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Attitude and Graduation of the Main Character in Sukarno: An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams and Its Translation Bung Karno: *Penjambung Lidah Rakjat Indonesia* through Corpus-Based Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Appraisal is a person's way of establishing social relationships. It also describes a person's feelings about other people and things. Appraisal system is considered as the compatible device to portray emotion and judgment since autobiographies narrate one's life experience and describe a lot about how the author perceived people and situations in any different circumstance. This study aims to figure out attitude and graduation of the main character in the book Sukarno: An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams and its translation Bung Karno: Penjambung Lidah Rakjat Indonesia based on corpus linguistics. This book tells Sukarno as an important figure and also the first president of Indonesia. President Sukarno was very influential in Indonesian history so that Sukarno's attitude can be an interesting topic to analyze. This study analyzes appraisal analysis focusing on attitude related to emotions and feelings. Apart from that, it also analyzes graduation or assessment of someone or something. The data source is a parallel corpus in the form of biographical book in English and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia. The study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. It also uses AntConc software to see the number of attitudes of the main character in both corpus, ST and TT. Furthermore, Sketchengine software is also used to compare and find out if there are any changes in attitude and graduation from ST to TT. The study results show that most of affects express Indonesians' feeling and emotions toward Sukarno. The most cases also shows that judgment relates to Indonesians' opinion about Sukarno. Lastly, appreciation shows how Indonesians appreciated what Sukarno had done for Indonesia. There are more positive attitudes found than negative attitudes. This study also shows that graduation related to intensity of words supports attitude statements. It is hoped that the results of this study can describe the attitude and graduation of the main character and how the changes occur.

Keywords: Translation, Discourse Analysis, Attitude, Graduation, Autobiography

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a process of transferring a message expressed in the source text into the target text. Translation is a process that involves at least two different languages; they are known as source language (SL) and target language (TL) so that translation is called as a mediator of interlanguage communication (Poyungi, et al., 2021). Translating is a way of conveying a message in the form of knowledge or information from the source language (SL)

to the target language (TL), concerning with equivalence and acceptability of SL into TL, so that readers or listeners can understand the intended message by the writer or speaker (Ikhsanto & Malik, 2016). It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the message or meaning in the ST that the writer wants to convey into the TT.

Translation is increasingly carried out because there are many varieties of literature works translated. In the online *KBBI*, literary works are literary products such as poetry, prose, plays, etc. Literary works are getting more and more attractive. They are not only used as entertainment for the readers, but also as satisfaction for the writer. With the increasing production of literary works and the number of people interested in them, many researchers are interested in researching and analyzing literary works. Literary translation is an area of translation which requires a great degree of cultural sensitivity and creativity on the translator's part (Jaya, 2020). Literary translation is in a way considered a form of art, whereas non-literary translation is viewed as a craft (Karjagdiu & Mrasori, 2021). The process of transferring a work from one language (source language) to another language (target language) while maintaining the beauty, meaning, and style of the original language of the work. More than just translating words, literary translators must also be able to capture and convey the cultural nuances, emotions, and messages contained in the original work.

Literary works can be analyzed from a linguistic perspective, one of which is by using a (Critical) Discourse Analysis approach. According to Martin (2005), Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is best known for its work on language and semiosis in the service of power. It can be said that CDA is a study carried out by someone in the realm of language and semiosis to more deeply examine the real meaning that the speaker or writer will convey in their writing. Van Dijk (1997, as cited in Sichani & Hadian, 2017) argues that recent studies in the field of translation and critical discourse studies have been indicated that formal change in any given text would certainly cause specific ideological outcomes. The goal of CDA is to study various fields such as socio, cultural, and linguistic fields as well as translated texts, since CDA tries to elicit the intended meaning of a text, hence, translated texts can be suitable subjects to examine (Shamsaie & Beiki, 2024). It can be concluded that CDA can be used as an approach to analyze translation.

Rose (Martin & Rose, 2007) provides six approaches to make a meaning into a text, namely appraisal, ideation, conjunction, identification, periodicity and negotiation. Rose added that appraisal is always related to evaluate the attitude in the text and the strength of the feelings involved. Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning used to negotiate social relationships, by showing the reader what the author feels about the world or people. The appraisal theory explores how a speaker expresses thoughts, views, or ideas with the correct language to convey messages in an appropriate manner (Krishnan, et al., 2024). 'Appraisal' theory explains writers' attitudinal stances towards discourses in their context based on shared feelings, emotions, assessments, and alignments, etc. of individuals by the authorial identities' construction (Martin & White, 2005, as cited in Asad, 2021). Appraisal has three main aspects in assessing meaning, namely attitude (positive or negative assessment), graduation (intensity of conveying an attitude), and engagement (respondents referred to by the author's proposition) (Jiang, 2023). Attitude has three sub-attitudes, namely affect (positive or negative conveyed in the form of an emotional reaction), judgment (positive or negative assessment of human behavior and character) and appreciation (assessment of objects, artifacts, texts, situations and processes). Graduation shows the level of the writer/speaker's personal attitude towards the proposition in the text. Engagement refers to monoglossia and heteroglossia.

One of the most translated literature works is an autobiography. The ideal definition of autobiography is a retrospective prose story about one's own life that is written by a genuine person with an emphasis on that person's unique personality and/or life experiences (Anderson, 2001, as cited in Kholifah et al., 2024). An autobiography usually tells about a well-known

figure. The figure is interesting to know, so the biography is translated to many languages. It is not easy to translate the biography of a well-known figure because translator should describe the figure's appearance and personality correctly. According to Wang and Han (2023), biographical literature is a special genre that combines historical authenticity and literature, and its translation also needs to take into account these two natural attributes. Autobiographical translation entails precision more than other forms of literary genres (Taylor, 2014, as cited in Nazzal, 2018). Translating autobiography is quite challenging since it is rich in cultural-bound expressions (Abuthoraya & Shmasneh, 2021). Biographical translation is a bridge for the communication of biographical literature between countries. To translate the biography of a well-known figure, a translator not only think about the accuracy, but also think about the acceptability of the TT readers.

The object of this research is the book *Sukarno: An Autobiography: As Told to Cindy Adams* by Cindy Adams in 1966 by the publisher Gunung Agung and its translation *Bung Karno: Penjambung Lidah Rakjat Indonesia* translated by Abdul Bar Salim in 1966 by the publisher Gunung Agung. This book tells Sukarno as an important figure and also the first president of Indonesia. President Sukarno was very influential in Indonesian history. That is why Sukarno's attitude can be an interesting topic to analyze. This book was first translated by Abdul Bar Salim, but the translation was considered not good because of some changes to Sukarno's description in the TT. It also attracted the attention of researcher to find changes in Sukarno's attitude and graduation from ST to TT.

Several previous studies discussing attitude and graduation were found. These studies were conducted to reveal attitude and graduation. First, Pratamasari (2019) conducted a study on appraisal of bilingual children's storybooks. The study results showed that in terms of affect, judgment, graduation and engagement, the translation was equivalent, while in terms of appreciation, the translation was less equivalent. This study focused more on the equivalence of appraisal, but it did not discuss how appraisal changed from ST to TT. Second, Rusyfa, Rahayu, & Atmaja (2022) conducted a study on the attitude and graduation of the main characters in novel and its translations. The results showed that the appreciation category of the main character had the highest frequency. This research did not find any differences in the number of attitude subsystems between ST and TT, so there was no explanation regarding attitude changes from ST to TT. Third, research conducted by Alfetty and Dewi (2022) explained attitude and graduation in English novel excerpts and their translations in Bahasa Indonesia. The study results showed that the frequency of attitude was the highest. Fourth, Parameswari & Jaya (2022) also analyzed appraisals based on corpus linguistics. This research showed several cases of changing meaning and attitude. This research only focused on appraisal, but it did not focus on changes in graduation between ST and TT.

Different from Pratamasari (2019), this study does not only examine the attitude and graduation, but also examines how appraisal changed from ST to TT. The analysis is carried out by comparing ST and TT to find out if there are changes. In contrast with Rusyfa, Rahayu, & Atmaja (2022) there are some changes in attitude and graduation. It makes analysis more interesting and challenging to conduct. Unlike Parameswari and Jaya, this study does not only analyze the changing meaning and attitude, but also analyzes the changes in graduation between ST and TT.

This study was conducted to reveal the attitude and graduation of the main character in the book *Sukarno: An Autobiography: As Told to Cindy Adams* by Cindy Adams and its Indonesian translation *Bung Karno: Penjambung Lidah Rakjat Indonesia* based on corpus linguistics. It analyzed how attitude and graduation changed from ST to TT. The study aims to find out attitudes of Sukarno in ST and TT, types of attitudes in ST and TT, and changes of Sukarno's attitude and graduation from ST to TT. The results are expected to assist those who are involved in translation, linguistics, and other fields promoting cross-cultural understanding,

such as translators, translation practitioners, researchers, teachers, or linguists. Furthermore, this research can contribute to translation and discourse analysis, especially to the concepts of attitude and graduation.

METHOD

This study examines the attitude and graduation of the main character in an autobiography. The data are words or phrases showing attitude and graduation of Sukarno as the main character. Those words or phrases are taken from Sukarno: An Autobiography: As Told to Cindy Adams by Cindy Adams and its Indonesian translation Bung Karno: Penjambang Lidah Rakjat Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method using corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis. Furthermore, the study uses Antconc and Sketchengine as research instruments. Antconc is used for finding the data while Sketchengine is used for comparing ST and TT to find changes of attitude and graduation. First, corpus linguistics approach is used to find and calculate the frequency of attitude of the main character in the book used as the data source. Second, data considered attitude are collected and analyzed using critical discourse analysis to find out what types of attitudes are used and to see whether there are any changes in attitude between ST and TT. If there are changes, then the study will continue by analyzing the changes from ST to TT. This study also analyzes changes in graduation from ST and TT.

There were some steps taken in corpus linguistic study. First, two corpora, both ST and TT, in the form of electronic book were downloaded. Next, the format of the two corpora was changed from PDF to TXT using AntFileConverter. After being converted into TXT format, the two corpora were tidied and cleaned. Fourth, both corpora were inputted into Antconc software. Fifth, words that appeared before and after the character's name were searched for using concordance. There were only four character's names used, namely Soekarno, Sukarno, Karno and President. Likewise with translated novels, Soekarno, Sukarno, Karno and President were used as well. After finding words that appeared before and after the character's name, the data including appraisal were collected and categorized. Seventh, Sketchengine software was used to compare the two corpora. This pairing was carried out to find out whether there were any changes in attitude and graduation. The changes were analyzed. Finally, conclusions were drawn based on the results of the study analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

After both corpora were inputted into AntConc, the data were searched and collected. The number of data found are 151 data, namely 87 data on ST and 64 data on TT. All the data found were then analyzed and categorized into three, namely affect, judgment, and appreciation. Collected data and their translation are 80 data in total. There are 71 data without change in attitude and nine data with change. Furthermore, graduation is also analyzed. The results shows that there are five changes in graduation. The study results are shown in the table below:

Table 1. The Total Number of Data

Attitude	ST	TT	ST	TT	No Change	Change
	+Positive		-Negative			
Affect	6	6	6	7	12	1
Judgment	22	19	22	19	39	6
Appreciation	16	18	5	5	20	2
Total					71	9
Graduation	Scale Up		Scale Down			
	+Positive	-Negative	+Positive	-Negative		
Total	2	2	1			5

The table above has five columns. The first column shows attitude and graduation. The second shows polarity in both ST and TT. The third column shows no change from ST to TT. Then, the fourth column shows change from ST to TT. In the affect subsystem, both ST and TT have six data in +positive polarity while in -negative polarity there are six data in ST and seven data in TT. It shows that from 13 data, there is one change. In the judgment subsystem with +positive polarity, there are 22 data in ST while in TT there are 19 data. In the judgment subsystem with -negative polarity, there are 22 data in ST while in TT there are 19 data. There are three data showing changes in +positive polarity and there are also three data showing changes in -negative polarity. In total, there are six changes. In the appreciation subsystem with +positive polarity, there are 16 data in ST while in TT there are 18 data. It shows two changes. Both ST and TT have five data in -negative polarity, so there is no change. In addition, the study results of graduation show that there are two data showing +positive scale up and two data showing -negative scale up. On the other hand, there is only one data showing +positive scale down while there is no data in -negative scale down. The data findings in the table above shows that judgment has the highest percentage. It also shows that there are nine changes from 71 data, and five changes in graduation.

Discussion

The results show that there are 151 data. Collected data and their translation are 80 data in total. 71 data show no changes in attitude while nine data show some changes. Furthermore, the study results also show that there are five changes in graduation from the total data. Some data were selected and discussed in the section of each category.

1) Affect

Affect is an assessment that shows the speaker's emotional response to the listener, it can be said that affect refers to someone's feeling. Affect resources are divided into four categories: dis/inclination which expresses people's desires and fears, un/happiness which expresses feelings of happiness and sadness and liking and disliking, in/security which expresses people's feelings of peace or restlessness toward their environments or other people, and dis/satisfaction which expresses people's feelings of attainment and frustration toward themselves or their performances in activities in which they are engaged (Martin & White, 2005, as cited in Aljuraywi & Alyousef, 2022). The subject matter revolves around emotions, encompassing both positive and negative aspects (Zein et al., 2024). The study results show that there are 21 data in the affect subsystem, 10 data in ST and 11 data in TT. From 10 data in ST, there are five data that are positive and five data that are negative. On the other hand, from 11 data in TT, there are five data that are positive and six data that are negative. The results also show that there is only one change in affect. Example 1 and 2 show data without change while example 3 and 4 show data with change.

Example 1: ST: *He said, "President **Sukarno**, I admire you greatly.*
TT: *Dia berkata, "Presiden **Sukarno**, saja sangat mengagumi Tuan".*

Attitude showed is affect because John F. Kennedy showed his admiration to President Sukarno. He admired Sukarno because he was knowledgeable and curious about everything. Kennedy expressed his feeling, so he is the appraiser in ST. His admiration to Sukarno is the appraised item in ST. The feeling of admiration shows +positive polarity. In TT, Kennedy is also the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. The attitude shows +positive polarity as well. Appraiser, appraised item, and polarity in ST are similar with appraiser, appraised item, polarity and in TT. This similarity shows that the attitude is not changed.

Example 2:

ST: *Besides being the embodiment of femininity, she also had blind, utter slavish devotion to Sukarno—good or evil, right or wrong.*

TT: *Disamping hakekatnja sebagai seorang perempuan, diapun memudja Sukarno setjara menghambakan diri sama sekali dan membabi-butu baik atau buruk, benar atau salah.*

Inggit showed her admiration to Sukarno. She really admired Sukarno unconditionally, no matter he was good or evil, right or wrong. Her expression indicates that she is the appraiser in ST. Inggit's admiration is the appraised item in ST. The feeling of admiration shows +positive polarity. In TT, Inggit is also the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. She admitted that she admired (*memudja*) Sukarno. There is no change in attitude because appraiser, appraised item, and polarity in ST are similar with TT.

Example 3:

ST: *They printed an article quoting a betjak driver, the Indonesian equivalent of a taxi driver, as supposedly saying that things were terrible and that even the peasantry were tired of Sukarno now.*

TT: *Madjalah ini memuat sebuah tulisan mengenai seorang tukang betja jang mengatakan seakan-akan segala sesuatu di Indonesia sangat menjedihkan keadaannja dan orang-orang kampungpun sekarang sudah muak terhadap **Sukarno**.*

The peasantry stated that they hated Sukarno. This statement indicates that the peasantry is the appraiser and the hate feeling of Sukarno is the appraised item in ST. This feeling shows -negative polarity. Compared with ST, in TT *orang-orang kampung* is also the appraiser. The peasantry is translated to *orang-orang kampung*. They fed up with Sukarno. This feeling is the appraised item. There is no change in attitude because appraiser, appraised item, and polarity in ST are similar with TT.

Example 4: ST: *It was to be the same with **Sukarno**.*

TT: *Nampaknja **Sukarno** akan mengalami nasib jang demikian itu.*

Sentence in ST does not show attitude while sentence in TT shows attitude in the affect subsystem. Sukarno would suffer a bad luck or experience such a fate. It shows that Sukarno is the appraiser and a bad luck is the appraised item. It indicates -negative polarity. SS does not show attitude while TT shows attitude, so there is a change in attitude.

2) Judgment

Judgment is the speaker's assessment of the behavior of the speech partner being assessed. In other words, judgment refers to a someone's behavior. Judgment is an assessment that is more emphasized on the moral behavior of the speaker/interlocutor, both positive and negative assessments of something being discussed (Putra et al., 2024). The study results show that in total there are 45 data in the judgment subsystem. From the total data, there are six data showing changes. Example 5 and 6 show data without change while example 7, 8, 9 show data with changes.

Example 5:

ST: *THE simplest way to describe **Sukarno** is to say that he is a great lover.*

TT: *TJARA jang paling mudah untuk melukiskan tentang diri **Sukarno** ialah dengan menamakannja seorang jang maha pentjinta.*

In ST, the attitude shown is judgment. The writer is the appraiser. He described Sukarno, so Sukarno is the appraised item. The writer described Sukarno as a great lover. His description about Sukarno shows judgment with +positive polarity. Like ST, the attitude shown in TT is judgment. The writer is the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. Sukarno is described as *seorang jang maha pentjinta*. ST and TT have same appraiser, appraised item and polarity. That is why there is no change in attitude.

Example 6:

ST: *In a recent letter to Ten Downing Street he wrote, "President **Sukarno** is ungovernable, unpredictable and uncontrollable".*

TT: *Dalam sebuah suratnja belum lama berselang jang ditudjukan ke Downing Street 10 ia menulis, "Presiden **Sukarno** tidak dapat dikendalikan, tidak dapat diramalkan dan tidak dapat dikuasai.*

In ST, the attitude shown is judgment. The High British Diplomat sent a letter to *Ten Downing Street* about Sukarno. He wrote that Sukarno was *ungovernable, unpredictable and uncontrollable*. It indicates that the High British Diplomat is the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. His description about Sukarno shows judgment with -negative polarity. Like ST, the appraisal shown in TT is also judgment. The High British Diplomat is the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. Sukarno was described that he was *tidak dapat dikendalikan, tidak dapat diramalkan dan tidak dapat dikuasai*. The description also shows judgment with -negative polarity. There is no change in attitude because ST and TT have same appraiser, appraised item, and polarity.

Example 7: ST: *The writer conceded "**Sukarno** is not a shy man."*
TT: (not translated)

The attitude shown in ST is judgment. A journalist from one of magazines at that time conceded Sukarno. He wrote that Sukarno was not a shy person. It indicates that the journalist is the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. The journalist's confession of Sukarno indicates judgment with +positive polarity. On the other hand, the sentence in ST is not translated into TT. That is why a change occurs. In TT, there are no appraiser, appraised item, and polarity.

Example 8:

ST: *As the PPPKI snowballed, **Sukarno** became a marked man.*

TT: *Dengan semakin pesatnja pertumbuhan dari P.P.P.K.I., maka pengawasan terhadap Sukarno semakin diperkeras pula.*

The sentence in ST shows attitude in the judgment subsystem. The appraiser is revolutionist and Sukarno is the appraised item. Sukarno was considered to be a marked man (someone who was marked). 'A marked man' indicates judgment with -negative polarity. Different with ST, TT does not indicate judgment. In TT, the attitude is appreciation. Sukarno is not the appraised item, but 'supervision of Sukarno' (*pengawasan terhadap Sukarno*) is the appraised item. Similar with ST, TT shows -negative polarity. The different attitudes between ST and TT affect change, namely from judgment in the ST to appreciation in the TT.

Example 9:

ST: *The next day Gatot Mangkupradja, Maskun, Supriadinata, and **Sukarno** were found guilty.*

TT: *Dihari berikutnya Gatot Mangkupradja, Maskun, Supriadinata dan **Sukarno** didjatuhi hukuman.*

In ST, the attitude shown is judgment. The High Court of Justice stated that *Gatot Mangkupradja, Maskun, Supriadinata, and Sukarno were found guilty*. It indicates that the appraiser is The High Court of Justice and the appraised items are *Gatot Mangkupradja, Maskun, Supriadinata, and Sukarno*. They were regarded guilty. It shows -negative polarity. On the other hand, TT does not show any attitude. *Found guilty* is translated into *didjatuhi hukuman* (sentenced). The translation is not judgment. That is why there is a change in attitude from ST to TT.

3) Appreciation

Appreciation is the speaker's assessment of the beautiful aspects of something being assessed. The system of appreciation are resources of evaluation of the human being (Nurjanah & Masykuroh, 2022). It can be concluded that appreciation refers to the value of something. The study results show that there are 20 data in the appreciation subsystem, namely 15 data in +positive polarity and 5 data in -negative polarity. From 20 data, there are 18 data showing no changes and 2 data showing changes. Example 10 shows data without change while example 11 and 12 show data with changes.

Example 10: ST: *On the island of Bali they believe **Sukarno** is the reincarnation of Vishnu, the Hindu Rain God, because whenever Bapak comes to the small resthouse I designed and built for myself outside the capital city of Den Pasar, even if it be in the midst of a season-long drought, it means rain.*

TT: *Di pulau Bali orang pertjaja, bahwa **Sukarno** adalah pendjelmaan kembali dari Dewa Wishnu, Dewa Hudjan dalam agama Hindu. Karena, bilamana sadjapun Bapak datang ke tempat istirahat jang ketjil, jang kurentjanakan dan kubangun sendiri di luar Denpasar, bahkan sekalipun di tengah musim kemarau, kedatanganku bagi mereka berarti hudjan.*

ST shows appreciation. The Balinese people is the appraiser, considering that *Sukarno is the reincarnation of Vishnu, the Hindu Rain God*. It indicates that *Sukarno* is the appraised item with +positive polarity. Compared with ST, TT also shows appreciation. '*Orang-orang yang hidup di pulau Bali*' is the appraiser. They consider that *Sukarno* is '*pendjelmaan kembali dari Dewa Wishnu, Dewa Hudjan dalam agama Hindu*.' It shows that *Sukarno* is the appraised item with +positive polarity. *Sukarno* is believed as someone who always brings luck for them and their island. ST and TT have same *appraiser, appraised item, and polarity*, so there is no change in attitude.

Example 11: ST: *He finished by saying he'd see to it that **Sukarno** gets "the worst possible press".*

TT: *Ia mengachiri suratnja dengan mengatakan, bahwa ia telah mengusahakan agar **Sukarno** mendapat perlakuan jang paling buruk dalam surat- surat kabar.*

The appraisal in ST is appreciation. The High British Diplomat is the appraiser. He wrote in his letter that *Sukarno gets "the worst possible press"*. It can be concluded that *press* is the appraised item with -negative polarity. The appraisal in TT is also appreciation. In contrast with ST, *perlakuan* (treatment) is the appraised item with -negative polarity in TT. ST and TT have

same attitude, appraiser, and polarity, but they have different appraised item. It indicates a change in the appraised item.

Example 12: ST: "Obviously your power is with the masses," outlined Hatta, "so you will have to work on the surface."
TT: *Djelaslah, bahwa kekuatan Bung Karno adalah untuk menggerakkan massa," Hatta menegaskan*

The keywords which are Soekarno, Sukarno, Karno and President are not found in ST. On the other hand, Karno is found in TT. The attitude in TT is appreciation. Hatta outlined that 'kekuatan Bung Karno adalah untuk menggerakkan massa' (the power of Sukarno is to actuate the masses). It can be concluded that Hatta is the appraiser because he gave assessment of Bung Karno. The appraised item is *kekuatan* (power) with -positive polarity. There is no keyword in ST, so the attitude is not analyzed.

(4) Graduation

The study results also show that there are some changes of graduation. Graduation focuses on grading experience where thoughts are augmented, and classifications are tone downed (Martin & White, 2008, as cited in Krishnan et al., 2024). Martin & White added that the graduation structure can be separated into weight and concentration. Attitude From 81 data, five data show changes. Two data show +positive scale up and two data show +negative scale up. Then, one data shows +positive scale down. Here are some examples:

Example 14: ST: They printed an article quoting a betjak driver, the Indonesian equivalent of a taxi driver, as supposedly saying that things were terrible and that even the peasantry were tired of Sukarno now.

TT: *Madjalah ini memuat sebuah tulisan mengenai seorang tukang betja jang mengatakan seakan-akan segala sesuatu di Indonesia sangat menjedihkan keadaannja dan orang-orang kampungpun sekarang sudah muak terhadap Sukarno.*

In ST, the attitude is affect. 'The peasantry were tired of Sukarno' indicates that the peasantry is the appraiser while Sukarno is the appraised item. The peasantry felt tired of Sukarno. This feeling indicates -negative polarity. Similar with ST, the attitude in TT is also affect. 'Orang-orang kampungpun sekarang sudah muak terhadap Sukarno' shows that orang-orang kampung is the appraiser while Sukarno is the appraised item. *Tired of* is translated to *muak* (fed up). Graduation is changed from ST to TT. This change indicates a negative scale up. *Tired of* translated to fed up sounds more negative. That is why graduation in ST is higher than graduation in TT.

Example 15: ST: "Let's move on Sukarno"?
TT: "Mari kita bergerak menentang Sukarno?"

In ST, the attitude is affect. Some Indonesian people are going to 'move on Sukarno'. It can be concluded that Indonesian people is the appraiser while Sukarno is the appraised item. Indonesian people felt that they should not follow Sukarno. This feeling indicates -negative polarity. Compared with ST, the attitude in TT is also affect. Indonesian people are the appraiser and Sukarno is the appraised item. Indonesian people are going to *menentang* (against) Sukarno. The affect shows -negative polarity. *Move on* is translated to *menentang*. There is a change of graduation. The change indicates a negative scale up. Against or oppose sounds more negative

and stronger. Indonesian people not only move on, but they also oppose Sukarno. It can be concluded that graduation in ST is higher than TT.

Example 16: ST: Mr. **Sukarno** is already very famous throughout this continent.
TT: *Tuan Sukarno terkenal diseluruh kepulauan ini.*

The attitude in ST in judgment. People living in Indonesia thought that Sukarno was very famous. People living in Indonesia are the appraiser while Sukarno is the appraised item. 'Very famous' shows judgment in +positive polarity. Similar with ST, the attitude in TT is also judgment. *Masyarakat yang tinggal di Indonesia* (people living in Indonesia) are the appraiser while Sukarno is the appraised item. Judgment in TT shows +positive polarity as well. 'Very famous' is translated into *terkenal* (famous). Intensifier 'very' is not translated in TT. It causes change of graduation between ST and TT. Graduation in ST decreases, also called a positive scale down. It can be concluded that graduation in ST is lower than TT.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis previously presented, it can be concluded that there are three types of attitudes in the main character in the book *Sukarno: An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams* and its translation *Bung Karno: Penjambung Lidah Rakjat Indonesia*. Of the three subsystems, judgment has the highest frequency in total 45 data, namely 39 data without change and six data with change. The next is appreciation in total 22 data, namely 20 data without change and two data with change. The last one is affected in total 13 data, namely six data without change and one data with change. In conclusion, there are 80 data, 71 data without change and nine data with change. The study results show that in most cases affects express Indonesians' feeling and emotions toward Sukarno, such as praise, admire, love, utter slavish devotion and so on. Then, it shows that judgment relates to Indonesians' opinion about Sukarno, such as the best hero, definitely a leader, energetic, dynamic and not at all the typical slow-moving, slow-thinking Javanese and so on. Lastly, appreciation shows how Indonesians appreciated what Sukarno had done for Indonesia, such as a better understanding, famous for his "smiling", the reincarnation of Vishnu, and so on. There are more positive attitudes found than negative attitudes. Sukarno, as the main character, is well described using positive attitudes. It can be proved by many positive words and phrases representing Sukarno. Furthermore, this study also shows that graduation related to intensity of words supports attitude statements. There are also changes of graduation. From the total data, there are five data showing changes of graduation. There are two data showing +positive scale up, two data showing -negative scale up, and one data showing +positive scale down.

The scope of this study is limited because the researcher only discusses the attitude and graduation of the main character in the book *Sukarno: An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams* and its translation *Bung Karno: Penjambung Lidah Rakjat Indonesia*. It is hoped that this study can be developed by analyzing attitude and graduation and linking them to equivalence, procedures, methods, translation ideology or by assessing translation. The researcher hopes that studies on discourse analysis based on corpus linguistics in the field of translation will be more interested to other researchers, so that more studies will be carried out in this field. In this way, the field of translation can continue to develop.

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