Translating Ambivalent Sexist Attitudes toward Women in Pulau Buru Quartet: An Appraisal Theory Approach

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Abstract

Indonesian classic literary works culturally represent ambivalent sexist attitudes toward women. Instead of campaign againts sexism in most of countries, the novelist directly or indirectly plays role in the case of spreading out sexism. The track record of Indonesian literary works in wide world literature exposes that Pulau Buru quartet written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer has obtained special attention by readers over the globe. It has been translated into more than 40 foreign languages. Due to the phenomena, the research is conducted to examine how the translator translates the utterances which contain ambivalent sexist attitutes toward women in English version. The research is focused on analyzing the application of translation techniques and the impact to its translation quality. The results reveals that translator shows a contradictive attitudinal positioning. It means that the translator both takes it for granted and retains ambivalent sexist attitudes in the target text. Simultaneously, the translator attempts to make censorship for the issues. It is evidently reflected by the application of translation techniques. Both of translator's decisions dealing with the choice of applying translation techniques impacts its translation quality. Therefore, it is product oriented translation research. Consequently, it needs futher research to dig up the translator's reasons dealing with the absence and existence of ambivalent sexist attitudes in the target text.

Keywords: *Ambivalent Sexism Attitudes; Appraisal, Translation Techniques; Translation Quality*

Introduction

Asymmetrical viewpoints over both two gender could evoke sexist attitude. The term gender refers to social category as the product of social construction rather than biological distinction (Thomas, 2005). Therefore, attitudes are realized in daily language use and often negatively disserve women (Thomas, 2005, p. 58). As stated by Dijk (1997) via (Behnam & Bahar, 2013) discourse plays a leading role in the construction of prejudice. People could adopt the mental model, the social realization, the perspective, and ideologies which control their action and interaction to others via books, television

programs, news reports in the press, writings, and other forms of public discourse (Behnam & Bahar, 2013, p. 291).

Due to Benham's afore statement, novel as literary work is one of public discourse which represents author's perspective and ideology. The novelist could freely spread out their personal or social tenet and ideology, with no exception about sexism. Contradictive viewpoints over women create ambivalent sexist attitudes. Futher, the combination between men's domination and dependency over women bring out ambivalent sexist attitudes toward women (Glick and Fiske, 1996 in Swann, et al., 1999, p. 211).

In accordance with Glick and Fiske's dichotomy (1996;2011), there are two types of ambivalent sexism namely hostile and benevolent sexism. Hostile sexism refers to negative stereotype and attitude over women due to men's domination. Simultaneously, women are regarded positively by men in their subjectiveness. Meanwhile, women are regarded as nothing than men's complement. Hereby, the concept of benevolent sexism is inherently positioning women as the weaker sex (Glick and Fiske, 1996).

Futhermore, each types of ambivalent sexism are reflected into several manifestations. According to Glick and Fiske (1996), hostile sexism is manifestated into dominative paternalism and derogatory beliefs. Dominative paternalism as the product of patriarchy justifies that women is culturally dominated by men. Futher, derogatory belief refers to underestimation over women. In addition, it is also manifestated in the forms of marginalization, subordination, negative stereotyping, violence, and double burden over women (Fakih, 1996; 2012).

As stated afore, novel directly or indirectly plays role in the case of spreading out sexism. Indonesian classic novels are culturally influenced by patriarchy. Several novels are created to campaign feminism nevertheless the author subconsciously represents the practice of sexist attitude in order to strengethen feminism vibe over the characters. Those are Pramoedya Ananta Toer's works namely *Pulau Buru* quartet, such as *Bumi Manusia*, *Anak Semua Bangsa*, and *Jejak Langkah.*

According to (Behnam & Bahar, 2013, p. 299), texts which contain sexism are not descriptive, they are prescriptive. Hereby, it subconsiously would influence the reader's ideology about sexism. Implicitly, the author interferes in giving evaluation due to women's characters in relation to sexist attitude. The way of depicting one's character is kind of evaluation or kindly named as appraisal by Martin & Rose (2007).

Futher, appraisal theory is about the linguistic resources by which texts/speakers try to show, discuss and naturalise special inter-subjective and also ideological positions (White, 2001 via Behnam & Bahar, 2013, p. 293). It encompasses three main types of attitudes, namely affect, judgement, and appreciation. Thereby, appraisal theory approach is applied in order to dig up the type of attitude in each types and manifetasions of sexist attitudes.

The track record of Indonesian literary works in wide world literature exposes that *Pulau Buru* quartet written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer has obtained special attention by readers over the globe. As cited via Narasi TV Channel (Effendi, 2019), *Pulau Buru* quartet has been translated into more than 40 foreign languages. Instead of campaign agaits sexism in most of countries, the research is aimed to examine how the translator translates the utterances which contain ambivalent sexist attitutes toward women in English version. Whether the translator takes it for granted and retains it in the target text or attempts to make censorship for the issues. Thereby, the research is focused on analyzing the use of translation techniques and the impact to its translation quality.

Methodology

The research is product oriented translation research. It employs descriptive qualitative as research design. Hereby, the research focuses on translation as a product rather than the translation process itself (Nababan, 2007). In case, this research emphasizes on analyzing the use of translation techniques and the impact to its quality deal with ambivalent sexist attitudes. Henceforth, the research applies appraisal theory approach. Appraisal is applied in order to dig up the form of attitudes in each types and manifestations of ambivalent sexist attitudes. It is embeded case study since the focus and objectives of the research has defined.

As defined by Lincoln and Guba (1985) in Santosa (2017, p. 47), research location is focus determined boundary. Spradley (1980) in Santosa (2017, p. 48) mentions that it has three main elements, such as setting, participant and event. Due to the afore statement, location of the reasearch encompasses settings, participants (characters), and events of three novels of *Pulau Buru* quartet. Those are *Bumi Manusia*, *Anak Semua Bangsa*, and *Jejak Langkah*. Source of the data are document (the afore mentioned novels and its English versions) and informant (translation quality raters).

The data of the research include words, phrases and clauses which reflecting ambivalent sexist attitudes. Hencefoward, the data are obtained through content analysis and focus group discussion. Content analysis aims to determine whether the data and non-data. The research applies ambivalent sexist attitude theory by Glick and Fiske (1996; 2011) and Fakih (1996; 2012) for determining type and manifestation of sexist attitudes.

Hence, it also utilizes appraisal theory by Martin & Rose (2007) and Martin & White (2005) in order to dig up the attitudes in each types and manifetasions of sexist attitudes. In order to analyze translation techniques, the research utilizes Molina and Albir's theory (2002). Henceforth, it applies translation quality assesment instrument by Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012) deals with translation quality of the research.

Afterwards, the data is validated through focus group discussion by applying source triangulation and method triangulation. Therefore, the research applies purposive or criteria based sampling. Subsequently, all the gathered data are analyzed by Spradly's qualitative analysis (1980) in sequences such as domain, taxonomy and componential analysis in order to reveal the cultural theme or values (Santosa, 2017).

Results and Discussions

According to the findings of the research, it reveals that hostile sexism is the dominant sexist attitudes represented by the author of *Pulau Buru* quartet. It is shown as the diagram below.

Diagram 1. Percentage of Ambivalent Sexist Attitudes

By applying appraisal theory, the research uncovers the distribution of attitude in each types and manifestations of ambivalent sexist attitudes in *Pulau Buru* quartet. Those are affect, judgement, and

appreciation. Futher, these are the frecuency of attitudes in each types and manifestation of ambivalent sexist attitudes. It is depicted as the graphic below.

Graphic 1. Attitudes of each types and manifestation
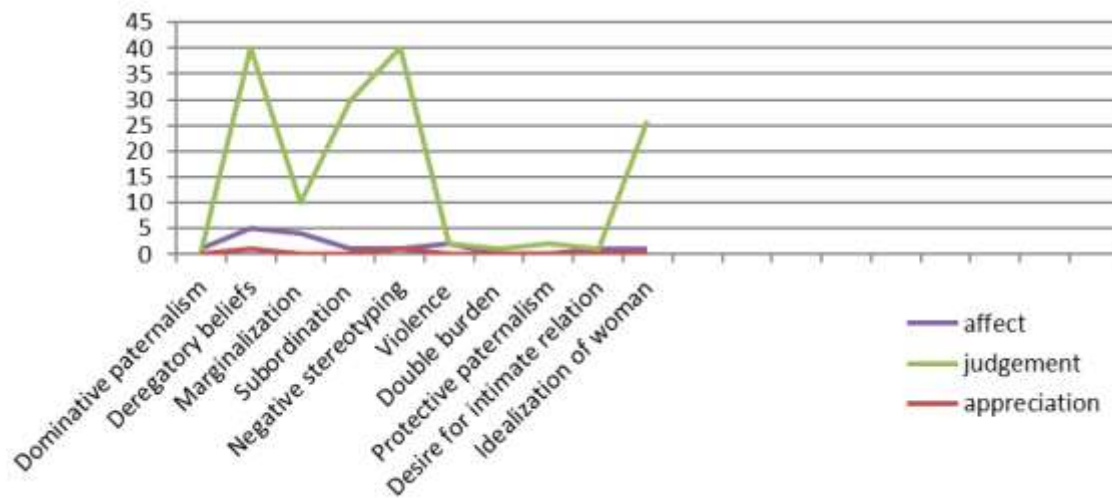
Attitude: Judgement

In accordance to the afore graphic, *Pulau Buru's* author mostly employs judgement in evaluating women in relation to ambivalent sexist attitudes except dominative paternalism. Judgement considers as the institutionalization of feeling, in the context of proposals norms about how people should and shouldn't behave (Martin & Rose, 2007, p. 67). It it divided into two major groups, such as social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem deals with personal judgement, is reflected by admiration as positive judgement and criticism as negative judgement. Social sanction deals with moral judgement, is realized into praise as positive judgement and condemnation as negative judgement. Futher, the research reveals that the realization of personal judgement is reflected into both negative and positive dealing with normality, capacity and tenacity of women. Meanwhile, moral judgement is realized into negative and positive propriety dealing with women's ethics. The detailed distribution of judgements is shown below.

Table 1. Attitudes: Judgement of each types and manifestations

Types of Sexist Attitudes	Manifestation of Sexist Attitudes	Attitude: Judgement						
		Social Esteem					Social Sanction	
		N (+)	N (-)	C (+)	C (-)	T (-)	P (+)	P (-)
Hostile sexism`	Dominative paternalism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deregatory beliefs	2	18	-	1	-	-	19
	Marginalization towards women	-	9	-	-	-	-	1
	Subordination towards women	1	24	-	2	1	-	2
	Negative stereotyping towards women	-	2	1	6	8	-	23
	Violence towards women	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Burden over women	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Benevolent sexism	Protective paternalism	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Desire for intimate relation	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Idealization of woman	18	4	1	1	-	1	1
Total amount		21	61	2	12	9	1	46

Annotation: **N(+)**: Normality (admiration); **N(-)**: Normality (criticism); **C(+)**: Capacity (admiration); **C(-)**: Capacity (criticism); **T(-)**: Tenacity (criticism); **P(+)**: Propriety (prise); **P(-)**: Propriety (condemnation).

The afore table indicates that personal judgement: normality as criticism is frequently applied for representing either benevolent and hostile sexist attitudes toward women except to dominative paternalism. Futher, moral judgement: propriety is mostly applied for condemning women's ethics dealing with either hostile and benevolent sexist attitudes. Meanwhile, moral judgement: propriety is applied for praising woman in realizing the idealization of woman's ethic deals with benevolent sexist attitude.

Attitudes: Affect

Besides evaluating women by applying judgement, ambivalent sexist attitudes are also realized in the form of affect. Affect deals with resources for construing emotional reactions (Martin & White, 2005, p. 35). It encompasses both negative and positive evaluation. Martin & Rose (2007) and Martin & White (2005) divide affect into two major categories, such as realis affect and irrealis affect. Realis affect refers to feeling or emotion as reactions, such as happy or sad. Meanwhile, irrealis effect seems always to be directed at some external agency (Martin & Rose, 2007, p. 65). According to the research findings, each two major categories realizes several specific affects. Those are shown in detail as the table below.

Table 2. Attitudes: Affect of each types and manifestations

Types of Sexist Attitudes	Manifestation of Sexist Attitudes	Attitude: Affect						
		IR	R					
		ID	Uh/M	Uh/A	Ins/Dt	Ins/S	SC	SA
Hostile sexism	Dominative paternalism	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Deregatory beliefs	-	-	2	1	-	2	-
	Marginalization towards women	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
	Subordination towards women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Negative stereotyping towards women	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Violence towards women	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Double burden over women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benevolent sexism	Protective paternalism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Desire for intimate relation	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Idealization of woman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total amount	1	5	3	1	2	3	1

Annotation: **IR**: Irrealis Affect; **R**: Realis Affect **ID**: Inclination (Desire); **Uh/M**: Unhappiness (Misery); **Uh/A**: Unhappiness (Antipathy); **Ins/Dt**: Insecurity (Distrust), **Ins/S**: Insecurity (surprise);   **SC**: Security (Confidence); **SA**: Satisfaction(Admiration)

According to the afore table, the author significantly applies realis affect in representing ambivalent sexist attitudes toward women in *Pulau Buru* quartet. Realis affects: unhappiness (misery) are mostly applied by the author in depicting women's feelings as the effect of hostile sexist attitudes. Meanwhile, realis affects: unhappiness (antipathy), insecurity (either distrust and surprise), security (confidence), satisfaction (admiration) and irrealis affect: inclination (desire) are realized by the author in representing both hostile and benevolent sexist attitudes toward women.

Attitudes: Appreciation

Instead of judgement and affect, appreciation is also realized by the author in representing ambivalent sexist attitudes. According to Martin & White (2005, p. 36), appreciation refers to resources for construing the value of things, including natural phenomena and semiosis (as either product or process). In case, *Pulau Buru's* author attemps to represent negative appreciation for evaluating thing beyond women themselves deals with hostile sexist attitudes. In detail, it is presented in the table below.

Table 3. Attitudes: Appreciation of each types and manifestations

Types of Sexist Attitudes	Manifestation of Sexist Attitudes	Attitude: Appreciation	
		Reaction	
		I (-)	Q (-)
Hostile sexism	Dominative paternalism	-	-
	Deregatory beliefs	-	1
	Marginalization towards women	-	-
	Subordination towards women	-	-
	Negative stereotyping towards women	1	-
	Violence towards women	-	-
	Double burden over women	-	-
Benevolent sexism	Protective paternalism	-	-
	Desire for intimate relation	-	-
	Idealization of woman	-	-
Total		1	1

Annotation: **I (-)**: Impact (negative); **Q (-)**: Quality (negative)

According to the afore table, appreciation is depicted as one's reaction. It is reflected as negative impact and quality deal with deregatory belief and negative stereotyping towards women in *Pulau Buru* quartet.

Translation Techniques and Translation Quality

Due to the research objectives, it covers the difference attitudes deal with ambivalent sexist attitudes between in source text and target text. It is presented in the table below.

Table 4. Attitudes of each ty pes and manifestation in either SL and TL

Types of Sexist Attitudes	Manifestation of Sexist Attitudes	Attitude					
		Affect		Judgement		Appreciation	
		ST	TT	ST	TT	ST	TT
Hostile sexism	Dominative paternalism	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Deregatory beliefs	5	4	40	39	1	1
	Marginalization towards women	4	4	10	9	-	-
	Subordination towards women	1	1	30	29	-	-
	Negative stereotyping towards women	1	2	40	38	1	1
	Violence towards women	2	2	2	2	-	-
	Double burden over women	-	-	1	1	-	-
Benevolent sexism	Protective paternalism	-	-	2	2	-	-
	Desire for intimate relation	1	1	1	1	-	-
	Idealization of woman	1	1	26	23	-	-
Total		16	16	152	144	2	2

Annotation: **SL**: Source Text; **TL**: Target Text

The afore table indicates attitudes' shift from source language to target language. Significantly, the shifts are covered in the form of judgement and affect. Mostly, judgement in source text outnumbers judgement in target text. Futher, the number of affect in source text especially which representing deregatory belief toward women is decreased in target text. Meanwhile, the number of affect which realizing negative stereotiping toward women is increased in target text. The attitude's shift indicates that the translator does not perfectly transfer the whole attitudes in source text to the target text. The shift is due to the application of translation techniques by the translator, unappropriately. The findings reconfirms several previous researches by (Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, & Santosa, 2019); (Nuraisiah, Nababan, and Santosa, 2018); (Aji, Nababan and Santosa, 2017); (Sutrisno, 2017) and (Hendrastuti, Nababan, and Wiratno, 2013) dealing with translation analysis of attitudes.

In detail, the correlation between the application of translation techniques and its impact to *Pulau Buru's* translation quality in relation with ambivalent sexist attitudes is presented in the table below.

Table 5. The application of translation techniques and its impact to translation quality

Attitudes	Translation Techniques	Translation Quality								
		Accuracy			Acceptibility			Readibility		
		AC	LAC	IAC	AT	LAT	UAT	R	LR	UR
Affect	EE	8			8			8		
	I		1		1			1		
	EE/R		1		1			1		
	P	1	1		2			2		
	EE/A		1		1			1		
	M	3			3			3		
Judgement	EE	88			88			88		
	I		1		1			1		
	M/G		1		1			1		
	EE/R		4		4			4		
	EE/E	4			4			4		
	P	15			15			15		
	EE/M	7			7			7		
	M	7	3		10			10		
	CD			2	2			2		
	EE/VB/ A	1				1		1		
	EE/VB	1				1		1		
	EE/PB	3				3		3		
	EE/P	2	1		3			3		
	EE/DC			1	1			1		
	EE/I	2			2			2		
	D			3			3			3
	G		1		1			1		
	EE/Pt	1			1			1		
	EE/A	2			2			2		
	EE/T	1			1			1		
	EE/G	1			1			1		
Appreciation	EE	1			1			1		
	M	1			1			1		
Total		**149**	**15**	**6**	**162**	**5**	**3**	**167**	**0**	**3**

Annotation: **EE**: Established Equivalent; **I**: Implisitation; **R**: Reduction; **P**: Paraphrase; **M**: Modulation; **G**: Generalization; **E**: Explicitation; **DC**: Discursive Creation; **VB**: Variant Borrowing; **A**: Addition; **PB**: Pure Borrowing; T: Transposition; **D**: Deletion; **Pt**: Particularisation; **AC**: Accurate; **LAC**: Less accurate; **IAC**: Inaccurate; **AT**: Acceptable; **LAT**: Less acceptable; **UAT**: Unacceptable; **R**: Readable; **LR**: Less readable; **UR**: Unreadable

According to the componential table above, it reveals that the application of translation techniques in translating sexist attitude of *Pulau Buru* signficantly impact its translation quality in each types of attitudes. Due to paper limitation, the researcher only highlights several major findings. First, the application of established equivalent mostly results accurate, acceptable, and readable translation in target language. The result indicates that the translator almost perfectly translates the source language attitudes to target language. It reconfimes the finding of previous research by (Suryaningtyas, Nugroho, Cahyono, Nababan, & Santosa, 2019).

Second, the application of implicitation, generalization, and either the combination between established equivalent and reduction or modulation and generalization result less accurate translation but acceptable and readable. Futher, the application of modulation and paraphrase in some cases result accurate and less accurate translation but still acceptable and readable.

Futhermore, application of the combination between established equivalent and pure borrowing or variant borrowing provokes less acceptable translation while accurate and readable. Meanwhile, the application of discursive creation results inaccurate translation even either acceptable and readable. At last but not least, the application of deletion extremely results inaccurate, unacceptable, and unreadable translation. Eventhough, these results do not intend to generalize the application of translation techniques in relation with translation quality. In accordance to Nuraisiah (2018), techniques are neither good nor bad in themselves since those are applied appropriately.

In accordance to the afore hypothesis of the research, it covers that the applicattion of translation techniques in translating attitudes affects the existence of sexist attitudes in target text. Futhermore, the research covers that the absence of attitudes goes hand in hand with the absence of sexism. Henceforth, it simultaneously impacts its translation quality. These phenomena are depicted as the examples below.

The Absence of Ambivalent Sexist Attitudes

Excerpt 1 (027/BM/I105/E72)

ST :   *Orang luar sebagian **memandangnya dengan mata sebelah** karena ia hanya seorang nyai, seorang gundik.*

TT :   Outsiders **viewed** her as only a nyai, a concubine.

The bolded words in excerpt 1 indicates the existence of hostile sexist attitude which manifestated as deregatory beliefs toward women in source text. The pronoun '*nya*' (her) refers to Nyai Ontosoroh. In *Pulau Buru* quartet, she is depicted as an independent and competent woman. Eventhough, the ousiders underestimate her just because her social status as a concubine. Dealing with appraisal system, the bolded words in ST realizes affect: unhappiness in the form of behavioral process. Specifically, it indicates one's antipathy.

In relation to translation techniques, the translator simultaneously applies established equivalent and reduction. The use of established equivalent attemps to transfer ST's message while reduction deletes the SL's attitude. Thereby, it brings out the absence of sexist attitudes in target text. Henceforth, it results less accurate translation even either acceptable and readable in target text. The similar phenomenon is presented below.

Excerpt 2 (115/ASB/I181/E111)

ST : *Tentu dua orang di anatara anak-anak Sastro Kassier, dua orang anak lelaki-perempuan belum biasa bersekolah di kota-kota kecil, apalagi Tulangan ini*.

TT : No doubt two of Sastro Kassier's children, even though it was **unusual for children—boys or girls—from small towns like Tulangan to go to school**.

In source text, the bolded clause in excerpt 2 represents marginalization toward women dealing with educacation. It is part of hostile sexist attitude. Futher, the bolded clause infers that men are the only gender who deserve education. As depicted afore, women do not normally get the same chance as men in education. Whether representing author personal or prior social judgement, it reflects a criticism as negative normality over women's fate. In relation with translating SL's attitude, the translator applies either discursive creation and established equivalent.

In this case, the use of discursive creation brings out a fatal mistake in translating the source text. The bolded clause in TT states that both women and men are unusual to go to school. Hence, it indicates a misleading message in TT. Simultaneously, it causes the absence of sexist attitudes in TT. Henceforth, the translation in target text becomes inaccurate. It reconfirms the previous finding by Nuraisiah, Nababan, and Santosa (2018) in relation with the use of discursive creation. Meanwhile, the translation quality is either acceptable and readable in TT. Futher, similar phenomenon is reflected below.

Excerpt 3 (002/BM/I26/E25)

ST : *Suasana baru menggantikan: di depan kami berdiri seorang gadis berkulit putih, halus, berwajah Eropa, berambut dan bermata Pribumi. Dan mata itu, mata berkilauan itu seperti sepasang kejora, dan **bibirnya tersenyum meruntuhkan iman***.

TT : In front of us stood a girl, white-skinned, refined, European face, hair and eyes of a Native. And those eyes, those shining eyes! ("Like a pair of morning stars," I called them in my notes.)

The bolded clause in excerpt 3 reflects benevolent sexist attitude in ST. It is manifestated as the idealization of women. Dealing with appraisal system, it is realized as positive personal judgement due to women normality. It positively evaluates women dealing with author's subjectivity. Glancingly, it shows positiveness. Nevertheless, it implies that women are nothing than objects over men. In accordance to Glick and Fiske (1996) that the concept of benevolent sexism is inherently positioning women as the weaker sex.

Dealing with the application of translation technique, the translator applies deletion. The use of deletion attemps to completely delete the bolded clause in ST. Hence, it eases off the attitude in ST and simultaneously brings out the absence of benevolent sexist attitude. Fatally, it results a bad translation quality in TT. It means that the translation is inaccuurate, unacceptable, and unreadable in TT. Consequently, the ST's message is completely not transfered to TT. It shows a contradiction of the

translation's function itself. As stated by Nida (1969: 12) that translation refers to reproduce the closest natural equivalence of the SL message, both in the terms of meaning and style in TL.

Instead of the absence of ambivalent sexist attitude, the research reveals that the translator also retains it. The phenomena are reflected in these excerpts below.

The Existence of Ambivalent Sexist Attitudes

Excerpt 4 (134/ASB/I436/E248)

ST : *Mengapa di antara anak-anaknya sendiri, yang karena kebetulan saja jadi **lelaki**, **berkeberatan setengah mati** kalau wanita tampil di depan umum?*

TT : Why do their own children, who happened to be born **males**, **have such extraordinary objections** to women appearing in public?

The bolded clause in excerpt 4 indicates the existence of benevolent sexist attitude in ST. It is manifestated as marginalization toward women. Dealing with appraisal system, it is realized as realis affect: unhappiness. It reflects males' antipathy toward women in relation with women's existence in public. Males' sexist attitude is reflected in the form of mental proses in SL.

Dealing to translation, the attitude is modulated by the translator. Hence, the attitude is presented in the form of attribute. It infers that the translator applies modulation as translation technique. It changes the form eventhough does not shift the message. It means that modulation is appropriately applied by the translator. As the evidence, it reproduces the same attitude and hostile sexism in TT. Thereby, it result a good translation quality. It means that the bolded clause is translated accurately, acceptably, and readable. Moreover, the instance of appropriate translation technique's application is also reflected below.

Excerpt 5 (026/BM/I91/E63)

ST : *Seorang ibu yang bijaksana dan berwibawa seperti Nyai memang dibutuhkan oleh setiap anak, **dan dara cantik tiada bandingan dibutuhkan oleh setiap pemuda**.*

TT : A wise mother, naturally emanating authority likeNyai, is needed by every child. And **a maiden whose beauty is beyond compare is needed by every youth**.

In source text, the bolded clause in excerpt 5 indicates benevolent sexist attitude. It is manifestated as the idealization of women. In relation to appraisal system, it is realized as positive personal judgement due to women normality. Similar with excerpt 3, it positively evaluates women's beauty dealing with author's subjectivity. Nevertheless, the clause infers that women is nothing more than men's complement. In this case, the translator attempts to paraprase the ST dealing with reproducing SL's message. Thereby, it results an accurate, acceptable, and readable translation. Instead of affect and judgement, the translation of appreciation is represented below.

Excerpt 6 (107/BM/I500/E336)

ST : *"Tulisanmu ini begitu lunak, **seperti tulisan gadis pingitan**. ..."*

TT : "Your writings are so gentle, **like the writings of a teenage girl waiting for a husband**. ..."

According to except 6, the SL bolded phrase reflected hostile sexist attitude. It is negatively manifestated as derogatory belief toward women. In this case, the utterance is uttered by Nyai Ontosoroh. It is infered as Nyai Ontosoroh's comment to Minke's writing. It indicates that Minke's writing has no power. Futher, the speaker makes comparison in the form of connotation as reflected by the bolded phrase in SL. In relation with appraisal system, it realizes negative appreciation as speaker's reaction towards the quality of thing.

Dealing with translation, the translator applies established equivalent in transfering SL's messages in TT. Hence, it represents both similar negative appreciation and hostile sexist attitude in TT. Consequently, it indicates a good translation quality. As the afore excerpt (4 & 5), it also results an accurate, acceptable, and readable translation.

Conclusion

In accordance to the afore findings and discussions, it can be concluded that the translator shows a contradictive attitudinal positioning in translating attitudes related to ambivalent sexist attitudes toward women in *Pulau Buru* quartet. It means that the translator both takes it for granted and retains ambivalent sexist attitudes in the target text. Simultaneously, the translator attempts to make censorship for the issues. It is evidently reflected by the application of translation techniques. The appropriate techniques would reproduce the same attitudes and ambivalent sexist attitudes in target text, and vice versa. Thereby, both of translator's decisions dealing with the choice of applying translation techniques impacts its translation quality. Therefore, it is product oriented translation research. Consequently, it needs futher research to dig up the translator's reasons dealing with the absence and existence of ambivalent sexist attitudes.

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