



Unfolding Sukarno's Sentimentality through Appraisal Theory

Asrofin Nur Kholifah

Student of Linguistics Postgraduate Program, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Kentingan, Jl. Ir Sutami No.36, Kec. Jebres, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
asrofin.kholifah@student.uns.ac.id

M.R. Nababan

Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Kentingan, Jl. Ir Sutami No.36, Kec. Jebres, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
amantaradja.nababan_2017@staff.uns.ac.id

Riyadi Santosa

Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Kentingan, Jl. Ir Sutami No.36, Kec. Jebres, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
riyadisantosa@staff.uns.ac.id

Djarmika Djarmika

Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Kentingan, Jl. Ir Sutami No.36, Kec. Jebres, Kota Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia 57126
djarmika@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract— Sukarno, the first president of Republic of Indonesia, is identical with the founding father of Indonesia as well as the great orator. Nevertheless, he described himself in different way. In his autobiography, *Sukarno An Autobiography as told to Cindy Adams*, he called himself as a great lover. He loved his people, he loved his native land, he loved women, he loved art, and above all, he loved himself. These portrayed his other sides which would bring new insight for both people of Indonesia and world. Accordingly, this study aims at disclosing Sukarno's sentimentality as one of the romantic representations in his autobiography. How romanticism is represented particularly through his sentimentality toward himself, his people, his nation and world become the focus of the discussion. The analysis was conducted through the view of appraisal theory. This is descriptive qualitative research starting from identifying the domain, taxonomy, componential analysis then finding the cultural theme. The result shows that Sukarno's romanticism through the aspect of sentimentality is materialized through attitude which consist of affect, judgment, and appreciation. Meanwhile, graduation is utilized to upscale or down-scale the evaluation. In his autobiography, Sukarno articulated his emotion and feeling to describe himself, people, nation, enemies and beautiful objects around him obviously. Through the lexis he employed, he wanted to give a better understanding of his beloved Indonesia.

Keywords—*sentimentality; attitude; graduation; appraisal; authobiography*

I. INTRODUCTION

Sentimentality is one of the noticeable elements of Romanticism. It is typically characterized by a tendency to have or express feelings of love, sadness, etc., especially in a way seems foolish or excessive [1]. This is inseparable from French national history. The term romantic originally comes from the word *romanz*, an ancient dialect of medieval France [2]. Romanticism was born and developed in Europe in the 18th century as an opposition movement to the Enlightenment and neoclassicism that prioritized common sense, reason, balance, harmony, rationality, and intelligence as in [3] and [4]. Moreover, [5] asserts that Romanticism is an artistic movement that emphasizes feelings or emotions, imagination and intuition. The followers of this school tend to favor individualism over conformism. The work of romantic artists emphasizes things that are spiritual or fanciful. His interest in nature that remains unspoiled is immense. In fact, the wild and emotional nature that is the key to this school, in its native Europe, is truly an attempt to rebel against all that has been established or established by the rulers.

Sentimentality as part of romantic features is commonly found in a wide range of works including poems, novels, paintings, fine arts and even it is used to portray one's persona as seen in biography or autobiography. Classified as retrospective prose narrative, autobiography concerns with one's lifetime personal experience [6] One of the most phenomenal autobiographies is Sukarno's which was published in 1965. In his autobiography, Sukarno recounted his life journey. Through his book, he articulated his emotion, feeling about himself, women, his people, and his nation.

Research on revealing human emotion in linguistic perspective have been conducted so far. By using stylistics approach, [7] examined romanticism in song lyrics. It showed that romanticism was realized by one of which is sentimentality, that is, the excessive expression of happiness and sadness. Similarly, [8] explored forty songs in different decades to disclose romanticism by employing transitivity ideational meaning of systemic functional linguistics. It demonstrated that man and women were depicted differently. Meanwhile, [9] specifically employed appraisal theory in *Twilight* novel to identify emotion. By focusing her discussion on affect of attitude, the study revealed that this novel tended to use negative clauses to show attitudinal affect as an indirect evaluation to express emotion.

From these studies, the issue of romanticism or sentimentality were generally conducted by selecting fictional works. The impact of the findings thus only serve as insight of understanding. In contrast, investigating a public figure through his autobiography would certainly not only provide a better understanding about the influential figure but also potentially provide different view that affect the people's opinion toward him. It would be intriguing, thus, to investigate how Sukarno communicate his emotion through language. This research, accordingly, aims to describe sentimentality aspect of romantic Sukarno in the perspective of appraisal theory. First the research is done by identifying the attitude of Sukarno sentimentality manifested through the element of affect, judgment, and appreciation, then explaining the graduation which shows the degree of evaluation. Finally, it discusses attitude and graduation as the evaluative representation of Sukarno's sentimentality.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Sentimentality as one of the features of Romanticism.*

Sentimentality or sentimentalism was named for the incomplete novel "Sentimental Journey through France and Italy" (1768) by the English author Lawrence Stern, who, according to contemporary scholars, gave the word "sentimental" a new meaning in the language. If it formerly meant "reasonable," "sane," or "highly moral," or "edifying," Stern's influence causes a shadow associated with belonging to the world of sensation rather than reason to become more pronounced in it. Finally, Stern gives him the definition of "sensitive," which is "capable of experiencing sublime and subtle emotions." Now, "sentimental" also means "capable of empathy" [10].

While romanticism emphasizes things like uniqueness, subjectivity, irrationality, imagination, spontaneity, emotion, and transcendence, [11] claims that it also emphasizes on transcendence. A new perspective on artists as superior creators whose creative spirit is far more important than traditional, rigid rules; focus on passion and inner struggle; imagination as a portal to transcendental experiences and spiritual truths; great interest in local culture, ethnic and national cultural traditions; and a preference for feelings over logic are just a few of the traits of romanticism. Loving the past, returning to nature, melancholy, emphasizing subject over form, believing in the power of imagination, interest in mythological, fantasy, and supernatural subjects, as well as a belief in human freedom are further characteristics.

B. *Theory of Appraisal*

This theory is the development of interpersonal meaning from Halliday's systematic functional linguistics. According to Martin in [12], language realizes the meaning of a text through its three meta-functions, namely ideological meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Interpersonal meaning refers to the function of language in creating and maintaining interpersonal relationships. Evaluation theory itself focuses on assessing the attitudes contained in the text. According to this theory, attitudes are closely related to social interaction. The theory focuses on attitudes and values negotiated with readers. One of the important aspects of appraisal is **attitude** which express feelings or emotions, behavior and judgments about people, objects or things formed in terms of **affect**, **judgment**, and **appreciation**. Meanwhile, [13], [14], and [15] stated that graduation is an evaluation of how a statement is made in relation to a topic that is either directly or indirectly discussed. Additionally, there are two systems for **graduation: force** and **focus**. There are two subcategories of force: intensification and quantification. According to [16], the assessment of force takes into account both quantity and intensity. For quality (less excellent, very good), process (speech hurts a little, words pain a lot), modality contingent, usualness, inclination, and duty (very, probably, that), ratings of intensity might be utilized. Additionally, the graduation part is highlighted, which helps to both reinforce and soften the proposition.

III. METHOD

This study belongs to qualitative research. The source of data was an autobiography entitled "Sukarno, An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams" [17]. The data focused on the expression of romanticism. In this study, the

aspect of romanticism concentrated on the element of sentimentality. Thus, the data of the research were the any expression containing sentimental features produced by Sukarno. The identification of sentimental element was based on [18]. Then the data were further identified and categorized based on the theory of Appraisal [19] specifically the aspect of attitude and graduation. The data were then analyzed and interpreted by adopting the analysis model of [20] and [21]. By this model, the data were analyzed through the process of identifying domain, categorizing them by taxonomy, doing componential analysis and finally finding the cultural theme.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, appraisal theory is used to negotiate social relations. In this case, attitude analysis is used to explain Sukarno's emotions, about what he felt and how he made evaluation about other people and things. In doing so, the evaluation could be intensifying or softening. This aspect will be clearly illustrated through the graduation. Sources of attitude can be intensifying lexis (intensifier), attitudinal lexis, metaphors, or swear words. In addition, other sources can be in the form of sharpening or softening in evaluating feelings, judgments of people and objects.

Based on the findings, Sukarno's romanticism is mostly manifested through his sentimental nature. In the perspective of appraisal theory, the sentimental characteristics is explained through attitude and graduation component. Attitude is then subdivided into affect, judgment, and appreciation while graduation as the source of attitude would be realized through force and focus.

A. Attitude and Graduation of Sukarno Sentimentality

The most influential emotional traits that build Sukarno's emotion is sentimental. Sentimentality is manifested through the positive and negative emotion. This type of emotion largely characterizes romantic Sukarno. The following is the table depicting the distribution of attitude and graduation from the perspective of appraisal theory.

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF ATTITUDE OF GRADUATION REPRESENTING SUKARNO'S SENTIMENTALITY

Attitude					Graduation				
<i>Affect</i>	Σ	<i>judgement</i>	Σ	<i>Appreciation</i>	Σ	<i>Force</i>	Σ	<i>Focus</i>	Σ
Dis/inclination	9	<i>normality + 17</i>	17	<i>Reaction: impact + 4</i>	7	<i>att lexis</i>	68	<i>sharpening</i>	1
				<i>Reaction: quality + 1</i>					
<i>desire: surge 2</i>				<i>Reaction: quality - 2</i>		<i>intensifier</i>		16	
<i>desire: disposition 6</i>		<i>capacity + 10</i>	16	<i>composition + 2</i>	2	<i>metaphor</i>	29		
<i>fear: 1</i>		<i>capacity - 6</i>		<i>valuation + 6</i>		6			
Un/happiness	35	<i>tenacity + 4</i>	4						
<i>happiness: cheer 6</i>		<i>veracity + 1</i>	1						
<i>happiness: affection 20</i>		<i>propriety + 8</i>	10						
<i>unhappiness: misery 8</i>		<i>propriety - 2</i>							
<i>unhappiness: antipathy 1</i>									
In/security	2								
<i>insecurity: disquiet 2</i>									
Dis/satisfaction	2								
<i>satisfaction: interest 1</i>									
<i>satisfaction: pleasure 1</i>									
	48		48		15		113		1

The table 1 illustrates the distribution of attitude and graduation in sentimental character which manifested Sukarno's romanticism. In the distribution of attitudes, *affects* were found as many as 49 data with the distribution of the sub elements as follows. *Desire* is identified in 9 data consisting of 7 data of *desire: disposition* and 2 data of *desire: surge*. Furthermore, *happiness: affection* was found in 20 data, *happiness: cheer* was identified in 6 data. Meanwhile, *unhappiness: misery* found 8 data, and *unhappiness: antipathy* found 1 data. Next, *insecurity: Disquiet*

identified a number of 2 data. Finally, *satisfaction: interest* and *satisfaction: pleasure* found 1 data each. From the *judgment* element, the sub-element of *positive normality* was found to be 17 data, *positive capacity* was 10 data, *negative capacity* was 6 data, *positive tenacity* was 4 data, *positive veracity* was 1 data, *positive property* was 8 data while *negative propriety* was 2 data. The third element of attitude is *appreciation*. In this feature, the distribution of *appreciation* consists of *reaction: positive impact* of 4 data, *reaction: positive quality* of 1 data, *reaction: negative quality* of 2 data, *positive composition* of 2 and positive valuation of 6 data. Meanwhile, from the *graduation*, *force* found in this feature is 113 data consisting of 68 attitudinal lexis, 16 intensifiers and 29 metaphors while swearing is not found in this feature. Meanwhile, *focus: sharpening*, only 1 data has been identified. Overall, the characteristics of romanticism are realized through affect and judgment with a relatively balanced distribution followed by appreciation with a smaller frequency. From the graduation aspect, force is the most commonly found sub-element, far more often used than focusing on realizing Sukarno's sentimental characteristics in his autobiography. For further explanation, attitudes and graduations to sentimental traits are described through the following data samples.

1) Affect

Affect is one of the realizations of attitude. It largely deals with the evaluation of emotion and affection. This realization could be either positive or negative [22]. Further, this element is subdivided into realis and irrealis affect. Realist affect describes the expression of feelings that tend to involve goals rather than reactions. This subset of affects also always involves a trigger that ignites two contradictory feelings, namely between fear and desire. Meanwhile, realist affect shows emotional outbursts in the form of reactions which include emotional manifestations in the form of un/happiness, in/security and dis/satisfaction.

Desire is included in the subcategory of irrealis affect: inclination. This feeling is characterized by a strong desire to do, want or have something. The findings of the data are in the form of the realization of desire in expressions that contain romanticism, especially in the sentimental characteristics identified in Sukarno's autobiography. A total of 9 data fall into this category, both realized in the form of surge (behavior) and disposition (traits). This phenomenon is explained through the following example data.

Example 1: “*I **craved** her passionately and came to the realization I had to marry her.*” (092/U.045/ Adams)

Data 092 illustrates how strong Sukarno's desire was for Mien Hessels, a Dutch girl with whom he fell in love at the age of 18. The choice of the escalated lexis, **craved**, here shows the magnitude of Sukarno's feelings and his strong desire to own and even want to marry Mien Hessels.

Example 2: “*She was all mine and I was **madly, wildly, insanely in love** with this yellow- haired, pink-cheeked tulip.*” (089/U.045/ Adams)

Data 089 above describes Sukarno's feelings for the Dutch girl Mein Hessels whom he greatly admired. The intensity of Sukarno's feelings is shown linguistically through his choice of madly, wildly, insanely in love lexis, which means he is really in love with a Dutch girl whom he describes as a tulip flower with yellow hair and pink cheeks. This proves that Sukano has strong feelings for Mein Hessels.

In addition, sentimental Sukarno was also manifested negatively. It reflected unhappiness, sadness and unwanted emotion. For instance, the misery of Sukarno was depicted when his party was split into two and when he lived his life in prison of Sukamiskin, Bandung. The following were presented several findings which belong to negative emotion.

Example 3: “*But when I heard my party had split and the slim chances for my country had thinned out even more, I tell you I couldn't take it, I **sobbed like a baby.***” (166/U.115/ Adams)

Data 166 describes Sukarno's feelings behind Sukamiskin prison when he learned that his party, the PNI, had split in two. This fact was too painful for him to bear because it was for the sake of this party that he was willing to be locked up and undergo all his sufferings. He stated that the situation was heavier than he could bear so he did something that he was not used to doing, crying. The dissolution of the party he had worked so hard to bring up and the diminishing opportunities for his homeland to become independent made him feel sad. Linguistically, this situation is described metaphorically by the expression *sobbed like a baby*. The element of affect of Sukarno romantism was also realized through the aspect of insecurity: disquiet and satisfaction. Disquiet is sub category of insecurity which denotes restlessness about something happen and the uneasy feeling caused by both external and internal factor.

Example 4: “*I **am crying** because tomorrow I shall experience a historic moment in my life and I need Your Help.*” (221/U.197/ Adams)

Data 221 describes Sukarno's anxiety the night before he delivered a speech introducing the state philosophy, namely Pancasila, at the first session of the Investigative Body for Preparatory Efforts for Indonesian Independence. Linguistically, this attitude is characterized by the verb lexis *am crying* which shows the emotion of anxiety to tears.

Contextually, the unrest is a reaction from the many national groups who each want a form of state according to their views.

Meanwhile, Satisfaction relates to feelings that show satisfaction about the activities carried out both as participants and as spectators. These feelings are divided into interest and pleasure. Data 124 below provides an illustration of how the sub-category of interest is found in Sukarno's autobiography as a form of his sentimental realization.

Example 5: *“I was so much concerned with the deep side of life than the frivolous that even on a sultry, moonlight night my mind was on isms more than Inggit.”* (124/U.077/ Adams)

Data 124 shows Sukarno's interest in the world of thought when he was a student in Bandung. Linguistically, the element of interest is characterized by the lexis *was concerned* with the inclusion of the intensifier *so much*. *Concerned* means attention or interest in something. In this context, Sukarno showed great interest in the world of thought, one of which is mentioned in this section, namely *Das Kapital*.

2) Judgement

Judgment is the second sub-category of attitude. In particular, judgment is related to an assessment of a person's character without being based on legal provisions. Attitude assessment in the form of judgment is based on a system of values and norms that develop in certain societies. Like affect, this form of judgment can have a positive or negative meaning.

Furthermore, judgment is divided into two main categories, namely social esteem (social recognition) and social sanctions (social sanctions). Social esteem is related to social recognition while social sanction refers to judgments based on social sanctions. The two sub categories can realize conflicting judgments, namely admiration or criticism. Social esteem is realized through normality (how special he is to other people), capacity (how a person is considered capable) and tenacity (how a person looks for solutions to his problems or how dependent he is on other people). Meanwhile, social sanction is manifested through veracity (how someone can be trusted) and propriety (with regard to one's good and bad morals). In this study, the judgment that describes sentimental characteristics as a form of Sukarno's romanticism in his autobiography is explained as follows.

Example 6: *“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)

Subcategory of judgment in this data is realized through social esteem: normality. The data above represented the sentimental Sukarno who claimed himself as romantic politician. The *romantic soul* lexis is here as evidence of a positive assessment of normality as the meaning to be conveyed through the selection of this lexis is that Sukarno was special in terms of emotional sensitivity and always held to his ideals. However, when the Indonesian nation was divided as a result of the politics of pitting one against the other by the Dutch colonialists, Sukarno was present to awaken and give understanding to the Indonesian people that whoever they were, wherever they came from or their ethnicity, they were still one Indonesian nation.

Next, capacity is part of the element of social esteem related to a person's ability to do something. As with other sub-elements in judgment, capacity can be realized in positive or negative forms. Positive realization is an assessment that shows admiration while negative realization shows criticism. In this study, the two polarities were found as presented in the following data.

Example 7: *“Women have always been the great influence in my life.”* (065/U.037/ Adams)

Data 065 shows a positive assessment of women through the great influence nominee group. Contextually, Sukarno acknowledged that women always had a big influence in his life. Sukarno considered that women have the ability, comfort and affection that has always been needed. Therefore, when he went to Surabaya for the first time, he was away from his mother and caregivers. He felt immense sadness, longing, and loss. In addition, this sub-element is also used to describe Sukarno himself.

Example 8: *“I was in the prime of my life, strong, sensual, when the iron gates shut behind me.”* (150/U.111/ Adams)

Example 9: *“I was still young, vital, in the prime of life.”* (194/U.142/ Adams)

Next, the depiction of Sukarno's character through this sub-element can be observed through data 150 and 194. In the first data, Sukarno judged himself as a person who was at his prime (the prime), strong (strong) and full of passion (sensual) when thrown into the Bandung Sukamiskin prison. The use of this lexis shows Sukarno's evaluation of him as a form of admiration. Likewise, the second data shows Sukarno's ability in a positive way through the expressions still young, vital, the prime of life, all of which are forms of admiration for his physical abilities. Contextually, this expression occurred when Sukarno was exiled to Bengkulu with Inggit Garnasih. At that

time they had been married for several years but had not been blessed with children. Sukarno described himself this way because he intended to marry Fatmawati in the hope of being blessed with children.

Furthermore, judgment is also realized through social sanctions which are a form of judgment based on social sanctions. This form can be realized in the form of veracity and property. Veracity is realized through a form of judgment related to how trustworthy someone is. Meanwhile, property refers to a form of judgment based on the goodness or badness of a person.

In this study, the element of veracity is manifested through a form of assessment relating to how much someone can be trusted. A clearer picture is presented through the following example.

Example 10: “*They do not all see that the way to approach me is strictly through the heart- That **I am like a child.***” (001/U.001/ Adams)

Data 001 includes the category of judgment: social sanction: positive veracity. This form is realized through the phrase like a child. In this context, the symbolic expression like a child implies that like a child full of sincerity without any tendencies, Sukarno wanted to be treated like that. If people do good to him he will repay the kindness and welcome it with pleasure. Conversely, if he is disappointed or hurt, he will feel sad and will show his displeasure.

3) Appreciation

Appreciation is the third sub category of attitude. With regard to the assessment system, appreciation refers to the institutionalization of feelings based on the context of propositions regarding product and performance evaluation (Martin & Rose, 2007: 69). Like the other sub-categories, appreciation can be either positive or negative. Furthermore, appreciation involves three main variables which consist of reaction, composition and valuation. First, the reaction sub-category includes impact (how interesting something is judged) and quality (how much something is liked). Second, composition includes balance (how balanced something is judged) and complexity (about how complex something is). Third, valuation refers to an assessment of how valuable something is (Martin & White, 2005: 56). Based on the results of the analysis, the realization of the form of appreciation assessment on sentimental characteristics is in the form of reaction, composition and valuation.

One of the manifestations of appreciation is reaction: impact. It deals with how attractive something to value. In this research, the realization of positive impact reaction is described below.

Example 11: “*This **burning** passion I confided only to my own lovesick soul.*” (056/U.028/ Adams)

The bold text in data 056 represents Sukarno's romanticism, especially its sentimental characteristics through impact assessment. Impact is a sub category of appreciation: reaction. Reaction: impact with regard to how attractive an object, entity or process related to desire. Burning passion here is defined as a burning desire. This shows how attractive Rika Meelhuysen was in the eyes of young Sukarno, who was only 14 years old at the time. Meelhuysen's beauty made Sukarno infatuated but at the same time he was afraid that one day his father would find out. Therefore Sukarno did not tell anyone about this passionate feeling so that he only kept it in his heart.

Balance is part of the composition sub-category with regard to harmony, the balance of the composition of a thing or entity. In this study, the element of balance refers to the assessment of Sukarno's personality, namely the combination of thoughts and emotions as shown by the following data.

Example 12: “*My personality is **a mixture of reason and emotion.***” (040/U.017/ Adams)

In data 040, the phrase in bold type shows the evaluation of the composition: balance which represents Sukarno's sentimental traits. The phrase which means a combination of thoughts and emotions is used to assess Sukarno's personality. Contextually, Sukarno described his personality as a combination of elements of thought or logic and emotions or feelings.

The next appreciation sub-category is composition: complexity. This subcategory concerns the perception of how difficult something is to follow, related to the complexity of an entity or object. The representation of composition: positive complexity is realized through the following 229 data.

Example 13: “*The ceremony was **simple** but what we lacked in pomp we made up is in hope.*” (229/U.220/ Adams)

Data 229 is one of the representations of the positive complexity form containing sentimental features found in Sukarno's autobiography. Lexis in bold (**simple**) is a form of assessment of the ceremony. Contextually, this data refers to the reading of the text of the Proclamation on August 17, 1945. At that time, everything was limited without preparation. The pressure of the Indonesian people to immediately announce the proclamation made preparations only be made perfunctory. The event which became the most important historical moment in this country was carried out with all the limitations. In other words, simple (simple) lexis is used to provide an assessment of the proclamation event which is the most important moment in Indonesian history.

4) Graduation

In Appraisal system, the second main element is graduation. The graduation sub-system functions to show the gradation or level of an assessment (up-scaling or down-scaling) on the three types of attitudes both positively and negatively. In addition, graduation is realized in two forms, namely force and focus. The force category refers to several sub-categories in the form of intensifier, attitudinal lexis, metaphor and swearing which indicate the high (raise) or low (lower) rating. Meanwhile, focus refers to two types of rating scales that indicate high ratings (sharpen) and low ratings (soften). Data findings are in the form of graduation on sentimental characteristics realized in the form of force and focus. More clearly, the distribution of graduation findings is described through the following explanation.

Attitudinal lexis refers to a lexis that describes experiential reality with implied opinions, feelings or attitudes. This type of lexis is the opposite of a descriptive lexis which purely describes experiential reality objectively. The findings of graduation: force: attitudinal lexis which describe sentimental traits are realized through the following 022 data.

Example 14: “... and I like to **gaze at beautiful flowers.**” (022/U.011/ Adams)

Data 022 shows the form of attitude in the form of affect: happiness: affection: disposition which is linguistically manifested by the use of graduation: force: attitudinal lexis (raise) which expresses sentimental characteristics. The use of the attitudinal lexis 'gaze at beautiful flower' implies Sukarno's preference for enjoying beautiful flowers by looking at them. Intensifier refers to a linguistic unit that serves to strengthen the gradation of force of attitude. On the sentimental characteristics that describe Sukarno's romanticism, the intensifier can be described through the following data.

Example 15: “... and there I could live and be a **little happy.**” (074/U.039/Adams)

Meanwhile, data 074 describes the realization of graduation: intensifier (low raise) from Sukarno's sentimental characteristics. This intensifier form is marked by choosing the lexis little in the phrase a little happy. Linguistically, this form is a realization of the form of happiness: positive cheers. In other words, this intensifier describes Sukarno's attitude, namely happiness but with a low intensity marked by the lexis little.

Metaphor refers to the use of linguistic units that have meanings that are not real or figures of speech that show a similarity or comparison to an object, phenomenon or certain thing. Besides, metaphor also plays a role in building emotions so that it helps realize interpersonal meaning. In this study, a number of data were found from expressions that show romanticism through their sentimental characteristics. The following is an example of the findings.

Example 16: “*Therefore, I pray you to “**remember that better than the language of the written words is the language of the heart.**”* (035/U.016/ Adams)

Data from 035 sections that are in bold type represent a form of attitude of appreciation: reaction: impact which is realized in the form of a metaphor. The use of the metaphor “‘remember that better than the language of the written words is the language of the heart' (more important than the language of the written words is the language that comes out of the heart) describes how well the language is manifested in writing, language is far more important realized through honesty and sincerity. This refers to Sukarno's decision to finally be willing to tell his life story and put it into an autobiography.

Focus is another source of assessment of graduation. It refers to linguistic units whose function is to provide gradations, both sharpening and softening. In this study, focus is realized through sharpening. Following are some examples of graduation findings on sentimental characteristics that describe Sukarno's romanticism in his autobiography. In the findings of this study, graduation: focus: sharpening is represented by data 028.

Example 17: “I am **simply** an outright lover of beauty.” (028/U.012/ Adams)

Data 028 is the realization of an attitude form in the form of judgment: positive tenacity which is manifested through graduation: focus: sharpen. Contextually, the use of sharpening lexis 'simply' is intended to sharpen or emphasize the noun phrase 'an outright lover of beauty'. This assessment was conveyed by Sukarno to judge himself that he was merely a lover of beauty.

B. Attitude and Graduation as the Evaluative Representation of Sukarno's Sentimentality

From the data analysis, it shows that appraisal devices are able to portray Sukarno's affection and sentiments. Through appraisal theory, Sukarno's emotion is unfolded based on the sub components of attitude and graduation. Attitude reveals the affect which depicts how Sukarno's affection while graduation discloses the scale of evaluation whether is strengthening or softening. In this study, Sukarno's emotion was realized through affect, judgment and appreciation. Affects mostly describe Sukarno's desire, fear, happiness and sadness, insecurity, and satisfaction. His strong affect is shown when he fell in love with women, with beautiful things or admiration of certain objects. Linguistically, the evaluation is demonstrated by the lexes such as *excited, brighter than the fever, madly, wildly, insanely in love, so much concerned and proud of me*. Those lexes show how Sukarno articulated his emotion in different situation.

Meanwhile, negative affect refers to any unexpected and unwanted kind of feeling including sadness, hatred and restlessness. In his autobiography, the negative affect is materialized through unhappiness: misery, unhappiness: antipathy, and insecurity: disquiet. His misery, for example, is illustrated when his party was split into two while he was in prison which is proven linguistically by the lexes *sobbed like a baby*. Then, disagreement was shown when he was fifty birds being caged up. As a free will person, he wanted the birds feel free as they should be. The lexes *couldn't bear seeing anything caged up* serves the evidence.

Dealing with judgment, it covers Sukarno's evaluation about people. Specifically, his judgment was manifested positively through normality, capacity, tenacity, veracity and propriety. Meanwhile, he also showed his negative judgment through capacity and propriety. His positive evaluations described how he claimed himself as *a politician with a romantic soul, an exceptional watercolorist, still young, vital, in the prime of my life, and the most lovable person in the world*. Moreover, he showed his positive evaluation to describe Mien Hessels, a Dutch girl, the first girl he fell for. He described her *as creamy-skinned and curly-headed* and represented everything he would always want. In the meantime, his negative judgments were identified, for instance, when he judged himself as *weak and cannot stand even a stranger tear* implying that he was weak person in front of woman. Also, the way he described himself as villain showing that he was aware that many people disliked him especially the western media and journalists.

In the meantime, appreciation as the third component of attitude represents Sukarno's evaluation about things. In this study, Sukarno gave positive appreciation. It covers the way he appreciated painting (*beauty and stillness*), independence (*great final act of triumph*), his personality (*a mixture of reason and emotion*), and his affection (*the motivating forces of my life*). From the linguistic evidences, it shows Sukarno's sentimental about himself and his country.

The second component of appraisal devices is graduation. It concerns with how the attitude is articulated, that is, whether it strengthens or softens the evaluation. In Sukarno's autobiography, graduation is utilized to show the degree of how the evaluation is completed. The up-scaling graduation would strengthen the evaluation while the down-scaling graduation would reduce the tense. In his sentimentality, graduation is realized by attitudinal lexes some of which were identified such as gaze and love which show the more intense activity especially when Sukarno adore beauty in general. The lexes gaze implies the activity of looking at something or someone for a long time especially in surprise or admiration. Similarly, the lexes love means a strong affection or feeling. Besides, graduation was also manifested by metaphor as seen in the phrase *better than the language of the written words is the language of the heart*. It refers to the Sukarno's final decision to share their life story through this autobiography.

V. CONCLUSION

Sukarno's sentimentality represents his romantic figure as an individual, a husband, a public figure, and founding father of the nation. Through appraisal theory, it enables to unfold Sukarno sentimentality by providing concrete linguistic evidences. Attitude of Sukarno's sentimentality were materialized through attitude comprising of affect to show his feeling, judgment to express his feeling and opinion about women, his people, western media his enemies, and his companion. Then appreciation mostly reveals Sukarno's evaluation about beautiful objects, struggle and as well as his personality. Meanwhile, graduation is utilized to show the evaluative escalation of the attitude. From the discussion, it found that Sukarno employs upscaling graduation to express his emotion and feeling towards women, nation and his people. Obviously, appraisal theory is able to provide and present sentimentality linguistically in more details and objective.

VI. REFERENCES

- [1] The Britannica Dictionary. Accessed: August 2, 2023. Available: <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/sentimentalism>
- [2] D, Heath & J. Boreman, "Introduction romanticism". Cambridge: Icon Book, Inc, 1999.
- [3] "Romanticism," in Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature. Merriam-Webster, Inc, 1995.
- [4] N.W. Efsa, "Manifestasi ideologi romantik dalam puisi Acep Zamzam Noor" Lit., vol 14, no. 1, pp. 187-204. 2015.
- [5] S.D. Damono, "Pegangan penelitian sastra bandingan," Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2015.
- [6] P. Lejeune, "On autobiography," in P.J. Eakin, ed. trans. Katherine Leary, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1989.
- [7] H.H. Muhsoni, "Romantisme dalam lirik-lirik lagu Chrisye," thesis. Univ. Muh. Mal., Mal., Ind, 2013.
- [8] R.N. Alvaro, The linguistic path of "romance": A systematic functional analysis and gender comparison of songs of the 1950s and the 2000s. *Investigaciones Feministas* 3: 7-22, 2012, doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.5209/rev_INFE.2012.v3.41132

- [9] S. Ataei, "Exploring the emotional language in the Twilight novel as a literary discourse: an appraisal theory analysis," *Lit. 2nd. Lang. Stud. Conf.* Sept 9, 2019. [online]. Available: <https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/plcc/2019/papers/>
- [10] J. Ismat, "Sentimentalism in english literature: a brief analysis of the genre and its representatives," in *Proc. 4th Int.Conf. Sci. Prac. Conf. 2023*, pp. 87-94, DOI 10.51582/interconf.19-20.01.2023.008.
- [11] A. Maunder, "Encyclopedia of Literary Romanticism," New York: Facts on File Inc., 2010.
- [12] H. Qian, "Investigating 'Unfaithful' translation via the appraisal theory: a case study of translations of perfume advertisements," *Journal of Foreign Languages vol. 4*: pp. 48-57 (ISSN: 1004-5139), 2007.
- [13] J.R. Martin & G. Plum, "Construing experiences: some story genres," in *Journal of Narrative and Life History*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 299-308, 1997.
- [14] J.R. Martin & D. Rose, "Working with discourse: meaning beyond the clause," London: Continuum, 2003.
- [15] P. R. R. White, "Constructing the stranger in Camus' L'Etranger: registerial and attitudinal variability under translation," *Journal Trans. Studies*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 75-106, 2016.
- [16] J.R. Martin, "Positive discourse analysis: solidarity and change," *Rev. Canaria Est. Ingleses*, vol. 49, pp. 179-200, 2004.
- [17] C. Adams, "Sukarno: an autobiography as told to Cindy Adams," New York. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. Inc., 1965
- [18] S.D. Damono, et.al., "Membaca romantisme Indonesia". Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa, 2005.
- [19] J.R. Martin, J. R & . P.R.R. White, "The language of evaluation: appraisal in English," New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.
- [20] J.P. Spradley, "Participant observation," Florida: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1980.
- [21] R. Santosa, "Dasar-dasar metode penelitian kualitatif kebahasaan," Surakarta: UNS Press, 2021.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

