

The Types of Attitude and Translation Solutions in the English–Indonesian Translation of BBC News’ *Morocco Earthquake: Sisters’ Nightmares and a Plea for Lipstick*

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the types of attitudes and the translation solutions used in translating the attitude expressions in the English–Indonesian translation of BBC News’ Morocco earthquake: Sisters’ nightmares and a plea for lipstick. This study applied a descriptive qualitative approach to discuss and analyze the translation techniques in attitude appraisal. The researcher employed the attitude appraisal theory of Martin and White (2005) to identify the attitude appraisal expressions and translation solution by Pym (2018) to ascertain the translation techniques. There were 22 data found. The most common attitude expression was judgment, with nine data (40.9%). The second most frequently occurring data was appreciation, which appeared in eight data (36.4%). The least frequent data was affected, which appeared in five data (22.7%). The translation solution mostly appeared was copying structure with 15 data (68.2%). In this solution, the data was translated literally from SL to TL. The next translation solution was perspective change, which appeared in three data (13.6%) in which the translator changed the sentence focus. The next translation solution was copying words with three data (13.6%) where the items were transferred from one language to another that have similar sound. The last translation solution was density change with one datum (4.5%) where the translator changed the general term or expression into the specific ones in the target language.

Keywords: Appraisal, Attitude Expressions, Translation Solutions

INTRODUCTION

The definition of translation was given in different ways by many experts. In general, translation’s definition is the process of converting language from the source language to the target language. In this process, it is important to convey the same meaning and the same message as in the source language. Furthermore, it is important to ensure that the target language is a natural equivalent, so that the reader can better understand the text. The following points should be considered, as defined by some experts.

Some experts have their own definition of translation. This study examines the definition of translation by drawing on expert theories. According to Munday, Pinto, and Blaksley (2016), translation is the process of transforming an original written text (the source text or ST) from the original oral language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in another oral language (the target language or TL). Likewise, House (2023) posited that translation is the replacement of a text in a foreign language with that of an original text, which is referred to as “the source text.” This means that translation is preserving the meaning and structure of a source text by utilizing a target text in a different

language. It also highlights that translation comprises replacing an original text with its equivalent version in a foreign language with the intention of proficient communication across languages.

According to Munday, Pinto, and Blaksley (2016), translation between two different written languages involves the changing of an original written text (the source text, or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language, or SL) into a written text (the target text, or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language, or TL). Sometimes, translation is not simply the act of converting one language into another, but also involves considerations of form and meaning, such as ensuring that two words are translated by two words and the meaning of the source language is properly conveyed in the target language. Translation is the process of transferring information into the target language. Thus, translation means the way to change one language/source language to another language/target language by retaining the original meaning and using the equivalent structure in the target language.

Munday, Pinto, and Blaskey (2016) discussed translation between two different written languages, while Wang (2023) presented a different perspective. He added that translating a text can be considered as a set of specific actions or steps in the language conversion; however, the construction of these procedures or processes must be grounded on a certain perspective of translation. Furthermore, the procedure consists not only in the particular sense language conversion activities but also in text selection, text generation, and text progress.

Wang (2023) further explained that translating a text involves a systematic is a systematic procedure comprising such steps as analyzing the original document, converting this document from source language to target language, reformat the translated document, and obtain some feedback from qualified reviewers on the translated version.

Wang (2023) further explained that translating a text involves a systematic procedure comprising several key steps, including analyzing the original document, converting it from the source language to the target language, reformatting the translated document, and obtaining feedback from qualified reviewers. Among these steps, the analysis of the original document plays a crucial role in ensuring an accurate and effective translation.

The strategy for analyzing an original document starts with reading the document in question to understand it. This includes reading to capture the central issues and concepts of the document as well as focusing on aspects like literal meanings, acronyms, and unit conversion. Knowing such information guarantees that the translator understands all explicit and implicit information in the document. In addition, figuring out the intention of the text is important because different categories of texts, like advertisements, academic papers and instruction manuals, serve different communication purposes. Identifying the author's attitude, and in particular their purpose, informs the best way to translate the document so that the message is straightforward and relevant for a particular culture.

Understanding the text type is another component of analysis and it includes narrative, descriptive, discussion, and dialogue. Each of them has a specific approach to translation for the purposes of comprehension and cohesion. The degree of formality, difficulty level, and the range of emotionality needs to be

measured in order to ensure the impact of the source text is intact. Moreover, the general attitude of the author, the context in which it was written, and the quality of writing also is important for devising the translation approach. For example, academic text has little room for flexibility without losing detail and context, while magazine articles can be less structured. These factors enhance the accuracy of the translated text without changing the meaning and considering the target audience.

One type of text often translated is news. News is translated into multiple languages and distributed to different audiences to increase their knowledge. News can be classified into two categories: hard news and soft news. According to Ban and Noh (2018), hard news is the news of the day that emphasizes immediacy and mainly covers military affairs, disasters, government announcements, crimes, house fires, government actions, accidents, and international events. Hard news is often considered 'real news'. In contrast, they also stated that soft news is not bound by time constraints and emphasizes providing in-depth commentary on a specific angle, such as sports, celebrities, anecdotes, science, and technology. Therefore, this study will focus on hard news as the data source.

One of the problems in translating news is transferring the attitude of the author. In the news, authors often show their attitude towards some issues. According to Martin and White (2005), attitude reflects our feelings and evaluations, encompassing three areas: affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect refers to the recognition of positive and negative emotions, which are often classified based on cultural perceptions, though these classifications can vary between individuals. For instance, "The captain was happy" shows a positive affect, as "happy" means feeling pleasure, while "The captain was sad" reflects a negative affect, with "sad" indicating unhappiness. Emotions can manifest as behavioral surges, like in "The captain wept," where the emotion is visibly expressed, or as internal mental processes, as seen in "The captain disliked leaving" or "The captain felt sad," where the emotions of dislike and sadness are internally experienced. Emotions can also be directed at a specific trigger, such as "The captain disliked leaving," which indicates a reaction to an external event, or exist as a general mood, like in "The captain was sad," where sadness is an ongoing state without a particular cause.

Emotions vary in intensity, existing on a continuum from low to high. For example, "The captain disliked leaving" shows low intensity, "The captain hated leaving" reflects medium intensity, and "The captain detested leaving" indicates high intensity, demonstrating the varying degrees of aversion. Emotions can also respond to reality (realis) or imagination (irrealis). For instance, "The captain disliked leaving" reflects a real situation, while "The captain feared leaving" shows anxiety toward an imagined scenario. In the typology of affects, emotions are categorized into un/happiness, in/security, and dis/satisfaction. Un/happiness involves feelings like sadness or happiness, in/security relates to emotions of safety and stability, and dis/satisfaction pertains to feelings of success or frustration in activities. For example, "The captain felt anxious/confident" shows insecurity or security, while "The captain felt fed up/absorbed" illustrates dissatisfaction or deep engagement. These categories help us understand the complex range of human emotions across different contexts.

Judgement deals with attitudes towards behavior we admire or criticize, praise or condemn. Judgment is the area of meaning that shapes the way we think about people and their behavior. In general, judgments can be divided into those that are related to social esteem and those that are related to social sanction (Martin & White, 2005).

Social esteem is often regulated in oral cultures through various means such as chatting, gossiping, telling jokes, and sharing stories. It is important to share values in this area to form social networks, including family, friends, and colleagues. In terms of social esteem, judgment is concerned with normality, capacity and tenacity.

Table 1. Example of Social Esteem in Judgment

Social Esteem	Positive (admire)	Negative (criticize)
Normality 'how special?'	lucky, fortunate, and charmed	unlucky, hapless, and star-crossed
Capacity 'how capable?'	insightful, clever, and gifted	slow, stupid, and thick
Tenacity 'how dependable?'	plucky, brave, heroic	timid, cowardly, gutless

Social sanction, on the other hand, is often written in the form of edicts, decrees, rules, regulations, and laws on how to behave as monitored by church and state—with penalties and punishments as levers against those who do not conform to the code. Sharing values in this area is essential for civic duty and religious observance. In terms of social sanction, judgment is concerned with veracity and propriety.

Table 2. Example of Social Sanction in Judgment

Social Sanction	Positive (praise)	Negative (condemn)
Veracity (truths) 'how honest?'	truthful, honest, and credible	dishonest, deceitful, and lying
Propriety (ethics) 'how far beyond reproach?'	good, moral, ethical	bad, immoral, evil

Martin and White (2005) stated that appreciation involves the evaluation of semiotic and natural phenomena on the basis of their perceived value within a particular field. Appreciation is about valuing something. It is about valuing what we create or give, as well as natural phenomena and how we value them. As an alternative, the appreciation framework could be seen as metafunctional. Appreciations can be categorized as reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction focused on interpersonal meaning, composition focused on textual organization, and valuation focused on ideational value.

Reaction is related to affection. It can be emotive, such as when it elicits a strong emotional response, or desiderative, such as when it creates a desire or want. Other appreciation is categorized as a composition. Composition is related to perception that refers to our understanding of order. Lastly, the last category of

appreciation is valuation. Valuation is related to cognition, which refers to our considered opinions.

Table 3. Examples of Appreciation

Appreciation	Positive	Negative
Reaction (impact) 'did it grab me?'	fascinating, exciting, and moving	dry, ascetic, and uninviting
Reaction (quality) 'did I like it?'	lovely, beautiful, and splendid	plain, ugly, and grotesque
Composition (balance) 'did it hang together?'	balanced, harmonious, and unified	unbalanced, discordant, and irregular,
Composition (complexity) 'was it hard to follow?'	simple, pure, and elegant	ornate, extravagant, and byzantine
Valuation 'was it worthwhile?'	authentic, real, and genuine	fake, bogus, and glitzy

There are some translation solutions that can be employed to solve translation problems. Pym (2018) proposed translation solution typology based on comparisons of texts and the solutions adopted. He stated that typology is used when attention is required and there is something to be done when translating. Some solutions offered by him are copying words, copying structure, perspective change, density change, resegmentation, compensation, cultural correspondence, and text tailoring.

Copying words refers to the transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another, encompassing sounds, morphology, and scripts. Copying sounds, or naturalization, retains similar pronunciation, as seen in "international" becoming "internasional" in Indonesian. Copying morphology involves transferring elements like proper nouns without alteration, such as "aye-aye" translated the same in Indonesian with an added description. Copying scripts involves converting written text, such as from Latin to Arabic, while preserving the original form. All three processes transfer information without modification.

Copying structure includes copying prosodic features, fixed phrases, and text structure. Copying prosodic features involves transferring the rhyme, rhythm, and alliteration of text. Similarly, copying fixed phrases involves transferring idioms, common expressions, and syntax. In addition, copying text structure is most often used to transfer paragraphs and major units of text organization.

Perspective change, or modulation, involves altering the point of view of a sentence by changing its focus, semantic meaning, voice, or renaming an object. This includes shifting a sentence from active to passive, such as translating "My brother fixed the broken computer last week" into Indonesian as "Komputer itu diperbaiki kakakku minggu lalu." It also involves changing semantic focus, like translating the positive word "generous" as the negative "tidak pelit" (not stingy) in Indonesian. Additionally, altering voice affects formality, as seen when "you" is translated as "bapak/ibu" to show respect in Indonesian.

Density change refers to the alteration in the amount of information presented within a text. Translators can decrease text density by expanding information across a broader space through techniques like generalization/specification, explicitation/implication, and multiple translation. Generalization/specification adjusts specificity levels, such as translating "peach" as the more general "buah" (fruit) in Indonesian. Explicitation/implication involves making implicit information explicit or vice versa, like translating "whale" as "ikan paus" (whale fish) in Indonesian. Multiple translation combines various strategies to convey the information effectively.

Re-segmentation is the reordering of parts of text at the sentence level or above, including the splitting or joining of sentences and reparagraphing. For example:

- ST** : *Metode penelitian yang dilakukan adalah kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Instrumen yang digunakan Three tier test.*
TT : The research method uses qualitative with descriptive research design, while the instrument employs a Three tier test (Kiriman & Napu, 2023).

The translator has changed two sentences into a single sentence by using *while* in the target language.

Compensation involves conveying the value of the original text using different resources or methods, which may vary in textual position or linguistic level. It can include a new level of expression, such as translating idioms into non-idiomatic language, or a new position in the text, like adding information through footnotes, endnotes, or paratext. These strategies allow translators to preserve meaning and context when a direct translation is not feasible.

Cultural correspondence involves the translation of elements from different cultures that perform similar functions. Cultural correspondence includes corresponding idioms, corresponding units of measurement, currency, etc, and relocation of culture-specific referents. For example, the word in English *sombrero* translated into *penutup kepala* in Indonesian.

Text tailoring refers to the deletion, updating, or addition of semantic or performative material in the original text, both at the level of form and at the level of content. Text tailoring includes correction/censorship/updating, omission of material, and addition of material. For example:

- ST** : *Presupposisi pada Bahasa spanduk iklan warung bakso di kota Gorontalo, terdapat 5 jenis presupposisi, yaitu presupposisi eksistensial 4 data spanduk iklan.*
TT : There are five types of presupposition in the ad banner, namely existential presupposition (four data) (Kiriman & Napu, 2023).

The translator made adjustments to the target language text due to anomalies in the source text, such as the sentence fragment *Presupposisi pada Bahasa spanduk iklan warung bakso di kota Gorontalo*. Therefore, the translator changed the entire content of the source text to produce the target text.

Another example of omission:

- ST** : *Berdasarkan hasil penelitian penulis memperoleh jawaban atas permasalahan yang ada bahwa....*
TT : Findings reveal that...(Kiriman & Napu, 2023).

The exclusion of material in the target text may be due to the presence of unnecessary words in the source language.

Several studies have been conducted in the same field as this one. Firstly, Jusry and Cahyono (2021) studied film subtitle quality of *The Queen's Gambit: Exchanges*. Descriptive qualitative approach was applied in this study. In order to enable the researcher to discuss and analyze the translation techniques used in the attitudinal assessment. The attitude appraisal by Martin and White (2005) was used to analyze the attitude found in film subtitles, and the translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) were used in this study to examine the types of translation techniques in translating the expressions of attitude. The study found that the most commonly used technique was established equivalence, due to its prevalence, and that there were implicit and explicit attitudes towards this technique, with the latter being more apparent. Different lines of dialogue indicated two types of attitudes, and affect was the main emotion in this film.

Another study carried out by Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, and Santosa (2019) explored the issue of appraisal in Bilingual Tourism Information Media and developed a Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)-Based Translation Model. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative. The theories used in this study are similar with Jusry and Cahyono (2021) study, which were translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) and attitude theory by Martin and White (2005). The researchers discovered a lack of SFL-based translation models for tourism texts. The results of the study indicated that there is only a minimal shift in the evaluation characteristics in the bilingual tourism media. This was due to the translators primarily using established equivalent techniques to translate the texts. The most common attitude found in this study was appreciation.

In another study, Aero and Noorman (2022) evaluated the quality of English subtitling on the Indonesian YouTube channel name *Rafa*. The study was classified as a qualitative study. The focus of this study was one aspect of the assessment framework, namely attitude. Martin and White (2005) theory of attitude was used in their study. This study demonstrated that in the context of an appraisal framework, *Rafa's* subtitles were able to effectively convey emotions to the audience. Moreover, the quality of *Rafa's* English subtitles was deemed satisfactory. English subtitles have also been shown to increase the number of viewers and expand the global audience. While *Rafa* provided good quality English subtitles, there were certain aspects that needed improvement to ensure that the message intended was clearly understood by the audience. Most commonly found attitude in this study was affect and judgment.

This current study and the previous studies are similar in that all employed appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) to examine the types of attitude, and descriptive qualitative is applied as the research method. However, they are different in the theory used to analyze the translation techniques. The translation techniques used in the first and second previous studies were by Molina and Albir (2002). However, the study conducted by Aero and Noorman's (2022) study did not discuss translation techniques.

The data source is also different between this research and the three previous studies. The data source used in Jusry and Cahyono's (2021) study was movie subtitles in *The Queen's Gambit: Exchange*. In Suryaningtyas, Nugroho,

Cahyono, Nababan, and Santosa's (2019) study, the data source is bilingual tourism information media. Finally, in Aero and Noorman's (2022) study, the data source was an Indonesian YouTube channel. However, the data source of this study is news.

This research aims to analyze the types of attitudes by using Martin and White's theory (2005) and the translation solutions given by Pym (2018) in translating the attitude expressions in English–Indonesian translation of BBC News' *Morocco earthquake: Sisters' nightmares and a plea for lipstick*. This study focuses only on the field of the attitudes in order to be able to approach and analyze the translation solutions from the data.

METHOD

This study applied a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Creswell and Creswell (2023), qualitative research is an approach to inquiry and discovery into the meaning individuals or groups attach to a social or human problem. The research process involves formulating questions and procedures, collecting data, analyzing the data, and interpreting the meaning of the data. To be able to discuss and analyze the translation techniques in attitude appraisal, the writer analyzes it using this method.

The data source for this information is the BBC News website. BBC News was utilized as the data source because BBC is one of the news agencies that provides translations of international news in multiple languages, which is an example of hard news. The research used data source from the article on the BBC News website article entitled *Morocco earthquake: Sisters' nightmares and a plea for lipstick* published on September 23rd, 2023. The other data source from the article on BBC News Indonesia website article titled *Gempa Maroko: 'Saya bermimpi tentang gempa bumi setiap malam, menakutkan' - Kisah Anak-Anak Penyintas Melawan Trauma Bencana* published on September 24th, 2023. The BBC News World article is available at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-66870985> and the BBC News Indonesia version is available at <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-66877064>.

This study conducted three processes including collecting data to gain some data needed, analyzing the data, and interpreting the meaning of the data. According to Creswell and Creswell (2023), the data collection process involves setting study boundaries through sampling and recruitment, collecting information through multiple forms of data (e.g., observations), and establishing a protocol for collecting the data. During collecting the data, the writer collects information through public documents which are online newspapers. The researcher used observation as a technique to collect data by reading news articles in both English and Indonesian versions. According to Creswell and Creswell (2023), qualitative documents types are public documents (e.g., newspapers or minutes of meetings) and private documents (e.g., journals, diaries, or letters). Subsequently, the researcher transcribed the expressions showing the attitude and their Indonesian translation.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the translation solutions used by the translator and the attitudes conveyed in the text. By employing Martin & White's types of attitude (2005) and Pym's taxonomy of translation solutions (2018), the researcher analyzed the types of attitude and the translation solutions

in translating the attitude expressions. The researcher also consulted dictionaries, such as [oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com](https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com) for the English definition and kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id for the Indonesian definition of the word.

Lastly, the writer interpreted the findings. According to Creswell and Creswell (2023), this process involves summarizing the overall findings, comparing the findings to the existing literature, discussing the findings from a personal perspective, and identifying limitations and areas for future research. The writer compared the findings to the literature and provided statements of the writer's personal interpretation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of an analysis on attitude expressions and translation solutions found in BBC News and BBC News Indonesia. The study focused on two articles: the source language article titled *Morocco earthquake: Sisters' nightmares and a plea for lipstick*, published on 23 September 2023 on the BBC News website, and its target language counterpart, *Gempa Maroko: 'Saya bermimpi tentang gempa bumi setiap malam, menakutkan' - Kisah Anak-Anak Penyintas Melawan Trauma Bencana*, published on 24 September 2023 on the BBC News Indonesia website. The researcher collected 22 sentences containing attitude expressions and categorized the translation solutions based on Pym's (2018) typology and the types of attitude based on Martin and White's (2005) framework. The following charts illustrate the distribution of these attitude expressions and translation solutions in each sentence, with tables numbered consecutively, regardless of the different types of attitude expressions analyzed.

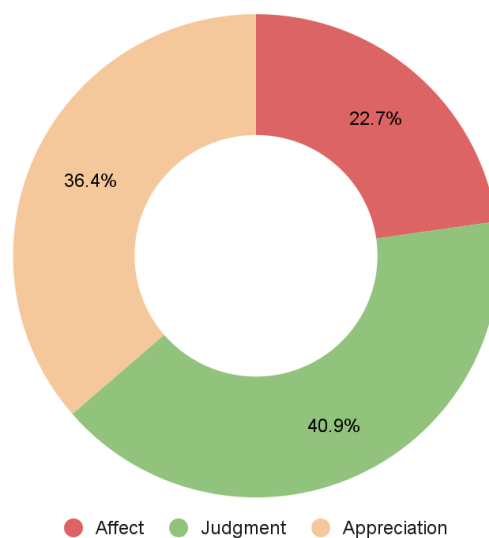


Figure 1. Types of Attitude Expressions

The attitude expressions data that were analyzed using Martin and White (2005) and appeared the most in this study was judgment, with nine data (40.9%). The second most frequently occurring data was appreciation, which appeared in eight data (36.4%). The least frequent data was affect, which appeared in five data (22.7%).

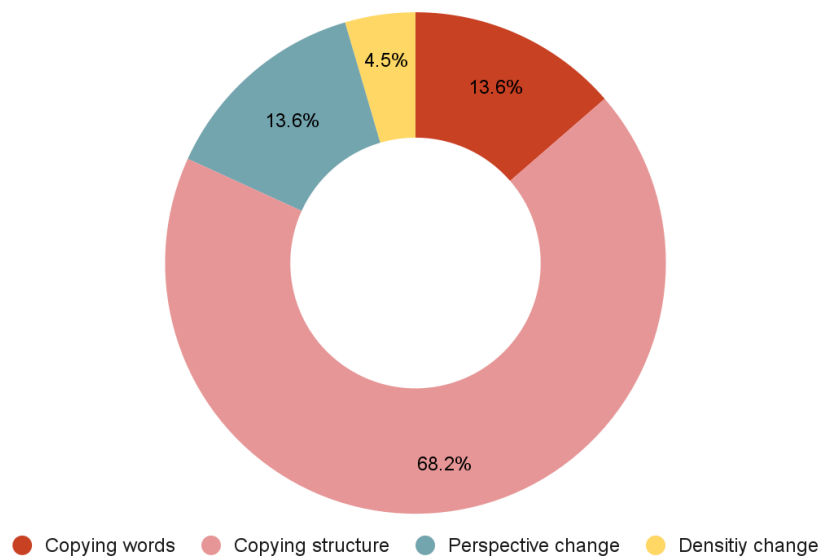


Figure 2. Types of Translation Solutions

The translation solution mostly applied was copying structure with 15 data (68.2%). By using this solution, the data was translated literally from SL to TL. The next data was perspective change, which was used in three data (13.6%). The translator changed the sentence focus. The next translation solution applied was copying words with three data (13.6%) where the translator translated the expressions by using the equivalence that has similar sound. The last translation solution was density change with one datum (4.5%) where the translator changed the general term or expression into the specific ones in the target language.

Judgment

SL	TL
She is frustrated that the damage caused by the earthquake means she can't return to school.	<i>Malak merasa frustrasi karena kerusakan akibat gempa membuat ia tidak bisa kembali ke sekolah.</i>

This is the interview from the BBC News journalist, Sally Nabil, and the survivor named Malak, the child who experienced the earthquake in Morocco. She told Sally about what she will do when the chilly winter arrives soon. She and her family were forced to live in the makeshift tent. The journalist thought that Malak was frustrated because she could not return to school because of the earthquake.

In this line, the researcher found the word *frustrated* in source language (SL) and the word *frustrasi* in target language (TL) have the value of negative judgment. This is evident in the phrase *can't return to school*, which is a result of feeling frustrated. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *frustrated* is an adjective that means *feeling annoyed and impatient because you cannot do or achieve what you want*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *frustrasi* means *rasa*

kecewa akibat kegagalan di dalam mengerjakan sesuatu atau akibat tidak berhasil dalam mencapai suatu cita-cita. The analysis indicates that the sentence is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is because the BBC News journalist introduced Malak's feelings in the text.

Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying words, particularly copying sound. In terms of morphology, the word in SL and the word in TL are not identical, but in terms of sound they are similar. The sentence *frustrated* in the SL has the same sound as the word *frustasi* in the TL.

SL	TL
"She's been working hard to raise us, I wish to grow up and work, to pay her back for all her efforts," she explains, with eyes full of sadness.	"Dia telah bekerja keras untuk membesarkan kami. Aku berharap bisa dewasa dan bekerja, untuk membalas semua kebajikannya," ungkap Malak dengan mata penuh kesedihan.

In this context, Malak told the writer that her mother did a lot to raise her and her sister. In this line, the researcher found the word *hard* in source language (SL) and the word *keras* in target language (TL) have the value of positive judgment. This is evident in the phrase *to raise us*, which is a detailed information of Malak's mother's efforts to raise Malak and her sister.

The word in the analysis is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is evidenced by Malak's positive judgment of her mother's attitude towards her and her sister. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the adjective *hard* is defined as *difficult to do, understand or answer*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the adjective *keras* is defined as *gigih; sungguh-sungguh hati*.

In accordance with Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator employed a strategy of copying structure, particularly copying text structure. With regard to the meaning of the word, the definition was translated literally. The phrase *working hard* in the source language was translated literally as the phrase *bekerja keras* in the target language.

SL	TL
"She's been working hard to raise us, I wish to grow up and work, to pay her back for all her efforts," she explains, with eyes full of sadness .	"Dia telah bekerja keras untuk membesarkan kami. Aku berharap bisa dewasa dan bekerja, untuk membalas semua kebajikannya," ungkap Malak dengan mata penuh kesedihan .

In this context, the writer explains the fact that Malak feels the need to pay her mother back for all the effort she has made in raising her and her sister. The writer observed that Malak appeared to be saddened by the situation.

In this regard, the researcher discovered that the words *sadness* in the source language (SL) and *kesedihan* in the target language (TL) have the meaning

of negative judgment. This would be evident in the phrase *with eyes full of*, which expresses Malak's sadness through her eyes. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *sadness* is a noun that refers to *the feeling of being sad*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *kesedihan* refers to *sedih, dukacita, and kesusahan hati*. In addition, according to the analysis, the sentence is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is because the writer assessed Malak's attitude when explaining her desire.

In accordance with Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator employed a copying structure, particularly a copying text structure. In terms of meaning, this word was translated literally. The phrase *eyes full of sadness* in the source language (SL) was translated literally as the phrase *mata penuh kesedihan* in the target language (TL). Consequently, the translation utilized this solution of translation to convey the same meaning as the source language.

SL	TL
It is obvious that her younger sister Doaa, who hopes to one day become an architect, is deeply traumatised .	<i>Saya melihat jelas bahwa adiknya, Doaa, mengalami trauma.</i>

In this context, the writer explains the fact that Malak's sister, Doaa, wants to be an architect. The writer noticed that Doaa seemed to be experiencing distress due to her next utterance, in which she stated, "I dream about the earthquake every night, it's so scary." The dream of an earthquake caused her fear, and the writer observed that Doaa was traumatised by this situation.

In this line, the researcher found the word *traumatised* in source language (SL) and the word *trauma* in target language (TL) have the value of negative judgment. This is evidenced by the following utterances: "I dream about the earthquake every night, it's so scary," by Doaa, and the use of the stress word, deeply, which provides further detail about the earthquake's impact on her, causing her significant distress and trauma. She felt this way because she hopes to become an architect in the future, but the earthquake caused her trauma.

As defined by oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the verb *traumatize* denotes *to shock and upset someone very much, often making them unable to think normally or continue with their normal life*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *trauma* is defined as *keadaan jiwa atau tingkah laku yang tidak normal sebagai akibat dari tekanan jiwa atau cedera jasmani*. The analysis indicates that the word is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is evidenced by the writer's use of the term *traumatized* to describe Doaa's attitude in explaining her feelings.

Pym's typology of translation solutions shows that the translator used a copying words approach, particularly copying sound. This was selected because the Indonesian equivalent of the English word *traumatized* is *trauma*, which shares the same phonetic pronunciation as the English word.

SL	TL
"I dream about the earthquake every night, it's so scary," she says, her face pale .	"Saya bermimpi tentang gempa bumi setiap malam, menakutkan sekali," katanya kepada saya, wajahnya pucat .

In this context, the writer explained Doaa expressions. The writer evaluated that Doaa's face looks pale after explaining that she dreams about an earthquake every night and it scares her.

In this line, the researcher found the word *pale* in source language (SL) and the word *pucat* in target language (TL) have the value of negative judgment. This is evidenced by the following utterances: "I dream about the earthquake every night, it's so scary," by Doaa, which provides further detail about the earthquake's impact on her, causing her significant distress and trauma. After explaining that, the writer of the news evaluates that Doaa's face looks pale.

In order to analyze the attitude expressions, it is necessary to identify its meaning. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *pale* is an adjective that means *having skin that is very light in colour; having skin that has less colour than usual because of illness, a strong emotion, etc.* Meanwhile, according to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *pucat* means *putih pudar (tentang air muka); agak putih (tentang warna)*. The analysis indicates that the word is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is because the writer evaluated Doaa's attitude in explaining her feelings.

According to the typology of translation solutions proposed by Pym, the translator employed a strategy of copying structure, particularly copying text structure. In terms of meaning, the translated words were literal translations. The phrase *her face pale* in the source language was translated literally as *wajahnya pucat* in the target language.

SL	TL
Many of the families in the camp are poor and were already struggling to make ends meet.	Banyak keluarga di kamp itu yang miskin dan sudah berjuang untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup mereka.

In this context, the writer explained the conditions of many family life there. The writer assessed that many families living in refugee camps were living in poverty after the earthquake.

The researcher identified that the word *poor* in the source language (SL) and *miskin* in the target language (TL) convey a negative judgment. To support this conclusion, the following context is presented: the writer inquired with several children who had been affected by the earthquake and were residing in refugee camps, in order to gain insight into the circumstances of their families. The analysis indicates that the sentence is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is due to the writer's evaluation of the living conditions of numerous families resident in the camp.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *poor* is an adjective that means *having very little money; not having enough money for basic needs*.

According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *miskin* means *tidak berharta; serba kekurangan (berpenghasilan sangat rendah)*. The translator employs a strategy of copying structure, particularly copying text structure, in Pym's typology of translation solutions. The sentence is translated literally.

SL	TL
She was terrified by the recent aftershocks.	<i>Dia sangat ketakutan dengan gempa susulan yang terjadi baru-baru ini.</i>

In this context, the writer asked another child named Ikhlas lived on another side of the camp. Ikhlas offered to take the interviewer to her nearby school. On their way, Ikhlas told a story of the night of the earthquake hit. This sentence explains Ikhlas's feelings as she telling about the earthquake.

The researcher identified the words *terrified* in the source language (SL) and *sangat ketakutan* in the target language (TL) as conveying a negative evaluation. This can be observed in the following utterance: *by the recent aftershocks*. This following utterance demonstrates that Ikhlas was terrified of the aftershocks. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *terrified* is an adjective that means *very frightened*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *ketakutan* means *perihal takut; rasa takut; keadaan takut* and *sangat* means *terlebih-lebih (halnya, keadaannya, dan sebagainya); amat; terlalu*. The word in analysis indicates that it is best classified as a judgment in attitude analysis. This is because the writer evaluated Ikhlas's emotional response to recounting the aftershock.

Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying structure, particularly copying text structure. The translator translated the SL literally as the same meaning in TL.

SL	TL
Like Malak, Ikhlas misses her school.	<i>Seperti Malak, Ikhlas rindu sekolah.</i>

In this context, the writer consider that Ikhlas's feeling is similar with Malak's feeling. The writer evaluates Ikhlas's feeling while they are in Ikhlas's school. When they were in a school, the school building has been severely damaged, with only the outer walls remaining intact and the interior classrooms severely damaged. In addition, the following utterance that became the reason for the writers' evaluation was Ikhlas saying that he wanted to meet his teacher and friends.

In this context, the word is used in a negative judgement. The sentence *I want to see my teachers and friends* is an addition to give further reason for the claim. It demonstrates that the Ikhlas wanted to return to school to see her teachers and friends. The word *misses* from the word *miss* in a base form of a verb is a verb that agrees with the subject Ikhlas. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *miss* is a verb that means *to feel sad because you can no longer see somebody or do something that you like*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *rindu* means *sangat ingin dan berharap benar terhadap sesuatu*.

The translator translated SL literally. In accordance with Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator employed the copying structure, particularly the copying of text structure. In terms of meaning, this phrase is translated in its original form.

SL	TL
Women might even be embarrassed to ask for it.	<i>Bahkan perempuan mungkin malu untuk memintanya.</i>

In this context, the interviewer wanted to leave the camp. Meanwhile, a woman requested lipstick or perfume from the interviewer, indicating that she wished to smell good. The line above expressed the interviewer's evaluation that the woman was not embarrassed asking for it. Other women may be embarrassed to ask others for lipstick and perfume.

The researcher found that the words *embarrassed* in the source language (SL) and *malu* in the target language (TL) both convey a negative judgment. In support of the researchers' statement, the writer provides a sentence that states, “*The request might sound a bit surprising, but toiletries and cosmetics are rarely included in any aid packages given to the affected families in Morocco.*” The writer evaluated the woman's lack of embarrassment to be unexpected given the fact that families in Morocco rarely received toiletries and cosmetics in any aid packages. The analysis identifies the word as an example of a judgment in attitude analysis. This is evidenced by the writer's evaluation of the woman's feelings.

Furthermore, the meaning of the word can be identified by looking at it in its original language. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *embarrassed* is an adjective that means *shy, uncomfortable or ashamed, especially in a social situation*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *malu* means *merasa sangat tidak enak hati (hina, rendah, dan sebagainya) karena berbuat sesuatu yang kurang baik (kurang benar, berbeda dengan kebiasaan, mempunyai cacat atau kekurangan, dan sebagainya)*.

The translator employed a perspective change, particularly a changing sentence focus. This difference can be identified in the focus sentence, which appears in the first word of each sentence. The translator has changed the focus sentence in SL from *women* to *bahkan* in TL.

Appreciation

SL	TL
To get aid in has been difficult , as many roads have been blocked due to landslides that followed the earthquake.	<i>Proses pengiriman bantuan ke daerah-daerah ini menjadi tantangan yang sulit karena banyak jalan tertutup tanah longsor yang terjadi setelah gempa bumi.</i>

The writer provides a detailed description of the conditions in Morocco following the earthquake, including the landscape, which was covered in landslides, preventing the delivery of aid.

The researcher discovered that the words *difficult* and *sulit* had been used as an attitude. The earthquake had the effect of making aid more difficult to obtain. The earthquake has resulted in the blocking of roads due to landslides. Consequently, the writer employed the word *difficult* to convey the challenge of obtaining aid under these circumstances. Consequently, the word is most accurately classified as an appreciation.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *difficult* is an adjective that means *not easy; needing effort or skill to do or to understand*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *sulit* means *sukar sekali; susah (diselesaikan, dikerjakan, dan sebagainya)*. The translator employed a density change, focusing on specification. The translator employed a solution based on Pym's typology, as the source language clause was translated in a different context and the target language translation was more specific. The translator changed the SL which was in general term *to get aid* into more specific term *proses pengiriman bantuan* in TL. Thus, the SL is made specific by the use of the expression of *pengiriman*.

SL	TL
As we walk around Amizmiz, 50km (31 miles) south-west of the historic city of Marrakesh, we can see vast areas dotted with plastic tents that hardly provide any proper shelter to distressed families.	Saat berjalan di sekitar Amizmiz, 50 km barat daya Marrakesh, kami melihat area luas yang dipenuhi tenda-tenda plastik sederhana, yang hampir tidak menyediakan tempat berlindung layak bagi keluarga-keluarga yang mengalami kesulitan.

In this line, the writer conducted a survey of the city of Amizmiz, which had been affected by an earthquake. The survey revealed that a significant proportion of the city's population was living in plastic tents. However, the tents were not providing them with a secure and comfortable environment.

The words *hardly* and *hampir tidak* in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), respectively, convey a negative connotation. This interpretation is supported by the phrase *plastic tents*, which suggests that the tents may not be sufficient to provide a suitable shelter for distressed families. The analysis indicates that the sentence is best classified as an appreciation of attitude analysis. It is therefore evident that the words *hardly* and *hampir tidak* are employed by the author to convey the value of the plastic tents.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *hardly* is an adverb that means *almost no; almost not; almost none*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *hampir* means *kurang sedikit; nyaris* and *tidak* means *partikel untuk menyatakan pengingkaran, penolakan, penyangkalan, dan sebagainya; tiada*. The translator used perspective change, particularly changing sentence focus. The translator employed this solution due to the differing forms of SL and TL. The translator transformed the word in SL into a phrase in TL. The

translator employed this procedure in order to achieve an equivalent meaning in Indonesian. Thus, the translator provided a phrase, *hampir tidak*, to translate the word *hardly*. Furthermore, the meaning of *hardly* is negative, but is used in a positive sentence. However, *hardly* was translated with the addition of the word *tidak*, which changes the positive structure of the sentence into a negative sentence.

SL	TL
"I dream about the earthquake every night, it's so scary ," she says, her face pale.	"Saya bermimpi tentang gempa bumi setiap malam, menakutkan sekali ," katanya kepada saya, wajahnya pucat.

In this dialogue, the writer asked two children named Malak and Doaa. In response to the writers' question, Doaa, Malak's younger sister, stated that she was feared because she was frequently dreamt of in the context of earthquakes.

In this line, the researcher found the word *so scary* in source language (SL) and the word *menakutkan sekali* in target language (TL) have the value of negative appreciation. This conclusion may be supported by the following phrase: *I dream about the earthquake every night*, which implies that the dream is so scary. Another reason for this is that the words *so scary* and *menakutkan sekali* are used to describe the dream that was experienced by Doaa. The results of the analysis indicate that the word in sentence is best classified as an appreciation of an attitude analysis.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *so* is an adverb that means *to such a great degree* and the word *scary* is an adjective that means *frightening*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *menakutkan* means *menjadikan takut akan* and *sekali* means *amat; sangat*. According to the typology of translation solutions proposed by Pym, the translator employed a strategy of copying structure, with a particular focus on the copying text structure. This is shown in the online dictionaries above. The sentence stayed the same.

SL	TL
" It's hard ," Jamila tells me, struggling to hold her tears back.	" Ini sulit ," kata Jamila pada saya, sambil berusaha menahan air matanya.

In this context, the writer instead of asking the Malak, asked a woman from another camp. The woman in question was named Jamila. Jamila indicated that life in the camp was difficult.

The researcher identified the presence of the word *hard* in the source language (SL) and the word *sulit* in the target language (TL) as attitude. This conclusion may be supported by an analysis of the following words uttered by Jamila in response to being told that her life was difficult. Furthermore, the words *hard* and *sulit* are employed to convey the value of the experiences Jamila has

gained from her time at the camp. Consequently, the analysis suggests that the sentence should be classified as an appreciation of attitude analysis.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *hard* is an adjective that means *difficult to do, understand or answer*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *sulit* means *sukar sekali; susah (diselesaikan, dikerjakan, dan sebagainya)*. Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying structure, particularly copying text structure. This can be observed in the online dictionaries in each language provided above. There was no change in form or meaning of the sentence.

SL	TL
The earthquake has only added to their misery.	<i>Gempa bumi berkekuatan 6,8 skala Richter hanya menambah penderitaan orang-orang ini.</i>

In this context, the writer evaluated the earthquake effecting the people of Morocco. The researcher observed the word *added* in source language (SL) and the word *menambah* in target language (TL) have the value of negative appreciation to the earthquake. This conclusion may be supported by the following phrase *to their misery*. Furthermore, the words *added* and *menambah* are employed to convey the experience of the earthquake, which caused them misery.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *added* is a verb in a past sentence that means *to put something together with something else so as to increase the size, number, amount, etc.* According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *menambah* means *memberi tambah*. Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying structure, particularly copying text structure. The phrase in SL translated literally as the phrase in the TL. The translator translated it into the equivalent phrase as the SL phrase. Therefore, this word is translated literally in terms of meaning.

SL	TL
The scale of the destruction is tragic .	<i>Skala kehancurannya sungguh tragis.</i>

In this context, Ikhlas, Jamila's youngest daughter, offered to take the writer to her school. Upon arrival, the writer observed that the school had been extensively damaged. The above sentence illustrates the extent of the destruction. Consequently, the words *tragic* in source language (SL) and *tragis* in target language (TL) are used to convey a negative appreciation of the scale of ruin experienced by the school.

Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying words, particularly copying sound. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *tragic* is an adjective that means *making you feel very sad, usually because somebody has died or suffered a lot*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *tragis* means *(bersifat) menyedihkan*. In terms of morphology, these words are not identical, but in terms of sound they are

similar. The word *tragic* in the SL has the same sound as the word *tragis* in the TL. Furthermore, the translation is similar in meaning to the source language.

SL	TL
Her words were moving.	<i>Kata-katanya mengharukan.</i>

In this context, the writer and her friends were about to leave, but a woman asked them quietly if they had lipstick or perfume. The woman said that she wanted to smell good. Her question was emotionally moving to the writer.

The researcher found the phrase *were moving* in source language (SL) and the word *mengharukan* in target language (TL) have the value of positive appreciation. This is to appreciate the words of the woman who asked them as the interviewer was about to leave the camp. The reason for this is that the words *were moving* and *mengharukan* are used to convey the value of the utterance by a woman. The woman was not ashamed to ask them like that because she was just a human being who needed to feel like a human being who did not just need food or a blanket.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *were* is a verb be and the word *moving* is an adjective that means *causing strong, often sad, feelings about somebody/something*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *mengharukan* means *memesonakan; mengesankan*. The translator used copying structure, particularly copying text structure. The sentence in SL is translated literally in the TL. The translator translated it into the equivalent word as the SL word.

SL	TL
The request might sound a bit surprising , but toiletries and cosmetics are rarely included in any aid packages given to the affected families in Morocco.	<i>Permintaan ini mungkin terdengar sedikit mengejutkan, namun perlengkapan mandi dan kosmetik jarang disertakan dalam paket bantuan apa pun yang diberikan kepada keluarga yang terkena dampak di Maroko.</i>

The writer found a woman's request for lipstick and perfume somewhat surprising. The lack of toiletries and cosmetics in aid packages to them may have influenced the writer's evaluation of the request.

In this line, the researcher found the word *surprising* in source language (SL) and the word *mengejutkan* in target language (TL) have the value of positive appreciation. This is to value the request of the woman who asked them about lipstick or perfume. This is a positive appreciation of a woman's act of having the courage to ask a stranger for something. The reason for this is that the words *surprising* and *mengejutkan* are used to convey the request by a woman. The woman was not embarrassed to ask the question because the interviewer believed that a woman might be embarrassed to do so. However, the writer added another sentence, stating that toiletries and cosmetics are rarely included in any aid

packages given to the affected families in Morocco. This request was surprising, as toiletries and cosmetics are rarely provided in relief packages.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, the word *surprising* is an adjective that means *causing surprise*. The word *surprise* itself is a noun that means *an event, a piece of news, etc. that is unexpected or that happens suddenly*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, the word *mengejutkan* means *menyebabkan terkejut (terperanjat); mengagetkan; mengejuti*. In line with Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator employed a strategy of copying structure, with a particular focus on copying text structure. In terms of meaning, this phrase is translated literally.

Affect

SL	TL
"I want to get out of here, I am suffocating ," she tells me, referring to the makeshift tent she is now forced to live in, like many other children in the High Atlas Mountains.	" <i>Saya ingin keluar dari sini, saya sulit bernafas," kata Malak, 12 tahun.</i>

In this context, there is a child named Malak. She was among the earthquake victims. She was a resident in a refugee camp with her family. She stated to the writer that she wished to leave the tent because she was suffocated.

The researcher identified the words 'suffocating' in the source language (SL) and 'sulit bernafas' in the target language (TL) as having the value of negative affect. The condition of Malak, who was forced to live in a makeshift tent with her family following the earthquake that struck Morocco, provides clear evidence of the suffocating nature of this situation. Due to the fact that the word *embarrassed* or *bernafas* is influenced by Malak's feelings. So, the analysis indicates that the sentence is best classified as an affect in attitude analysis.

The following provides additional insights into the meaning of the word as it relates to the analysis of affect word. According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *suffocating* is an adjective that means *making it difficult to breathe normally*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *bernafas* is non-standard language, the standard one is *bernapas* from the base word of *napas* means *udara yang diisap melalui hidung atau mulut dan dikeluarkan kembali dari paru-paru*. Also, according to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *sulit* means *sukar sekali; susah (diselesaikan, dikerjakan, dan sebagainya)*.

Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used perspective change, particularly changing sentence focus. The translator translated SL from word to phrase in TL. This was due to the different terms of form in Indonesia, which differs from English. To convey the same meaning as the source language, an additional word, such as an adverb, must be added to provide further detail. In English, the word *suffocating* can be conveyed as a single word, and to maintain the same meaning, the translator simply followed the terms of form in Indonesia, which added the adverb *sulit* to describe the word *bernafas*.

SL	TL
“She's been working hard to raise us, I wish to grow up and work, to pay her back for all her efforts,” she explains, with eyes full of sadness.	“Dia telah bekerja keras untuk membesarkan kami. Aku berharap bisa dewasa dan bekerja, untuk membalas semua kebbaikannya,” ungkap Malak dengan mata penuh kesedihan.

In this context, Malak told the writer that she wanted to grow up and work because she wanted to repay her mother's efforts in raising her and her sister. The researcher identified a positive affect associated with the words *wish* and *berharap* in the source language (SL) and target language (TL), respectively. This is evidenced by the following sentence, in which Malak stated, “to pay her back for all her efforts,” and the preceding sentence is as follows: “My mum has done a lot for me and my siblings,” Malak stated. This sentence illustrates that a word *wish* (SL) and *berharap* (TL) is a positive feeling by Malak. This is because the word *wish* or *berharap* is influenced by Malak's feelings. An appropriate attitude analysis is an affect.

In addition, according to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *wish* is a verb that means *to want something to happen or to be true even though it is unlikely or impossible*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *berharap* means *berkeinginan supaya terjadi*. In this instance, the translator employs a translation strategy based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, whereby the source text is translated using a copying structure or copying text structure. The translator employs this solution in order to achieve an identical meaning and form to that of the original.

SL	TL
“There are no toilets here. I am afraid we will fall sick at some point, all of us are exhausted,” Jamila says.	“ Saya khawatir suatu saat kami akan jatuh sakit, kami semua kelelahan.”

In this context, the writer moved to another side of the camp. There was a mother named Jamila and her youngest daughter, Ikhlas. Jamila was cleaning dishes while her youngest daughter was preparing tea. In an interview, Jamila disclosed her fears that they are the refugees becoming ill due to the lack of toilets.

In this line, the researcher found the word *afraid* in source language (SL) and the word *khawatir* in target language (TL) have the value of negative affect. This is evidenced by the following sentence, in which Jamila stated that she feared that they are the refugees becoming ill. This sentiment was expressed in the response to the condition in the camp, which lacked toilet facilities. The word *afraid* or *khawatir* is influenced by Jamila's emotional state. Thus, the analysis indicates that the word is best classified as an affect in an attitude analysis.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *afraid* is an adjective that means *feeling fear; frightened because you think that you might be hurt or suffer*. According to kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, *khawatir* means *takut (gelisah, cemas) terhadap suatu hal yang belum diketahui dengan pasti*. The translator employed a

copying structure, particularly copying text structure, in order to convey the meaning of each word. Since this sentence was translated literally.

SL	TL
“There are no toilets here. I am afraid we will fall sick at some point, all of us are exhausted ,” Jamila says.	“ <i>Saya khawatir suatu saat kami akan jatuh sakit, kami semua kelelahan.</i> ”

In this context, Jamila indicated that the refugees were experiencing exhaustion due to the challenging circumstances faced by numerous families in the area. It was explained in more detail in the following sentence in the article “*Many of the families in the camp are poor and were already struggling to make ends meet.*”

A comparison of the source language (SL) and target language (TL) revealed that the words *exhausted* and *kelelahan* both convey a negative affect. A further indication of this can be found in the following sentence, which states that a significant number of the families in the camp were poor and already struggling to make ends meet. The analysis indicates that the sentence is best classified as an affect in attitude analysis. This is due to the fact that the word *exhausted* or *kelelahan* is employed to convey Jamila's emotions.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *exhausted* is an adjective that means *very tired*. According to kbbl.kemdikbud.go.id, *kelelahan* means *perihal (keadaan) lelah; kepenatan; kepayahan*. Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying structure, particularly copying text structure. This word is translated literally in terms of meaning. *Exhausted* is the translated equivalent of *kelelahan* in the target language.

SL	TL
The Moroccan authorities say they are doing their best to alleviate the suffering.	<i>Pihak berwenang Maroko mengatakan mereka terus melakukan yang terbaik untuk meringankan penderitaan para korban, namun hal ini memerlukan waktu karena besarnya skala gempa.</i>

In this context, the writer referenced the statements made by Moroccan authorities indicating their efforts to alleviate the suffering. The researcher identified that the words *are doing* in the source language (SL) and *melakukan* in the target language (TL) convey a positive affect. This conclusion may be supported by the following phrase, “*their best*,” which implies that the Moroccan authorities had made a best effort to alleviate the suffering of the refugees. Affect analysis indicates that the word is best classified as an affect in attitude analysis. The rationale for this classification is that the word describes Moroccan authorities' actions in alleviating the suffering of refugees.

According to oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com, *are* is a verb ‘be’ followed by the word *doing* is a verb that mean *a thing done or caused by somebody*. According to kbbl.kemdikbud.go.id, *melakukan* means *melaksanakan*;

mempraktikkan; menunaikan. Based on Pym's typology of translation solutions, the translator used copying structure, particularly copying text structure. The sentence is translated literally. The translator conveyed the meaning in Indonesian as the same as in the source language.

The data clearly shows that this study differs from previous studies in terms of the attitude expressions used. This study found that the majority of translation solutions used in this data were copying structures with 15 data and the text conveyed judgement with nine data as the dominant attitude expression.

This study's findings align with those of the Aero and Noorman (2022) study. They studied YouTube video and found that judgement and affect are the most common ways of expressing attitude. The speaker makes a compliment to her sister, praising her ability to cook. This clearly demonstrates that the speaker in the video is evaluating her sister's cooking abilities. Similarly, this study also shows that judgement is a common attitude in news articles. In this case, the article is an interview between a journalist and refugee. Therefore, it is evident that judgement is commonly applied in news articles. However, Aero and Noorman did not analyze the translation technique used while this current study found that copying structure mostly used by the translator of the news article.

However, this current study differs from that of Jusry and Cahyono (2021). They analyzed the film *The Queen's Gambit: Exchanges*, which revealed that affect was the main emotion. They found that affect was the most commonly expressed attitude because film shows the emotion of each character. This is different from this current study, which analyzed news. The news is about an interview between the author and the refugees.

In addition, the current study differs from the one conducted by Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, and Santosa (2019). They revealed that the most common attitude was one of appreciation. Appreciation was the dominant attitude in this study because it was applied to the analysis of bilingual tourism information media. They have studied and appreciated the tourism object, and have described the uniqueness of Solo City. This current study found that judgment was the main attitude applied because the interview between the journalist and the refugees is shown in the news.

While there are differences between the studies, there is a clear similarity between Jusry and Cahyono (2021), Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, and Santosa (2019), and this current study. Jusry and Cahyono (2021) and Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, and Santosa (2019) employed the translation technique (Molina and Albir, 2002) to analyze the translation technique used by the translator.

The studies found that the most common translation technique employed by the translator was establish equivalent. This was because the translator produced translations that were commonly used in the target language and did not change the value or information in the process of translation (Jusry and Cahyono, 2021). There is a minimum shift of appraisal features found in the bilingual tourism media and it has the same meaning as in the source language (Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, and Santosa, 2019).

This current study employs a translation solution (Pym, 2018), which revealed that the translator of the news mostly uses copying structure. This is because the translator simply translates attitude expressions literally, conveying

the same meaning in the target language. This is the same as established equivalent translation, which translates attitude expressions literally.

CONCLUSION

This concluding chapter presents the results based on the data analyzed throughout the research. The data sources are news articles in BBC News entitled *Morocco earthquake: Sisters' nightmares and a plea for lipstick*, and *Gempa Maroko : 'Saya bermimpi tentang gempa bumi setiap malam, menakutkan' - kisah anak-anak penyintas melawan trauma bencana, translated into Indonesian*. The researcher found 22 data in a study of attitude appraisal as outlined by Martin and White (2005) and typology of translation solutions as proposed by Pym (2018).

The researcher's findings indicated that the most prevalent attitude expression was judgment with nine data (40.9%). One possible explanation for this finding is that the articles were likely to have been written in the context of a post-natural disaster situation. Consequently, the article predominantly presents the writer's or refugee's attitude towards others and their behavior.

Meanwhile, the data indicated that the translation solutions were dominated by copying structure with 15 data (68.2%). The translation may have resulted from the source language being translated literally and conveying the same meaning in the target language.

In order to extend the findings, it would be valuable to examine a wider range of genres and contexts. Future research could focus on different types of texts related to different types of events (e.g. political, social issues) and explore whether the observed patterns of attitude expression and translation solutions are consistent across these contexts.

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