



Appraisal Theory Approach to the Translation of Judgment on Gender Trouble in *Pasung Jiwa*

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Abstract—The phenomenon of gender trouble is real in our society. Despite the rules in religion or norms and culture, the repression shown by society to groups of people who experience gender trouble is not something that can be justified. However, a society that has been infested with prejudice results in judgment about the people. As a result, people who experience gender trouble get judgment from their environment, which leads to discrimination, labeling, stigma, and even intimidation. This article aims at analyzing judgment faced by Sasana, the main character in *Pasung Jiwa*, due to his gender trouble; translation techniques, and meaning shifts in the translation. This study is descriptive qualitative research, an amalgamation of systemic functional linguistics and product-oriented translation studies. By using appraisal theory, the article examined how judgement occurred to the main character who experienced gender trouble. In addition, the theory of translation techniques was also used to examine how judgments in Indonesian were translated into English and how meaning shifts happen in the translation. The result showed that judgment realized in social sanction and social esteem happened in almost similar frequency. The techniques of translation used are established equivalent, amplification, linguistic amplification, modulation, generalization, linguistic compression, literal, reduction, borrowing, and transposition. There are translation shifts happen due to the use of those various techniques. The most dominant type of shift is skewing of information, followed by gain of information and loss of information.

Keywords—gender trouble; appraisal theory; judgment; translation techniques; meaning shifts

I. INTRODUCTION

In a nutshell, gender identity disorder, or gender trouble, refers to the phenomenon when people feel they have the opposite sex to their natal gender. People who experience gender trouble wish to live as someone who has the opposite sex and show behavior and appearance in accordance with the sex they wish to be [1]. Gender identity issues are often discussed in literary works such as novels. One of the novels that depicts the issue is *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari. The novel has been translated into English, entitled *Bound*, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, the publisher of the original version. One of the main characters of the novel, Sasana, has gender

trouble. He was born as a man; however, he felt that his natal gender did not fit into him. In the novel, he is described as undergoing a difficult circumstance related to the problem.

Gender is a socially constructed perception of society that refers to a person's role, behavior, and identity. Gender differences are constructed through social interventions, which determine what is right to behave in a certain way and what is not appropriate for one's gender, although definitions of masculinity and femininity vary by culture, time, race, sexuality, education, and more [2] [3].

"Gender trouble" refers to a term popularized by Judith Butler in her influential book entitled *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity* [4]. Butler's theory challenges traditional views of gender and argues that gender is a performance shaped by societal norms and expectations. According to Butler, gender is not an inherent or natural aspect of an individual, but rather a social construct that is performed and reiterated through repeated behaviors and actions (performativity).

The phenomenon of gender trouble is real in our society. Despite the rules in religion or norms and culture, the repression shown by society to groups of people who experience gender trouble is not something that can be justified. People who face gender trouble need support or help. However, a society that has been infested with prejudice makes judgments about the people. As a result, people who experience gender trouble get unpleasant treatment from their environment, which leads to discrimination, labeling, stigma, and even intimidation.

People with gender trouble feel uncomfortable with their natal gender because it does not match how they feel. Gender trouble reflected in gender expression is associated with high levels of stigmatization, discrimination, and victimization, leading to negative self-concept, increased rates of mental disorder comorbidity, school dropout and economic marginalization (including resulting unemployment), accompanied with social and mental health risks, especially in individuals from underprivileged family backgrounds.

Related to the issue of gender identity disorder, various studies have been conducted by Razan et al. [5]; Purwani [6]; Reyes [7]; and Adnyana [8]. Other similar studies were conducted by Hasibuan [9]; Herlinda & Sadiyah [10]; and Ramadhani & Setiawan [11]. Gender identity disorder, or gender dysphoria, which is analysed includes a person's process of switching gender. The process of switching gender identity is formulated in Judith Butler's theory of gender performativity. The theory examines the relationship between sexuality and gender, that there is no original gender identity but is performed repeatedly to form a gender identity. Yet, these studies were conducted by using a literary approach.

In the area of translation, research related to gender issues in general has been conducted previously by Wang et al [12]; Khan et al. [13]; Aminzadeh [14]; Arrasyid & Sajarwa [15] and Maryani & Meilasari [16]. These studies were conducted on literary works in the form of novels that raise gender issues in them. Focusing on the translator's ideology, the translation of gendered lexis into the target language is analyzed. The word choices made by the translator were scrutinized, showing the translator's orientation towards the translation.

However, the specific discussion related to gender trouble from linguistic and translation perspectives is still limited. In this article, authors aim at analyzing judgment faced by Sasana, the main character in *Pasung Jiwa*, due to his gender trouble; translation techniques; and translation shifts that happened.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Gender Trouble and the Social Challenges

According to Butler, gender is not a fixed condition [17]. Gender is a repeated stylization of the body, a series of actions repeated within a very rigid framework of rules that freeze over time to produce a performance of substance. Gender is performative, not just acting it out as in a performance, but actively constructing it as the person acts it out.

Gender trouble encompasses a range of feelings and experiences related to the discrepancy between one's gender identity and assigned sex, including body dysphoria, social dysphoria, identity dysphoria, psychological repression, and social challenges [18]. Body dysphoria refers to discomfort or distress related to the physical state of their body. This may be related to a strong desire to have the physical characteristics of their inherent gender and difficulty accepting existing physical characteristics that do not match their gender identity. Social dysphoria is discomfort or distress related to how one is perceived and treated by others based on their gender. Identity dysphoria refers to the internal conflict and distress that comes from feeling that one's gender identity does not match their assigned sex. Psychological distress is emotional and psychological stress caused by gender trouble. This can include feelings of anxiety, depression, or isolation due to the challenges of navigating a world that may not fully understand or accept his/her gender identity. Social challenges faced by those with gender dysphoria include discrimination, stigma, and lack of acceptance from family, friends, colleagues, or society at large can contribute to the distress experienced by the individuals.

B. Appraisal Theory

Appraisal theory is a linguistic theory that is used to evaluate a person from linguistics perspective. The theory is a development of interpersonal meaning introduced by Halliday [19]. In the theory, it is understood that behind language, there is an appraisal of something that is conveyed. It is a theory that is applied to evaluate attitudes negotiated in the text. Attitudes are negotiated with the power of feelings to the parties involved, such as readers or listeners. The medium can be spoken or written [20] [21]. The negotiated attitude can be a judgement of another person or thing. By analyzing the text, the source of attitude can also be identified.

Appraisal theory is based on three aspects: attitude, graduation/amplification, and source. Attitude includes three aspects: affect, judgement, and appreciation. Graduation includes two aspects: strength and focus. The source includes two aspects; monogloss and heterogloss.

C. Techniques of Translation

Translation technique is the method used by the translator to transfer the message from source language (SL) to target language (TL) which is applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Molina and Albir [22], translation techniques have five characteristics: 1) they affect the translation result; 2) they are classified by comparison with the source language; 3) they affect the micro level of the text; 4) they are discursive and contextual; and 5) they are functional.

The use of translation techniques will help the translator in determining the form and structure of the translated words, phrases, clauses and sentences. In addition, the translator will also be helped in determining the most appropriate equivalence. Thus, translation equivalence can be applied to the smallest linguistic unit. The use of appropriate translation techniques will result in an accurate, acceptable and legible translation for the readers of the target language text. There are 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

D. Translation Shifts

Experts in translation divide shifts into two types, in terms of form and meaning. Catford [23] defines shift as a change in the form of language. According to him, "shift in translation" is the displacement or shift from formal correspondence in the process of transferring the text from the source language to the target language. Baker [24] defines shift as a change in meaning between the source language and target language. Meanwhile, Nida [25] states three shifts in the translation process, which include: 1) gain of information; 2) loss of information; 3) skewing of information.

III. METHOD

This study is descriptive qualitative research, an amalgamation of systemic functional linguistics and product-oriented translation studies. By using appraisal theory, the article examined how judgement occurred in the society, and how experienced by a character who experience gender trouble in the novel *Pasung Jiwa* and the English version entitled *Bound*. In addition, the theory of translation techniques is also used to examine how judgements in Indonesian were translated into English and meaning shifts happen in the translation.

Data were collected through purposive sampling and classified into 1) linguistic data in the form of judgment realized in social esteem and social sanction and 2) translation data in the form of translation techniques applied in translating judgment.

Data triangulation was conducted to validate the data. In the research, different types of data sources and methods were used to generate data. Document analysis was conducted to generate linguistic data, and focus group discussion was conducted to determine translation data. Afterwards, the results of these methods were compared to produce valid data.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In table I, it can be seen that the judgment due to gender trouble appeared in almost similar numbers. The social sanction consists of 33 data, while social esteem appears in 32 data. From the data, it can be concluded that judgment appeared mostly in similar frequency in both types.

TABLE I. TYPES OF JUDGMENT

Judgment	Sum
Social sanction	33
Social esteem	32

A. Judgment

1) Social Sanction

Social sanction refers to the approval, disapproval, or acceptance given by a society or a social group for specific behaviors or actions. These sanctions can be formal or informal and are a way for society to regulate behavior, reinforce norms, and maintain social order. Social sanctions can take the form of rewards for conforming to social norms or punishments for violating them. The analysis showed that the data of social sanction consist of “propriety” and “veracity” are shown in the table below.

TABLE II. TYPES OF SOCIAL SANCTION

Judgment	Sum
propriety	30
veracity	3

Propriety refers to the quality of being appropriate, fitting, or conforming to accepted social, moral, or ethical standards. It involves behaviors, actions, or decisions that are in line with established norms and principles. In other words, it is about “how far beyond reproach”.

Example 3:

SL: “Enaknya kita apain bencong ini? Biasanya juga **dipakai orang**.”

TL: “I’m sure she’s used to **it** anyway.”

Among the impacts of gender trouble that was faced by Sasana, he most often got a negative view attached to him by people around him. One of examples is when he was arrested for his involvement in a riot at the factory, Sasana received indecent treatment from the military district commander and his men. They abused him sexually and made him more depressed. From Example 3, it can be seen that a person who has gender trouble—ora as people call him/her as transgender—is an easy person. They thought that it was easy to take advantage of them sexually.

In society, people who are consider transgender are often associated with deviant sexual orientation. If his birth gender is female, he tends to like female. On the other hand, if he was born male, he will tend to like other males. However, in Sasana’s case, it doesn’t work that way. He didn’t show interest in the other male and it made his mother wonder, as it is shown in the example 4 and 5. People also thought that a person who already showed the direpancy with their natal gender would think that he/she has the desire to change their gender (become transexual). This also happened to Sasana. Even his own mother asked questions regarding the matters.

Example 4:

SL: “Ibu pikir kamu **suka laki-laki**, Sas.”

TL: “I thought you **like boys**, Sa.”

Example 5:

SL: “Lha terus kamu kalau lagi **kepingin** bagaimana, Sas?”

TL: “So what do you do when you’re **horny**, Sas?”

Veracity refers to the truthfulness, accuracy, or honesty of something, especially in terms of statements, information, or data. It involves the degree to which something is in accordance with the facts or reality. In other words, it is about “how honest”.

The relationship between Sasana and his father got worse after after Sasana ran away from his house to watch a dangdut performance. He thought that Sasana was no longer honest to him. Example 1 and 2 below show how Sasana’s father evaluate his son’s behavior.

Example 1:

SL: Seolah **tak percaya** pada kata-kataku.

TL: ... as tough he **didn’t quite believe** me.

Example 1 is the narration from Sasana’s point of view about how his father valued him. Sasana’s father, who always believed in him, started to doubt him after what happened that day after the dangdut performance. Example 2 below shows the similar expression, but from the direct speech of Sasana’s father.

Example 2:

SL: “Sasana! Kamu sudah jadi **pembohong** sekarang ya?”

TL: “Sasana! Are you **a liar** too, now?”

2) *Social Esteem*

On the other hand, social esteem refers to the level of regard, respect, and recognition that an individual or group receives from others within a social context. It's a measure of how highly an individual or group is regarded, appreciated, or valued by the other people or society. Social esteem can be influenced by various factors, including a person's achievements, behavior, status, reputation, and the way they interact with others. From the analysis, the data of social esteem are presented on the table below. In the context of appraisal theory, social esteem is divided into normality, capacity, and tenacity.

TABLE III. TYPES OF SOCIAL ESTEEM

Social esteem	Sum
<i>capacity</i>	20
normality	11
tenacity	1

Capacity generally refers to the ability or potential to hold, contain, or produce something. In other words it is about “how capable”. It can be used to describe various aspects such as physical, mental, or functional capabilities. For example, mental capacity refers to cognitive abilities, while physical capacity refers to the ability to perform physical tasks or handle a load. In broader terms, capacity can relate to the maximum amount or level of something that a system or entity can handle or produce.

Example 10:

SL: “**Tidak bisa ngomong yang benar.**”

TL: “**Can't even talk right.**”

In example 10, the context situation refers to Sasana after he was arrested by the military officers after the riots he and other people did in a factory. The people who saw how Sasana looked as a singer with woman dress, treated him harshly. Sasana who didn't have the courage to fight had to face the intimidation by the people, both physically and verbally.

Beside having to face the intimidation, Sasana also had to face labelling. The utterance in the Example 11 shows that people tend to give label to people whom they consider not normal, such as Sasana. According to them, people didn't show “normality” can do anything.

Example 11:

SL: “Apa yang **tak bisa dilakukan** orang tak waras seperti kalian?”

TL: “You people are **capable of anything**, right?”

Normality refers to the state of being normal or conforming to a standard or norm, or it is about “how special” something/someone is. In various fields, it may refer to behavior, values, or other phenomena that fall within an expected or typical range. However, it's important to note that what is considered “normal” can vary based on cultural, social, and individual factors.

Example 8:

SL: “Karena Ayah percaya kamu **anak baik**, tidak mungkin berkelahi lagi.”

TL: “Because I believed you were **a good kid** and you wouldn't fight again.”

In the Example 8, it can be seen that Ayah (Sasana's father) believed that his son is a good child. Therefore, he was sure that Sasana would never fight again after all that happened to him in the last time. “A good kid” here shows that the characteristics of the child meets the standard of normality in the society.

Example 9:

SL: “Bajunya **cocok sekali** dengan kamu, Sas.”

TL: “It **really suits** you, Sas.”

In the Example 7, the phrase “really suits” refers to the state of being special that it looks good on the person who is wearing “bajunya” or the “it” which refers to Sasana’s clothes.

Tenacity refers to the quality or characteristic of being persistent, determined, or resolute in pursuing a goal or maintaining a certain course of action, or it is about “how dependable” something/someone is. It involves the ability to endure challenges, setbacks, and obstacles without giving up. Tenacity is often viewed as a positive trait as it helps individuals overcome difficulties and achieve their objectives through perseverance and dedication.

Example 11:

SL: “Kamu kalau mau jadi **jagoan** sini berkelahi sama Ayah!”

TL: “If you want to be **a tough guy** then come and fight with me.”

Example 11 shows how Sasana’s father was angry because his son got into a fight with his schoolmates. Without asking further information about the real incident, he blamed him for the situation. Sasana’s boldness also triggered anger to the bandits he met in the market, as it is shown in Example 12.

Example 12:

SL: “Kamu **berani** sama kita?”

TL: “You think you **can mess** with us?”

The example describes the situation when Sasana showed his resistance to the market thugs who tried to intimidate him for singing at the market. Instead of showing his fear, Sasana acted as if he would fight all the people.

B. Translation Techniques

In translating judgment, the translator used ten techniques: established equivalence, amplification, linguistic amplification, modulation, generalization, linguistic compression, literal, reduction, borrowing, and transposition. The data are presented in table below.

TABLE IV. TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

Techniques of translation	Sum
established equivalence	18
amplification	16
linguistic amplification	8
modulation	6
generalisation	4
linguistic compression	4
literal	2
reduction	1
borrowing	1
transposition	1

The technique with the highest frequency is established equivalent. Generally, instead of translating a term literally, a translator prefer to identify commonly accepted equivalent words in the target language, which has become established and recognized through usage and acceptance within the linguistic and cultural context. The use of this technique helps maintain consistency, clarity, and comprehension, particularly when dealing with specialized or domain-specific terminology where widely recognized terms may already exist in the target language.

Example 13:

SL: “Malang bukan tempat pentas **maksiat**, Cong!”

TL: “Malang’s not place for a show of **immorality**, tranny!”

The word “maksiat” in Indonesian has similar meaning with “immorality” in English, which is the quality of violating moral principles, being bad, or being wicked.

Amplification technique is particularly useful when translating from languages that have a more concise or implicit style to languages that may require a more detailed or explicit expression of ideas. This technique involves expanding or elaborating the content of the source text in the target language to ensure that the intended meaning and nuances are conveyed accurately and effectively. It is used to clarify an ellipsis expression, avoid ambiguity, and add connectors to clarify the source language information into the target language. Explanations, additions, explicative paraphrases, and footnotes are part of this technique.

Example 14:

SL: “Lha terus kamu kalau lagi **kepingin** bagaimana, Sas?”

TL: “So what do you do when you’re **horny**, Sas?”

In Example 14, the word “kepingin” has similar meaning to “want (something)” in English. However, in the context of situation, the word “kepingin” refers to the condition of being sexually aroused. To avoid ambiguity and make the meaning clear to the readers, the translator decided to translate “kepingin” into “horny” which is more explicit.

Linguistic amplification refers to a technique where the translator expands or embellishes the linguistic elements of the source text in the target language.

Example 15:

SL: “Kamu **berkelahi** ya?”

TL: “You **got into a fight**, didn’t you?”

Naturally, the word “berkelahi” can be translated into only “fight”. However, the translator added some linguistic element to give nuances there. He decided to translate “berkelahi” into “got into a fight”. The addition does not change the meaning of the original meaning.

C. Translation Shifts

Translation shifts refer to the changes or alterations that can occur when a text is translated from one language to another. It’s a complex phenomenon that arises due to differences in language structure, syntax, semantics, cultural nuances, and idiomatic expressions between the source language and the target language. From the analysis, the data of meaning shifts are presented in the table below.

TABLE V. TRANSLATION SHIFTS

Meaning shifts	Sum
skewing of information	12
gain of informatin	11
loss of information	10
Total	33

1) Skewing of information

Skewing of information refers to a situation where the meaning, context, or intent of the original text is altered, misrepresented, or biased during the translation process. This can occur for various reasons, including differences in language structure, cultural nuances, inadequate linguistic skills, or even intentional manipulation.

Example 16:

SL: “Memang harus dibikin agar mulutnya itu **ngomong apa adanya**,”

TL: “Seems we’ve got to fix that mouth of yours so you can **talk right**.”

In Example 16, “ngomong apa adanya” literally means “to talk the truth”. However, in the target language, it was transferred into “talk right” which has a different meaning. “Talk right” means speaking or expressing oneself in a clear, coherent, and effective manner.

2) Gain of information

Gain of information refers to a situation where additional or enhanced information is introduced or conveyed in the translated text compared to the original text.

Example 17:

SL: “Awas kalau berani **macam-macam** lagi,”
 TL: “Don’t try **causing trouble** again.”

In Example 17, “macam-macam” has a general meaning that is translated into “causing trouble” which has additional information in it, to make it clear for the readers.

3) *Loss of information*

Loss information refers to a situation where the meaning, context, or nuances present in the original text are not fully captured, conveyed, or are diminished in the translated version. This loss can occur due to various linguistic, cultural, and contextual differences between the source language and the target language.

Example 18:

SL: “Jadi apa tujuanmu **bikin kerusuhan**?”
 TL: “So what the purpose of **causing a scene**?”

In the contrary with Example 17, Example 18 shows the loss of information. The word “bikin kerusuhan” here is simplified into “causing a scene”.

V. CONCLUSION

Judgment faced by Sasana, the main character in *Pasung Jiwa* were realized in social sanction and social esteem in almost similar frequency. In terms of social sanction, the character was mostly valued on the propriety and rarely from the veracity. It means that in *Pasung Jiwa*, Sasana is valued in his behaviors, actions, or decision which are appropriate, fitting, or conforming to accepted social, moral, or ethical standards more than his truthfulness, accuracy, or honesty. Meanwhile, in social esteem, Sasana was mostly valued from capacity, followed by normality and tenacity. It means that he was mostly evaluated in his ability to hold, contain, or produce something, rather than in the state of being normal or conforming to a standard and being persistent, determined, or resolute in pursuing a goal or maintaining a certain course of action.

There are ten techniques used to translate judgment on Sasana related to his gender trouble: established equivalence, amplification, linguistic amplification, modulation, generalization, linguistic compression, literal, reduction, borrowing, and transposition. There are translation shifts happen due to the use of those various techniques. The most dominant shift is skewing of information, followed by gain of information and loss of information.

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