermore, the aspect of acceptability refers to whether a translation has been expressed in accordance with the rules, norms and target culture or not at both the micro and macro levels, including grammatical adjustments and naturalness of the text are discussed in this aspect. Lastly, the readability aspect refers to the degree of ease with which a text is understood. This relates to the form of the text in terms of structure and the audience's reading ability.

### III. METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research was descriptive qualitative research aiming to reveal Sukarno's romanticism in his autobiography and its translated version along with the translation quality. The qualitative paradigm was chosen by the researcher as it cannot be separated from the research focus. Yin (2016) states five features of qualitative research that distinguish it from other researches. The five features are (1) studying the meaning of human life, (2) representing human views and perspectives, (3) considering the contextual conditions of human life, (4) contributing to existing concepts to support human life, and (5) using a variety of different rather than a single source. These features are in line with the current research focusing on Sukarno's romanticism to be investigated based on attitude and graduation component as well as assessing the translation quality.

#### B. Data Source

The data were collected from the original version of Sukarno's autobiography and the translated version. The original work, entitled *Sukarno: An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams*, was authored by American journalist Cindy Adams with Sukarno's approval and published in 1965 by The Bobbs-Merrill Company in New York, USA. Meanwhile, the translated version used in this research was the revised edition which was published in 2014 translated by Syamsu Hadi, under *Bung Karno* Foundation and Pressindo media. The translation is entitled *Bung Karno, Penyambung Lidah Rakyat Indonesia* (Bung Karno, the mouthpiece of the Indonesian people). The data of this study were the expressions of Sukarno's romanticism identified in both source text (ST) and target text (TT).

#### C. Data Collection

The data were collected through purposive sampling method. This means that the researchers purposively set out the data which include any romantic expressions containing attitude (affect, judgment, appreciation) and/or graduation in both ST and TT. In addition, this study also employed a focused group discussion involving eligible raters to assess the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. To make the data richer and more in-depth, discussions were held to match the views and perceptions of the research data including confirmation, clarification, and validation. The assessment results from the raters and the information gathered during the discussion were integrated with the researchers' analysis to produce objective and valid data.

#### D. Data Analysis

This research adopted Spradley's (1980) data analysis model which was adapted and refined by Santosa (2021). This model included four following stages: domain, taxonomy, componential, and cultural theme analysis. Simply put, domain analysis is a stage where researchers sorted out what should be included as data and what was not. The data were then put into a domain that matched the context. Then, taxonomy analysis was carried out to organize the data by classifying it based on its natural categories. After taxonomy analysis, the next step was for the researcher to connect between categories in the domain and categories in the taxonomy to obtain patterns of relationships between categories. Finally, cultural theme analysis interpreted the pattern of relationships between categories in the context of the situation

and cultural context surrounding the focus of the research, the findings of previous research were used as a foundation for the theoretical framework. Concisely, all of these stages were then synergized with theory, context, and secondary data which work simultaneously to search for a more established theory.

In this study, the findings regarding romantic attitudes, graduation, and translation quality were juxtaposed with the relevant theories. This included data gathered from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) as well as information sourced from articles and videos about Sukarno, along with an analysis of the cultural context surrounding him. In addition, the findings were compared and contrasted to previous studies to show the differences and novelty of this research. Ultimately, a new theory would be built about how the realization of romantic attitudes and graduations in autobiographical texts is seen through a translation perspective with an appraisal approach.

#### IV. FINDINGS

This section displays the findings of the research which is subdivided into two based on the proposed research objectives. The first subsection describes the attitude and the graduation of the romantic expressions identified in Sukarno's autobiography by applying appraisal theory (Martin & White, 2005; Martin & Rose, 2003, 2007). Meanwhile, the latter sub section illustrates the translation quality of the romantic expressions generated from the focused group discussion.

##### A. *The Attitude and Graduation of Sukarno's Romanticism*

Based on the data identification using the appraisal tool, Sukarno's attitude and graduation in his autobiography were expressed through affect, judgment, and appreciation. Meanwhile, the graduations found in this autobiography were force and focus as illustrated through the following table.

TABLE 1  
ATTITUDE AND GRADUATION OF SUKARNO'S ROMANTICISM

Appraisal Devices	Category	Polarity	Σ	%
Attitude	Affect	+	76	14
		-	39	7
	Judgment	+	86	16
		-	19	3.5
		+	46	8.5
Graduation	Force	-	5	1
		+	264	49
	Focus	+	4	1
		-	0	0
	TOTAL			539

Table 1 illustrates the realization of appraisal devices through attitude and graduation to describe Sukarno's romanticism. From the attitude component, 115 (21%) data are classified into affect, 105 (19.5%) data are included in judgment, and 51 (9.5%) data are categorized into appreciation. In the meantime, graduation is identified in force as much as 264 (49%) data while focus is found in 4 (1%) data. Attitude is used by Sukarno to either positively or negatively express his emotion. This finding proves that Sukarno expressed positive emotions more than negative ones. Dealing with the judgment, it portrays how Sukarno gave an evaluation to other people. The table shows that Sukarno preferred giving positive rather than negative judgment. Likewise, in evaluating things, Sukarno exploited more positive appreciation. Meanwhile, graduation is exploited to show the scale of evaluation whether it is used to strengthen or to weaken the expression. This table proves that force is more frequently used to intensify the intention than focus.

Affect is one form of attitude realization related to the assessment of feelings or emotional outbursts. The realization of affect can be positive or negative (Martin & Rose, 2007). Furthermore, affect is divided into realist affect and irrealist affect (Martin & Rose, 2003, 2007; Martin & White, 2005). The manifestation of emotions that typically entail aims rather than reactions is referred to as realist affect. Additionally, there is always a trigger in this subset of affect that sets off the opposing emotions of want and dread. In the meantime, the realist affect depicts the overflow of emotions as reactions, which include emotional manifestations like unhappiness, insecurity, and dissatisfaction.

Sample 1. "When I speak about my land, I become **excited**." (130/U.082/ Adams)

Sample 2. "What burned inside me was **brighter than the fever**." (228/U.218/ Adams)

Both data above describe Sukarno's happy emotions towards his country. Sample 1 occurs when Sukarno began to establish the PNI party and when he actively gave speeches in front of the people to arise love for the country to fight for Indonesian independence. The lexis **excited** shows a great outburst of emotion every time he spoke in front of the masses regarding Indonesia. He is always enthusiastic when he talks about his country in front of the audience to make them realize that they are a great nation and deserve to be independent.

The climax (sample 2) was the night before the reading of the proclamation of independence. Although Sukarno was suffering from malaria fever at the time, the disease did not prevent him from writing dozens of announcement letters as well as instructions to several regional leaders to take over the government and allocate troops for defense. Linguistically, Sukarno's emotion is characterized by the phrase **brighter than fever**, which means greater than the malaria attack, at which time his body temperature rose to 40 degrees Celsius and could not sleep for two days. This

shows that his determination could not be defeated by the physical illness.

Judgement is the second subcategory of attitude. In particular, judgement is the evaluation of an individual's character that is not predicated on the rules and regulations. The value system and standards that emerge in a given society serve as the foundation for attitude assessment in the form of judgement (Martin & Rose, 2007). Like affect, judgments can be either positive or negative.

Furthermore, judgments are divided into two main categories, social esteem and social sanction. Social sanctions refer to decisions made in light of social penalties, whereas social esteem is connected to social acknowledgment. Both subcategories are capable of eliciting opposing opinions in the form of praise or condemnation. Social esteem is realized through normality (how special one is to others), capacity (how capable one is considered), and tenacity (how one seeks solutions to problems or how dependent one is on others). Meanwhile, social sanction is manifested through veracity (how trustworthy one is) and propriety (regarding one's moral good and bad).

Sample 3. "Perhaps, I **am a politician with a romantic soul** who too often strums the lute of idealism, but when the Israelites revolted against Pharaoh, who set the machinery in motion? Moses. The Great Prophet." (131/U.089/ Adams)

Datum 131 represents a form of judgment: positive normality. This evaluation is given by Sukarno to himself by judging him as a politician who has a romantic soul. The lexis **romantic soul** here is evidence of a positive normality judgment since the meaning to be conveyed through the selection of the lexis is that Sukarno was special in terms of emotional sensitivity and always adhered to his ideals. However, when the Indonesian nation was divided due to the politics of *devide et impera* carried out by the Dutch colonizers, Sukarno was present to realize and provide understanding to the Indonesian people that whoever they are, where they come from or their ethnic groups, they are still one as Indonesians.

In relation to the appraisal system, appreciation refers to the institutionalization of feelings based on the context of propositions regarding the appraisal of products and performance (Martin & Rose, 2007). Similar to other subcategories, the appraisal of appreciation can be either positive or negative. Reaction, composition, and valuation are the three primary variables that are involved in appreciation. First, impact (the degree of interest one finds in something) and quality (the degree to which one finds something appealing) are included in the reaction sub-category. Second, complexity (the degree of complexity) and balance (the degree of balance) are components of composition. Third, valuation refers to assessment of an object's value (Martin & White, 2005).

Sample 4. "... we grow the **world's best** coffee, which is how the expression "a cup of Java." (014/U.006/ Adams)

This sample is a representation of positive valuation. Contextually, the phrase **the world's best** coffee was expressed by Sukarno to provide an assessment that Indonesian coffee is the most valuable coffee as it is the best in the world. He even revealed that it was due to this fact that the phrase 'cup of Java' emerged to refer to the deliciousness of Javanese coffee. The use of the lexis **world's best** used to value coffee proves that positive valuation is used to describe its romanticism. Overall, Sukarno used positive valuation to describe the beauty and richness of Indonesia.

The second major sub-system is graduation. The graduation sub-system displays the high and low points of an evaluation (up- or down-scaling) of the three categories of attitudes, both favourably and unfavourably. Furthermore, graduation is achieved by two methods: focus and force. The category of force refers to several sub-categories in the form of intensifiers, attitudinal lexis, metaphors, and swearing indicating the height or lower of an assessment. Meanwhile, focus refers to two types of rating scales indicating high (sharpen) and low (soften) ratings.

Sample 5. "But oh I was **madly in love** with this girl." (054/U.028/ Adams)

Sample 6. "... and there I could live and be **a little** happy." (074/U.039/ Adams)

The first sample represents an effect: happiness which forms Sukarno's romanticism. The intensifier realized through the lexis **madly** describes Sukarno's feelings of happiness as he fell deeply in love with Rika Meelhuysen. It could be said that he was deeply in love with the Dutch girl. In the meantime, the second sample illustrates the realization of graduation: intensifier (low raise) of Sukarno's sentiment. This intensifier form is characterized by the choice of the lexis **little** in the phrase *a little happy*. Linguistically, this form is a realization of happiness: positive. In other words, this intensifier describes Sukarno's attitude, which is happiness but with a low intensity marked by the lexis **little**.

Focus is another source of assessment of graduation. Martin and Rose (2003, 2007) mention that focus is a 'resource for making something that is inherently non-gradable. In other words, focus refers to a linguistic unit that functions to provide gradation both sharpening and softening. In this research, focus is realized through the form of sharpening.

Sample 7. "This was my **only** breath of life." (180/U.130/ Adams)

The sample shows the manifestation of positive appreciation: valuation which is realized through graduation, focus, sharpening. Contextually, the use of sharpening lexis **only** is intended to emphasize that the play association that Sukarno founded was his only hope and passion for life during his exile in Flores.

### B. Translation Quality of Sukarno's Romanticism

The translation quality of Sukarno's romanticism was assessed holistically using three parameters: accuracy, readability, and legibility. This assessment refers to the translation quality assessment instrument proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). This research involves three eligible raters who are responsible for evaluating the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Based on the focus group discussion with them, the results of the quality assessment of the translation of Sukarno's romantic attitudes and graduations into Indonesian are illustrated in Table 2.

TABLE 2  
TRANSLATION QUALITY OF SUKARNO'S ROMANTICISM

No	Features of Romanticism	Accuracy			Acceptability			Readability			Σ
		high	med	low	high	med	low	high	med	low	
1	Sentimental	108	6	1	113	1	1	114	0	1	115
2	Primitivism	68	1	2	69	0	2	69	0	2	71
3	Melancholic	40	5	0	44	1	0	45	0	0	45
4	Individualism	33	1	0	34	0	0	34	0	0	34
5	Back to nature	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	258	13	3	269	2	3	271	0	3	274

Table 2 shows the translation quality of Sukarno's romanticism in his autobiography. In the first feature, 108 data are considered accurate, 6 data are less accurate, and 1 data is inaccurate. In terms of acceptability, 113 data are classified as acceptable, 1 data is less acceptable and 1 datum is categorized as unacceptable. Meanwhile, in terms of readability, 114 data are readable, 1 datum is unreadable. In this feature, the data of high level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability are much more than the other two categories.

Next, 71 data are identified in the second feature, 68 of which are accurate, 1 datum is less accurate and 2 data are inaccurate. From the aspect of acceptability, 69 data are categorized as acceptable and 2 data are less acceptable. From the aspect of readability, a total of 69 data are readable and 2 data are unreadable. In this feature, it can be concluded that the translation has a high level of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Then, the third feature consists of 40 accurate data and 5 less accurate data. In terms of acceptability, 44 data are acceptable and 1 datum is less acceptable. In terms of readability, the melancholic trait has an absolute high level of readability and no data are found in the less readable or unreadable category.

The fourth feature comprises 33 accurate data and 1 less accurate datum. From the aspect of acceptability and readability, all data (34 data) have high scores. This distribution proves that individual characteristics have a high level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The last feature of romanticism is identified in the 9 data, all of which have a high level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This finding proves that the back-to-nature feature has a high level of translation quality. This study provides several samples to represent the findings as follows.

(a). *Translation Accuracy*

Based on the translation accuracy assessment instrument by Nababan et al. (2012), the qualitative parameters of accurate translation identify that the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts of the source language is accurately transferred into the target language. Furthermore, achieving an accurate translation necessitates maintaining the integrity of the original meaning without distortion.

Sample 8.

ST: "I **love beauty in every form.**" (029/U. 012/ Adams)

TT: "*Aku mencintai keindahan dalam setiap bentuknya.*" (029/A. 014/ Adams)

The sample shows Sukarno's romantic attitude and graduation through the phrase **love beauty in every form** in ST which is translated to *mencintai keindahan dalam setiap bentuknya* in TT. In ST, the evaluation is materialized by the constituent **love** (mental process) and **beauty** (phenomenon). Meanwhile in TT, it is realized through the constituent *mencintai* and the phenomenon *keindahan*. By doing this, the translator succeeds in maintaining the nuances of Sukarno's romanticism. In addition, the forms of attitude and graduation are also translated proportionally, resulting in an accurate translation without any distortion of meaning. Thus, the datum has high accuracy.

Sample 9.

ST: "Oh, I **missed** my mother so much." (064/U. 037/ Adams)

TT: "*Ah, aku merasa sangat kehilangan ibuku.*" (064/A. 044/ Adams)

The sample above is categorized as a less accurate translation. The use of modulation technique chosen by the translator to shift the message contained in the word **missed** to *kehilangan* is less appropriate. Contextually, the verb **missed** (mental process) is used to represent Sukarno's longing for his mother when he had to continue his schooling in Surabaya and for the first time he was away from his family. Meanwhile, the meaning of *kehilangan* conveyed in TT implies that Sukarno no longer has a mother. The modulation technique used by the translator causes a partial distortion of the meaning to be conveyed in TT. Therefore, this sample is considered as less accurate or medium acceptability.

Sample 10.

ST: "Once a week, I indulged in my sole form of luxury - movies. **I dearly love them.**" (060/U. 036/ Adams)

TT: "*Sekali dalam seminggu aku menikmati satu-satunya kemewahan—film.*" (060/A. 043/ Adams)

The sample belongs to the inaccurate translation. As the aspect that has the highest weight among the other two aspects, accuracy represents the significance of a translation. This is in accordance with the basic concept of the translation process as a process of transferring the message (accuracy) from the ST text into the TT text (Nababan et al., 2012). The application of the deletion technique causes the loss of the message conveyed in the ST. Contextually, the clause **I dearly love them** shows Sukarno's romanticism, especially about his love of enjoying movies. In ST, the type of attitude realized is affect: happiness as a mental process manifested by the lexis **love** and circumstantial constituents

**dearly** with a rating scale of intensifier (raise). The choice of the lexis **dearly love** shows the intensification of the message with a high rating scale to be created. On the contrary, this nuance is not found at all in TT due to the deletion technique used by the translator. Regardless of the factors behind the translator's choice of the technique, the total omission of the message in the target text can be said to be an attempt to manipulate the message against the original author's intention.

(b). *Translation Acceptability*

The acceptability level assessment of translation in this study adapts Nababan et al.'s (2012) translation acceptability assessment instrument. The qualitative parameters of an acceptable translation describe that the translation feels natural. Furthermore, the technical terms used are also commonly used and familiar to target language readers.

Sample 11.

ST: "I want the world to see what Indonesian look like and to see that we are no longer **"a stupid nation of toads"** as the Dutch repeatedly told us we were;" (011/U. 006/ Adams)

TT: "*Aku ingin dunia tahu, bagaimana rupa orang Indonesia, dan melihat bahwa kami bukan lagi **"Inlander goblok"** yang hanya pantas untuk diludahi,*" seperti mereka katakan kepada kami berkali-kali." (011/A. 007/ Adams)

The data describes Sukarno's romanticism which is characterized by the phrase **a stupid nation of toads**. This phrase is a metaphor to describe the Dutch assessment of the Indonesian people. Idiomatically, the phrase **a stupid nation of toads** means a dumb country of despicable people. The metaphorical word, toads, refers to people who are despised and disliked (dictionary.cambridge.org, collinsdictionary.com). In the TT, this concept is transposed by using the expression *inlander goblok*. The word *inlander* refers to a form of ridicule for native Indonesians by the Dutch during the Dutch colonial period (kbbi.kemendikbud.go.id). In this case, the translator replaces the cultural elements contained in the ST expression into the target cultural context. As a result, the attitude and graduation in the ST text are translated proportionally so that they have a high level of acceptability.

Sample 12.

ST: "Is it not better Sukarno should suffer for a while than Indonesia **should suffer forever**?" (147/U. 103/ Adams)

TT: "*Bukankah lebih baik Sukarno menderita untuk sementara daripada Indonesia **menderita untuk selama-lamanya**?"* (147/A. 124/ Adams)

Sukarno's romanticism is represented in ST through the phrase **should suffer forever**, translated to *menderita untuk selama-lamanya*. This sample illustrates Sukarno's sadness when he realized that he had to let himself go to prison as a consequence of fighting for Indonesian independence. Grammatically, the verb group **suffer forever** is considered ineffective and less acceptable to transfer the message to Indonesian. The expression would be more effective and acceptable if translated as *menderita selama-lamanya* by omitting the word *untuk*, or the alternative translation is *menderita selamanya*. Thus, it has a moderate level of acceptability.

Sample 13.

ST: "**To hell with you all:** I'm a rebel and I'll always be one and I am not about to have anybody dictate to me on my wedding day." (098/U. 048/ Adams)

TT: "*Aku adalah pemberontak dan akan selalu memberontak. Aku tidak mau didikte di hari perkawinanku.*" (098/A. 057/ Adams)

The realization of romanticism is shown through the phrase **To hell with you all**. However, the translator deliberately omitted the phrase. As a result, the message and emotion are not conveyed at all in the target language, which affects the acceptability aspect. If the reason is cultural constraints, the expression can still be expressed with other similar expressions such as 'persetan' or other expressions. However, the translator chose not to translate it into the target language, resulting in a low level of acceptability.

(c). *Translation Readability*

The qualitative parameters of a high readability translation describe that the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts can be easily understood by the readers.

Sample 14.

ST: "When I found my voice my only comment was pure Javanese: **"Ducks go together but eagles fly alone."**" (213/U. 188/ Adams)

TT: "*Ketika aku mampu berbicara lagi, komentarku adalah khas Jawa, **"Bebek berjalan beramai-ramai, tetapi burung elang terbang sendirian."***" (213/A. 228/ Adams)

The romantic expression through the realization of the metaphor **Ducks go together but eagles fly alone** is translated into *Bebek berjalan beramai-ramai, tetapi burung elang terbang sendirian*. The translator has successfully transferred the Javanese expression into Indonesian. Unquestionably, the translator had no difficulty in transferring this message since, even though the ST is in English, the concept is that of Indonesian culture, especially Javanese society. Thus, the sentence construction used in TT produces easily understandable translation for the target readers.

Meanwhile, data categorized into low readability can be seen in sample 10 and 13. Both data not only have low accuracy and acceptability but also low readability. It happens since the translator deleted the intended expression and remained untransferred into the TT. Consequently, the readers do not receive the information or messages that should be there in the TT.

## V. DISCUSSION

Based on the findings, the research demonstrates that from the attitude and graduation system, affect and judgment manifest many forms of Sukarno's emotions and his judgment of himself and others. Meanwhile, appreciation reveals many of Sukarno's assessments of objects or entities. This strengthens several previous studies (Khrisna et al., 2016; Zhaoying, 2017; Iswandi, 2019; Finalia, 2020; Martopo, 2021; Yumrohtun, 2021), revealing that the realization of affect and judgment describe various positive and negative forms of the main character's emotions and judgment of other characters.

The translation of affect shows a tendency to produce good translations. This is proven by the high value each aspect contributes to the quality of affect translation. The good quality translation is strongly influenced by the use of contextually appropriate translation techniques. Otherwise, these techniques have a negative impact on the translation quality even if they occur on a small scale.

Judgment translations are patterned by varying the quality of the translations produced. This means that some translations of judgments realized positively and negatively produce a high translation quality while others produce a low translation quality. The varying quality of the translations is caused by some techniques being used correctly while others are applied inappropriately, giving rise to shifts in both attitude and graduation.

The translation of appreciation shows a tendency for a good translation quality, although there are still a small number of findings that show different ideas. Good translation quality is proven by high accuracy, acceptability, and readability scores. This fact is closely related to the use of translation techniques that are contextually appropriate so as to be able to present sentimental romance in the target text as it is in the source text. However, some inappropriate translation techniques cause shifts in form and level of graduation which ultimately have a negative impact on the quality of the translation.

The novelty of this research is the application of appraisal theory that provides a more detailed, objective, and systematic evidence to investigate the aspects of romanticism as well as the primary indicator to show the evaluation. By using appraisal tools, this research is able to present and explain Sukarno's romanticism better through attitude and graduation with an affect sub-system that portrays Sukarno's emotions and feelings, judgment which reveals how Sukarno views and assesses himself and others including family, friends, nation, and his political opponents as well as appreciation that illustrates how Sukarno assessed the situation, atmosphere or things that were happening around him. In the attitude sub-system of affect, for example, the presentation of linguistic evidence comes down to the ability to identify emotive lexis and its realization in the form of qualities that function to describe participants, provide attributes, or provide descriptions of the processes that occur. Apart from that, linguistic evidence can also be realized through processes that refer to affective experiences and behaviours as well as metaphorical expressions and comments. This comprehensive presentation is what romanticism research has so far not been able to do.

Simultaneously, graduation is able to show with more precision the degree of Sukarno's romantic characteristics. The high and low levels of the message can be proven using force-graduation devices through attitudinal lexis, intensifiers, swearing words or metaphorical forms. Meanwhile, the strength and weakness of the assessment is shown through focus which symbolizes the meaning of the participant's experiences. In other words, appraisal theory contributes significantly to prove the characteristics of romanticism by the presentation of linguistic evidence realized through the attitude and graduation sub-systems which cannot be done by other approaches. Appraisal theory, which has great attention in investigating human emotions and feelings, is very appropriate to use to describe the characteristics of Sukarno's romanticism.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, this study demonstrates that Sukarno's romanticism was especially evident in his attitudes and judgments. This study uses appraisal tools to better present and explain Sukarno's romanticism through attitude and graduation, with an affect sub-system that describes Sukarno's emotions and feelings; judgement, which reveals how Sukarno views and assesses himself and others, including family, friends, the nation, and his political opponents; and appreciation, which demonstrates how Sukarno assesses the situation, atmosphere, or things happening around him.

Practically, the findings of this research are expected to be able to provide knowledge to the general public, especially translators, in translating romantic attitudes so that they match the message and purpose of the source text. In return, a high quality of translation would be achieved. Apart from that, it is also hoped that this research will attract the interest of other researchers to be motivated to carry out similar research with different study objects. Finally, with the findings of this research, readers and the general public gain a new perspective in understanding and viewing Sukarno's characters, especially through the manifestation of his romantic attitude both as an individual and a national figure.

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