The Comparison of Translation of Attitude Sources between Analytical and Hortatory Exposition Text: An Appraisal Theory Approach

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Abstract—This research aimed at finding the translation phenomena: translation technique and quality assessment of attitudes between two sub-genre of exposition text, namely: analytical exposition text and hortatory exposition text article from theconversation.com. The articles were analyzed using appraisal system approach whithin the Systemic Functional Linguistics. This research used qualitative descriptive research method. The result indicates that the authors of both analytical exposition text and hortatory exposition text used disproportionaltely high numbers of atitudes appreciation reaction:quality negative. This indicated the author s' dissatisfaction and negative views on the issues raised in the articles. The translator used various translation techniques but mostly established equivalent techniques. The quality of the translation texts were quite high, with analytical exposition text scored 2,83 for accuracy, 2,91 for acceptability, and 2,93 for readability while hortatory exposition text scored 2,76 for accuracy, 2,96 for acceptability, and 2,96 readability. The usage of established equivalent technique resulted in high quality translation product while deletion technique resulted in low quality translation product.

Keywords—translation technique; translation quality; systemic-functional-linguistics; appraisal; attitude; analytical exposition; hortatory exposition

I. INTRODUCTION

Mass media, particularly the ones with a multinational target audience often provide translated copies of an article so that viewers who have limited knowledge in the source language can understand the message and information being conveyed through the text. Moreover, mass media often raise issues and opinions with expository text patterns with the aim of influencing the reader's point of view [1]. This can be seen by its presentation which has a typical structure of exposition genre texts: Statement_Thesis^Argumentation^Reiteration [1]. Furthermore, exposition texts can be divided into analytical exposition texts whose social function is limited to influencing the reader's thoughts and viewpoints and hortatory exposition texts which contain recommendations for action regarding the issues/opinions raised through the text.

The majority of appraisal translation research regarding appraisal in Indonesia ignores the correlation between the generic structure of the text and the appraisal phenomenon at each stage of the text [2][3][4][6][14][18][21]. Research on Appraisal System that has been carried out so far tends to be in the form of collecting data in tables

highlighting aspects of the Appraisal System in the text as a whole, particularly in identifying attitude, engagement, and graduation [15][21]. The studies above do not answer the question, "Is the appraisal pattern at the thesis stage different from the argumentation or reiteration stages?".

This research seeks to provide a comparison report on the patterns and translation of attitude aspects of appraisal system in hortatory exposition and analytical exposition texts and their translations. The specific objectives of this research are as follows: 1. Identify and analyze the use of attitude in analytical exposition and hortatory exposition texts. 2. Identify the translation techniques used in translating attitude in hortatory exposition and analytical exposition texts. 3. Assess the quality of attitude translation in hortatory exposition and analytical exposition texts.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

Translators can use various methods in order to deliver the message of the original text to the target language through the use of certain translation techniques, methods and strategies. Translation techniques concern the sentence level down (micro level) and influence the results of small units in the text. This research utilized translation techniques clasification by Molina and Albir [11] which is an improvement and synthesis of the general classification of translation techniques made by several previous translation experts. The translation techniques were clasified into 18 categories, namely: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalisation, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, variation.

Reference [13] is the translation quality assessment model which is oriented towards holistically assessing the quality of translation results. This model concerns 3 aspects of translation quality: accuracy, acceptability and readability. Accuracy relates to the integrity and similarity of the message between the source language and the target language. Acceptability is concerned with the grammatical integrity and nuances of translated units in the target language. Readability concerns the suitability of the translated text to the target audience. After all the data has been analyzed and scored according to its aspects, the overall score obtained is then calculated to find the average value. This average value will later become a reference in determining the overall quality of the text.

In translating a text, translators can use the principles and analytical framework in Systemic Functional Linguistics to produce quality translations [7]. Appraisal analysis is one approach that can be utilized by translators as part of translation analysis carried out in pre-translation and post-translation activities (Munday, 2018: 301). Reference [12] states that appraisal theory has been used to identify the 'critical point' of translator intervention and value shifts in the target text.

B. Attitude in Appraisal Theory

Appraisal Systems are part of the interpersonal function of language in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) which aims to express the assessment of an entity towards another entity. [8][9][10]. Reference [8] defines APPRAISAL SYSTEMS as a system consisting of various choices to describe potential meanings, in this case the lexis used by speakers/writers to describe their opinions based on good and bad parameters.

APPRAISAL SYSTEMS has three sub-systems that work together to form assessments, namely: attitude, engagement, and judgment. Attitude is an indication of the speaker's assessment of something (personal assessment, object, action, event, situation, etc.) as good or bad [19]. Attitude is divided into three interrelated domains, namely: assessment of feelings and emotional reactions (affect), assessment of attitude and character (judgment), and valuation of objects (appreciation); 'graduation' which relates to the gradation of the assessment; 'engagement' which is related to the source of assessment and the way of conveying attitude [8]. The three domains above are interconnected [10].

Attitude is described as part of an assessment system that evaluate emotion or feeling, personal character, or materials [10]. Attitude is divided into three interrelated domains, namely: assessment of feelings and emotional reactions (affect), assessment of attitude and character (judgment), and valuation of objects (appreciation) [8]. Affect can then be further grouped into several types: dis/inclination, in/security, dis/satisfaction, un/happiness, surprise. Judgement is divided into 2 groups, namely social esteem, with the types namely: normality, capacity, and tenacity; and social sanctions: veracity and propriety. Appreciation can be divided into several types, namely: reaction: impact, reaction quality, composition: balance, composition: complexity, and valuation.

C. Exposition Text and Structure

Genre is "an organization or system that formulates language forms to carry out social tasks or functions" [20]. Genre is an activity that has stages, is oriented towards certain goals and with the intention of achieving certain goals carried out by the writer/speaker as part of a culture. In essence, when communicating, writers/speakers use certain genres to achieve their desires and needs.

The exposition genre texts are aimed to influence the reader/listener to accept the writer/speaker's thoughts, and even invite the reader to join the writer's cause and ideas by doing certain things [20]. Furthermore, the analytical exposition genre aims to influence the reader/listener about something, that it is true/appropriate/important [5]. The generic structure is divided into 3: Thesis Statement (consisting of: Thesis Position/Thesis Point, Preview), Argumentation (consisting of: Argument Points, Grounds/Elaboration), and closed with Reiteration. On the other hand, a hortatory exposition text consists of 3 stages: Thesis Statement, Argumentation, and Recommendation. In a hortatory exposition text, the author conveys recommendations for actions that need to be taken or, conversely, things that do not need to be done.

III. METHOD

This research is a descriptive qualitative translation research. The focus of this research is the translation of attitude aspects in Appraisal Systems in 2 types of exposition text, namely analytical and hortatory exposition. The location of this research is the stages in the analytical exposition text entitled: "Yes, Eating Meat Affects The Environment, But Cows Are Not Killing The Climate" and the hortatory exposition entitled "3 Things a Climate Scientist Wants World Leaders To Know Ahead Of Cop27" and the translated text. Both the source texts are written in English Language and both translated text in Indonesian Language are taken from the site theconversation.com. Researcher conducted content analysis of analytical exposition texts and hortatory exposition texts and their translations. Then the words, groups of words and clauses containing the source of attitude assessment are grouped into attitude sub-classifications (affect, judgment, appreciation) based on the theory compiled by Bednarek (2008) [1], Martin Martin and Rose (2007; 2003) [9][10], and Martin (2000) [8]. Next, identification of the translation techniques used in translating attitude follows the theory of Molina and Albir (2002) [11]. Then the researcher and the raters validated the appraisal data on the source language text and its translation. Next, the quality assessment of the translation results was carried out with the raters through a focus group discussion, based on quality assessment criteria for aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability using the format from Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) [13]. The data found in this research was then processed through domain, taxonomy and componential analysis (Santosa, 2021) [17].

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on analysis of analytical and hortatory exposition texts and their context, namely: "Yes, Eating Meat Affects The Environment, But Cows Are Not Killing The Climate" and "3 Things a Climate Scientist Wants World Leaders To Know Ahead Of Cop27" along with the translated text, This research shows that analytical and hortatory exposition texts have general similarities in the use of attitude assessment sources and the translation phenomena.

A. Attitude in Exposition Texts

Attitude is part of the appraisal assessment system which places assessments and feelings towards something, whether emotionally (affect), towards someone's character (judgment), or toward things (appreciation). The attitude findings in this research can be seen in table 1 (for analytical exposition text) and table 2 (hortatory exposition text) below:

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF ATTITUDES IN ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXTS

Stages in text	Attitude																	
	Affect						Judgement		Appreciation								Total	
	SQu		STr		IDe		Ver		RIm		RQu		CBa		Val			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Title	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thesis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	2	8
Argumentation	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	20	1	0	8	6	17	28
Reiteration	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	6	29	1	2	8	6	21	39
Percentage (%)	0,00	1,67	1,67	0,00	5,00	0,00	1,67	1,67	1,67	0,00	10,00	48,33	1,67	3,33	13,33	10,00	35,00	65,00

Aff = Affect; Jud = Judgement; App = Appreciation; SQu = Security: Quiet; STr = Security: Trust; IDe = Inclination: Desire; Ver = Veracity; RIm = Reaction: Impact; RQu = Reaction: Quality; CBa = Composition: Balance; Val = Valuation; % = Percentage

Table 1 shows the findings of the sources of attitude assessment in analytical exposition texts consisting of attitude/affect assessment (security: quiet, security: trust, and inclination: desire), character assessment/judgment (veracity), and object assessment/appreciation (reaction: impact , reaction: quality, composition: balance, and

valuation). Cumulatively, the type of attitude that is most often found in analytical exposition texts is appreciation reaction: quality. As for the title, only 1 type of attitude is found, namely: reaction: quality. Furthermore, in the thesis stage, 3 were found, namely: inclination: desire, reaction: quality, and composition: balance. In the argumentation section there are the following 7 types of attitude: security: quiet, inclination: desire, veracity, reaction: impact, reaction: quality, composition: balance, and valuation. Finally, in the reiteration stage, 2 types of attitude were found: security: trust and reaction: quality. The majority of attitude polarities found in hortatory exposition texts are negative attitudes.

TABLE II.   DISTRIBUTION OF ATTITUDES IN HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXTS

Stages in text	Attitude																						Total	
	Affect				Judgement								Appreciation											
	IDi		IDe		Cap		Ten		Ver		Pro		RIm		RQu		CBa		Val					
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Title	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Thesis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	5	4
Argumentation	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	2	24	0	2	1	7	6	41
Recomendation	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2
Total	0	1	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	4	2	27	0	3	5	8	17	47
Percentage (%)	0,00	1,56	3,13	0,00	6,25	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	0,00	1,56	3,13	1,56	6,25	3,13	42,19	0,00	4,69	7,81	12,50	26,56	73,44

Aff = Affect; Jud = Judgement; App = Appreciation; IDi = Insecurity: Disquiet; IDe = Inclination: Desire; Cap = Capacity; Ten = Tenacity; Ver = Veracity; Pro = Propriety; RIm = Reaction: Impact; RQu = Reaction: Quality; CBa = Composition: Balance; Val = Valuation; % = Percentage

Table 2 above shows the findings of the sources of attitude assessment in hortatory exposition texts consisting of attitude/affect assessment (insecurity: disquiet and inclination: desire), character assessment/judgment (capacity, tenacity, veracity, propriety), and object assessment/appreciation (reaction: impact , reaction: quality, composition: balance, and valuation). Of all the attitude data in hortatory exposition texts, the type that is most often found is appreciation reaction: quality. Based on the stages, the title of the text only had 1 type of attitude, namely: inclination: desire. In the thesis section, only 4 types of attitude appreciation were found: reaction: impact, reaction: quality, composition: balance, and valuation. In the argumentation stage there are capacity, tenacity, veracity, propriety, reaction: impact, reaction: quality, composition: balance, and valuation. Finally, in the recommendations stage, 4 types of attitudes were found: insecurity: disquiet, inclination: desire, propriety, and valuation. The majority of attitude polarities found in hortatory exposition texts are negative attitudes.

B. Translation Techniques Found in Analytical and Hortatorial Exposition Text

Headings, or heads, are

TABLE III.   TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ATTITUDE IN ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXTS

No.	Translation Technique	Analytical Exposition Text				Total	Percentage
		Title	Thesis	Argumentation	Reiteration		
1	Kreasi Diskursif			2		2	1,21%
2	Padanan Lazim		19	101	6	126	76,36%
3	Generalisasi			1		1	1,21%
4	Penerjemahan Harafiah			1		1	0,61%
5	Modulasi	1	3	3	1	8	4,85%
6	Reduksi			1		1	0,61%
7	Transposisi	2		2		4	2,42%
8	Eksplisitasi	1	2	9		12	7,27%
9	Implisitasi		1	3		4	2,42%
10	Parafrasa	1		2		3	1,82%
11	Delesi	1		2		3	1,82%
	Jumlah	6	25	127	7	165	100%

Based on table 3 above, there are 11 translation techniques in analytical exposition translation texts, namely: discursive creation, common equivalents, generalization, literal translation, modulation, reduction, transposition, explicitation, implication, paraphrase. The common equivalent technique is the most dominant technique reaching 76.36% of the total techniques used. At the title stage, there are 6 techniques used, with transposition text being dominant. At the thesis stage, there are 4 translation techniques with the equivalent technique usually being the dominant technique. At the argumentation stage, the translator uses 11 translation techniques. Common matching

techniques are the most dominant at this stage. Next, at the reiteration stage, there are 2 types of translation techniques, namely conventional equivalents and modulation.

TABLE IV.   TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF ATTITUDE IN HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXTS

No.	Translation Technique	Analytical Exposition Text				Total	Percentage
		Title	Thesis	Argumentation	Reiteration		
1	Peminjaman Murni			1		1	0,70%
2	Kompensasi		1			1	0,70%
3	Kreasi Diskursif	1	1	3		5	3,52%
4	Padanan Lazim		15	63	11	89	62,68%
5	Generalisasi		1	1		2	1,41%
6	Modulasi		4	19	6	29	20,42%
7	Transposisi			2		2	1,41%
8	Adisi		1	5		6	4,23%
9	Eksplisitasi			4		4	2,82%
10	Implisitasi			2		2	1,41%
11	Delesi			1		1	0,70%
	Jumlah	**1**	**23**	**101**	**17**	142	100,00%

Based on table 4 above, there are 11 translation techniques in analytical exposition translation texts, namely: pure borrowing, compensation, discursive creation, common equivalent, generalization, modulation, transposition, addition, explicitation, implicitation, and deletion. In the title section the translator uses discursive creation techniques. At the thesis stage, translators use 6 types of techniques, namely: compensation, discursive creation, common equivalents, generalization, modulation, and addition. Furthermore, at the argumentation stage, 10 translation techniques were found as follows: pure borrowing, discursive creation, common equivalent, generalization, modulation, transposition, addition, explicitation, implicitation, and deletion. Then at the recommendation stage, the translator uses 2 techniques, namely: common equivalents and modulation.

C. Translation Quality Assessment of Attitude in Analytical and Hortatory Exposition Text

Headings, or heads, are

TABLE V.   TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE IN ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT

Stages in text		Accuracy			Acceptability			Readability		
		A	KA	TA	B	KB	TB	KT	KS	KR
Title	Frequency	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Average score		**2**			**3**			**3**	
Thesis	Frequency	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
	%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Average score		**3**			**3**			**3**	
Argumentation	Frequency	39	4	2	42	1	2	43	0	2
	%	86,67%	8,,89%	4,44%	93,33%	2,22%	4,44%	95,55%	0%	4,44%
	Average score		**2,8**			**2,84**			**2,91**	
Reiteration	Frequency	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
	%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
	Average score		**3**			**3**			**3**	
Total		**52**	**6**	**2**	**57**	**1**	**2**	**58**	**0**	**2**
Percentage		**86,67%**	**10%**	**3,33%**	**95%**	**1,67%**	**3,33%**	**96.67%**	**0%**	**3,33%**
Overall average score			**2,83**			**2,91**			**2,93**	

*%=percentage; A=akurat; KA=kurang akurat; TA= tidak akurat; B=berterima; KB=kurang berterima; TB=tidak berterima; KT=keterbacaan tinggi; KS=keterbacaan sedang; KR=keterbacaan rendah

ads, are

TABLE VI.   RANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF ATTITUDE IN HORTATORY EXPOSITION TEXT

Stages in text		Accuracy			Acceptability			Readability		
		A	KA	TA	B	KB	TB	KT	KS	KR
Title	Frequency	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	%	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	0	0
	Average score		**1**			**3**			**3**	
Thesis	Frequency	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0

		A	KA	TA	B	KB	TB	KT	KS	KR
	%	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
	Average score	3			3			3		
Argumentation	Frequency	39	6	2	46	0	1	46	0	1
	%	82,97	12,76	4,25	97,87	0	2,12	97,87	0	2,12
	Average score	2,8			2,95			2,95		
Recomendation	Frequency	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
	%	21	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0
	Average score	3			3			3		
Total		55	6	3	63	0	1	63	0	1
Percentage		85,94	9,37	4,69	98,44	0	1,56	98,44	0	1,56
Overall average score		2,76			2,96			2,96		

*%=percentage; A=akurat; KA=kurang akurat; TA= tidak akurat; B=berterima; KB=kurang berterima; TB=tidak berterima; KT=keterbacaan tinggi; KS=keterbacaan sedang; KR=keterbacaan rendah

Data. 60/EH

ST: The lack of progress at past global climate talks means <u>I</u>'m **not optimistic** that COP27 will achieve what's needed.

TT: Lambannya kemajuan dari konferensi-konferensi iklim sebelumnya membuat <u>saya</u> **pesimistis** terhadap pencapaian COP27.

Both appraising items in bold in the source language and in target language belong to affect insecurity: disquiet category. Each rater agreed that the data above had a high level of accuracy and gave a score of 3 for the accuracy aspect of the data. The rater considers that the word "pessimistic" is the opposite of the word "optimistic". Thus the negative statement "not optimistic" can be translated as "pessimistic" because it contains the same meaning. Both the "not optimistic" BS and the "pessimistic" BS contain the message that the author of the text is not sure about the effectiveness of the COP27 meeting.

Data. 20/EA

ST: It stated that livestock produced a **staggering** <u>18 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions</u>.

TT: Disebutkan bahwa ternak memberikan kontribusi sebesar <u>18% emisi gas rumah kaca dunia</u>.

Appraising "staggering" items is classified as appreciation reaction: negative quality. Raters agreed to give a rating of 1 for the accuracy aspect of the data above. The consideration is the translator's decision not to translate the unit containing the appraisal. The term "staggering" can be interpreted as "something that is very big and at the same time surprising or surprising". This omission resulted in a distortion of the appraised item meaning. Thus, if the word "staggering" were translated, then audience would have known that the author consider this said percentage as very high and surprising.

Data. 45/EA

ST: But per <u>capita meat consumption in these regions</u> **still lags** that of developed countries.

TT: Tetapi <u>konsumsi daging per kapita di wilayah ini</u> **masih tertinggal** apabila dibandingkan dengan negara maju.

Appraising the item "still lags" in the BSU and its translation "still lags" is included in the appreciation category. The raters agreed to give a score of 3 to the acceptability aspect of this translation because it feels natural and is commonly used in Indonesian texts. Apart from that, this translation is in accordance with the rules of both terms and grammar of Indonesian as the target language.

Data. 51/EA

ST: Moreover, <u>not all plant parts</u> are edible or **desirable**.

TT: Selain itu, <u>tidak semua bagian tanaman</u> dapat dimakan atau **diinginkan**.

Based on the example data above, the appraising item "desirable" is translated as "desirable". The raters agreed to give a score of 2 for the acceptability aspect of this translation. Even though the word "desirable" is the equivalent of the word "desirable", when used in a sentence it feels odd and unnatural. The meaning of the author's message will be better conveyed with a higher level of acceptance if it is translated into the words "needed" or "sought after". These two alternatives are more commonly used to state that an object has value that makes people likely to look for it and need it. However, this does not result in any significant distortion of meaning. Apart from that, grammatically this translation is in accordance with Indonesian grammar.

V.   CONCLUSION

The research shows that the both analytical exposition and hortatory exposition text used various type of attitudes. The most dominant attitudes found in both type of texts were reaction:quality (-). In translating attitudes, the translator used various translation techniques.. The translators used mostly established equivalent techniques in translating attitudes from source languange (English) to target language (Indonesia). The quality of the translation products of analytical exposition and hortatory exposition text are both regarded as high quality. The use of stablished equivalent technique resulted in high quality translation, while the use of deletion resulted in low quality translation.

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