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## A Comparative Analysis of Attitudinal Meaning in the Representation of Dutch and Indonesian Officials in Max Havelaar's Indonesian Translated Novel

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### *Abstract*

Max Havelaar is a novel written by the Dutch author Eduard Douwes Dekker, widely regarded as an illustration of the author's opposition to the exploitation and oppression perpetrated by the Dutch colonial government and local officials against the natives in the *Dutch-East Indies*. This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of attitudinal meaning, examining the sentiments of Dutch and Indonesian officials as reflected in the Indonesian translation of *Max Havelaar*. The 2014 translated edition published by *Qanita* was selected for analysis, with data drawn specifically from chapters V to XX. The *Appraisal framework* was employed to reveal patterns of evaluative meaning manifested through the portrayal of Dutch and Indonesian officials. This framework centers on the *ATTITUDE* system, investigating how the resources of *AFFECT*, *APPRECIATION*, and *JUDGMENT* are utilized to construct evaluative stances towards both groups of officials, in alignment with the field of Comparative Analysis of Attitudinal Meaning. Findings indicate that both Dutch colonial and Indonesian officials are predominantly evaluated through negative attitudinal resources, with frequent deployment of unfavorable assessments that serve to critique the pervasive injustices of colonial rule. Notably, the Indonesian officials are depicted in a dual characterization: they are simultaneously portrayed as victims of colonial oppression and as complicit contributors to the mechanisms of that very oppression. This dual appraisal foregrounds the complexity of colonial dynamics as represented in the novel and highlights the value of attitudinal analysis in uncovering nuanced ideological positions.

**Keywords:** Appraisal, Indonesian translation, Max Havelaar, target text, translated novel

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### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, renowned for its abundant natural resources, gained widespread recognition as early as the 16th century. These resources attracted foreigners from various countries who sought to improve their national economies (Scholten, 1993). Among those who came to Indonesia—then known as the *Dutch-East Indies*—were the Dutch. The legacy of Dutch colonization is deeply etched in Indonesian historical consciousness, remembered as a dark period marked by systemic exploitation and subjugation. During the Dutch occupation, there existed a deeply rooted power imbalance between the Dutch colonizers and the indigenous population. A prevailing colonial ideology positioned fair-skinned individuals as inherently superior to those with darker complexions. This perception influenced both the mindset and actions of the Dutch, who regarded the indigenous people as underdeveloped and lacking intelligence or efficiency.

However, a Dutch figure named Eduard Douwes Dekker held a different perspective (Douwes, 2019; Van der Veur, 2021). Writing under the pseudonym *Multatuli*, Dekker authored a semi-

autobiographical novel entitled *Max Havelaar, of de koffij-veilingen der Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij*, which sharply criticizes the injustices perpetrated by Dutch colonial authorities. Importantly, the novel also acknowledges the misconduct of certain indigenous leaders in Indonesia. It recounts his three-month tenure as *Assisten-Residen* in Lebak, from January 21 to April 4, 1856, following a letter he received from the Governor General on March 28, 1856, regarding his transfer to another post. Through *Max Havelaar*, Dekker aimed to raise public awareness in the Netherlands about the dire conditions in the *Dutch-East Indies*, while simultaneously seeking to vindicate his own actions (Feenberg, 1997).

As a literary work, *Max Havelaar* is subject to the complexities of literary translation. In the context of the current study, which uses literary translation as its primary data source, it is worth noting that according to Nord (1997:80–84), translating literature involves more than transferring messages or seeking lexical equivalence between source and target languages. It also demands the transmission of the author's ideas, intentions, and communicative goals, ensuring that the original meaning and rhetorical force are conveyed effectively to the target audience.

One of the compelling aspects of *Max Havelaar* is its internal critique of Dutch colonial practices, voiced by a member of Dutch society itself. This internal perspective makes it intellectually enriching to examine how both the Dutch colonial government and the Indonesian officials are portrayed in the translated text. Such an examination can be effectively conducted through the analytical lens of the *Appraisal framework* from Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Theoretically, the *Appraisal framework* provides tools for readers to identify and interpret evaluative meanings embedded in language. According to Martin and Rose (2003), language—whether spoken or written—frequently carries with it an implicit stance or evaluation of what is being said. Thus, the framework allows language to be analyzed in terms of *attitudinal meaning*, which includes emotional response (*AFFECT*), ethical or moral judgments (*JUDGMENT*), and aesthetic or value-laden assessments (*APPRECIATION*).

Several previous studies have applied the *Appraisal framework* to analyze the usage of evaluative language across different domains. In Techacharoenrungrueang (2019), the framework was used to analyze the use of English intensifiers in positive reviews of cafés in Chiang Mai, Thailand. This study focused on how the intensifiers "very" and "so" contributed to enhancing positive assessments in user-generated reviews. Utilizing the corpus analysis software AntConc, the research revealed that these intensifiers significantly amplified emotional engagement and evaluative tone, suggesting a strong sense of personal involvement and expressive clarity.

Similarly, a study conducted by Rusyfa et al. (2022) examined the *ATTITUDE* subsystems and graduation shifts in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Valley of Fear* and its Indonesian translation *Misteri Lembah Ketakutan*. Employing Martin and White's Appraisal theory, the research analyzed evaluative resources such as *AFFECT*, *JUDGMENT*, and *APPRECIATION*. While the study found general consistency in *ATTITUDE* values between the source and target texts, shifts in graduation levels underscored how evaluative intensity could be influenced by cultural and contextual factors affecting character *JUDGMENT*.

Another related study by Li (2022) analyzed H.G. Wells's *The Time Machine* using a corpus-based approach to explore how the author addressed themes of social class and moral decline. Using the SketchEngine corpus tool to compile a specialized micro-corpus, the researcher assessed *ATTITUDE* resources in relation to *AFFECT* and ethical evaluations. Results indicated that Wells tended to express his critiques of societal inequality predominantly through emotional representation

rather than direct moral *JUDGMENT*, highlighting the importance of implicit appraisal in narrative construction.

A further example of appraisal-focused analysis is Bai (2023), who examined *attitudinal shifts* in Lin Yutang's self-translation *Between Tears and Laughter*. Using linguistic analysis tools such as LIWC2015 and AntConc 3.5.8, the study compared emotional tone and evaluative language between the English and Chinese versions of the text. Bai found significant reductions in anger-related language in the Chinese version, suggesting adaptation to a new audience's cultural expectations—an insight that reinforces the connection between translator choice and reception dynamics.

In addition, Fathma and Ningsih (2023) employed the *Appraisal framework* to examine promotional discourse in bilingual travel articles published in *Colours*, an in-flight magazine by Garuda Indonesia. The findings demonstrate that cultural context significantly shapes translation strategies and reader interpretation, particularly in how evaluative language is rendered in tourism-related content.

An equally relevant study by Daniarsa and Ningsih (2023) analyzed editorial positions in Indonesian newspapers *Kompas* and *Tempo* regarding debates surrounding the 2024 elections. Using discourse analysis grounded in Systemic Functional Linguistics, including genre theory and the appraisal framework, the study revealed differences in editorial tone and direction. *Kompas* employed a multi-perspective, moderately positive evaluative approach, while *Tempo* took a stronger, more critical stance. These discrepancies point to the role of institutional ideology in shaping evaluative discourse and political representation.

Collectively, these studies illustrate how *Appraisal Theory* serves as a versatile framework for examining emotional and evaluative stances across genres, including public discourse, literary translation, and political commentary.

This current study investigates *attitudinal meaning* in the Indonesian translation of *Max Havelaar*, specifically in relation to representations of Dutch colonial officials and Indonesian officials. The research is guided by two primary questions: (1) How are Dutch officials evaluated in the translated novel? and (2) How are Indonesian officials evaluated in the translated novel?

By addressing these questions, the study hopes to contribute a nuanced understanding of how colonial power hierarchies are linguistically constructed and evaluated in translated literature. In doing so, it aims to reveal the cultural and political implications embedded in narrative structure and translation choices.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study applies a case study approach to evaluate perceptions of leaders from the Netherlands as seen from the viewpoints of the Dutch depicted in the Max Havelaar novel. A case study is a qualitative research technique that involves an in-depth analysis of a single entity, such as an organisation, programme, event, or individual within its natural environment (Creswell, 2014). In this study, Max Havelaar is the 'phenomenon' of which data were drawn to evaluate multiple viewpoints on colonialism in Indonesia. Understanding the historical perspectives and viewpoints from Max Havelaar is essential for developing a well-rounded representation of the facts, thereby facilitating a more comprehensive and equitable comprehension (Cresswell, 2016, p.4).

The data consisted of the text from the Indonesian translation of Max Havelaar, translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, published by Qanita in 2014. These were drawn from selected chapters 5 to 20 from the total of 20 chapters. The selected chapters mainly tells about the injustices committed by the Dutch and local officials. On the contrary, chapters that were not selected only contain an introduction of the novel, which focuses about the contrast of the protagonist, Max Havelaar to his self-

interested friend Droogstoppel, embodying a moral and humanistic viewpoint, counterpoint to the backdrop of colonial exploitation. To make sure that the authors are correct for choosing these chapters, an AI tool, ChatDoc Pro is used to facilitate a clearer understanding of the primary storyline within the selected chapter. This tool enables users to upload documents and pose queries, receiving detailed answers complete with the sources from the document, in a chat-like interface. Aside from this, the authors also read the book manually to analyse the attitudinal meanings, thereby also ensuring that the reasoning behind the choice of those selected chapter is adequately justified.

**Table 1. Selected chapters**

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Words</b>
Chapter 5	4.503
Chapter 6	4.723
Chapter 7	5.270
Chapter 8	5.241
Chapter 9	3.305
Chapter 10	1.500
Chapter 11	4.876
Chapter 12	3.124
Chapter 13	4.021
Chapter 14	7.572
Chapter 15	4.296
Chapter 16	4.985
Chapter 17	7.028
Chapter 18	3.613
Chapter 19	2.673
Chapter 20	4.127

The analysis is conducted based on the appraisal theory, which was initially developed by Martin and White (2005). This theory builds upon Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics, with a primary emphasis on interpersonal aspects of meaning and the use of evaluative language. The appraisal theory itself examines how language conveys the value of Judgments, manages interpersonal relationships, and influences readers through three main components: Attitude, engagement, and graduation. From these three components, Attitude will be the focus of analyzing the data in this study. Attitude has three features: Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. Affect is a feature that involves emotional responses and feelings, specifically how people react emotionally to their experiences, such as expressing joy, grief, fear, or contentment. Judgment involves assessing human behaviour and character, considering social norms and ethical standards, which can be linked with social sanctions such as honest/dishonest behaviours, or social esteem (e.g. being courageous, clever or trustworthy). Lastly, Appreciation involves evaluating things, phenomena, or processes based on their aesthetic or cultural/social value, for instance, describing an artwork to be "beautiful". These features of Attitude can create a structured framework in which Attitudes are either explicitly or implicitly conveyed, influencing how readers are situated to react to the information that is being communicated.

The data analysis involved several steps. First, the book was obtained in PDF format from online sources. Second, the book was read thoroughly to choose the chapters which related to the research aims. Third, the data were manually extracted, focusing on identifying instances of attitudinal language, specifically Affect, Judgment and Appreciation, as described in Martin and White (2005).

Instances of identified sentiment were classified and categorised into two distinct groups: positive and negative sentiment. A qualitative examination was performed to determine the overall number of these attitudinal expressions, differentiating between references to Dutch colonial officials and Indonesian authorities. This approach facilitated a comprehensive understanding of evaluative language found both explicitly and implicitly within the text. The selected nouns by the Dutch officials are as follows:

**Table 2. Selected Dutch Officials**

<b>Noun</b>	<b>English Translation</b>	<b>Brief description</b>
<i>Penguasa/ Pemerintah/ Pejabat</i>	Ruler/ Government/ Official	This refers to the formal government established by the Netherlands in its Indonesian territories after the dissolution of the Dutch East Indies Company, known as VOC. The government's structure was originally established by a colonial department, which eventually changed to the Ministry of Colonies in 1848, with primary responsibilities including overseeing general policy and interactions with the colony. (Cribb & Kahin, 2004, p.87).
<i>Jenderal</i>	General	This refers to a high-ranking colonial administrator, frequently possessing both military and administrative powers.
<i>Raja</i>	King	<i>Raja</i> refers to the highest ruler in a kingdom, often inherited through succession.
<i>Pejabat</i>	Civil Servant	This refers to government officials who work within the administration, especially within the framework of the colonial bureaucratic system. Government officials were responsible for enforcing colonial policies and overseeing public services, primarily in the Dutch East Indies.
<i>Gubernur Jenderal</i>	Governor-General	This title is the highest-ranking official in the Dutch East Indies. The Governor-General wielded substantial power over the colonial administration, responsible for enforcing policies and preserving order within the colony. The administration of the colony was under the direct control of the Governor-General. The Governor-General wielded considerable power and played a pivotal role in enforcing the policies of the VOC and navigating the dynamics with local power brokers (Adams, 1996).
<i>Residen</i>	Resident	A Resident is someone who was accountable for overseeing particular districts or areas within the Dutch East Indies
<i>Asisten Residen</i>	Assistant-Resident	A subordinate role within the colonial administration that reported directly to a Resident. According to Crib and Kahin (2004, p. 181), the Assistant Resident played a key role in governance and administration, frequently serving as a mediator between colonial authorities and local native leaders.
<i>Pengawas</i>	Controller (Supervisor)	This refers to the Dutch colonial inspectors who oversaw the Indigenous administration in the Dutch East Indies, particularly in Java, also known as <i>Controleurs</i> . They worked closely with local leaders to enforce colonial policies and maintain strict supervision. Additionally, a <i>Controleur</i> frequently exercised direct administrative authority and sometimes acted independently due to limited oversight from higher authorities. (Doel, 2021, p.18)

Listed below are the nouns chosen that represent the Indonesian Government:

**Table 3. Selected Indonesian Officials**

Noun	English Translation	Brief Description
<i>Pejabat</i>	Official	During the Dutch colonial era, the term “pejabat” can also refers to a local official who holds the position in the central or regional levels. This term signified not only a prestigious social position, but also a holds specific administrative authority within the government system.
<i>Bupati</i>	Regent	The <i>Bupati</i> is a local leader who is also employed by the Dutch colonial government. A Bupati is expected to uphold feudal obligations, yet also fulfill the requirements of both the legal and rational functions as a governmental agency established by the Dutch colonial government (Sofiani, 2018). In this novel, Bupati is called ‘Adipati’ as a form of respect because he is a noble conferred upon members of the royal family (viceroys).
<i>Kepala desa</i>	Village Head	A <i>kepala desa</i> holds the position of highest-ranking leader at the village level. Who is responsible for the village matters and served as a mediator between the village residents and the Dutch colonial authorities.
<i>Demang</i>	District Head	The term <i>demang</i> , as defined in the Indonesian Dictionary KBBI referred to the title of a district or sub-district head during the Dutch colonial era in Indonesia (Dutch-East Indies). Additionally, a <i>demang</i> is expected to supervise the village heads’ ( <i>kepala desa</i> ) duties and responsibilities (Siswantari, 2001).

Before doing the Appraisal analysis, the genre and register of the novel must be investigated because genre has an influence on the expression of evaluative position and their textual structure (Liu, 2018b). In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), genre and register are key concepts to help describing the variety of language according to the context.

**Table 4. Genre**

Category	Details
<b>Genre</b>	Narrative, Literary, Anti-colonial
<b>Field</b>	Dutch colonial era in the Dutch East Indies (mid-19th century)
<b>Register</b>	Formal, satirical, narrators to readers, officials to subjects, author to society
<b>Mode</b>	Written, E-book (PDF file)

In terms of genre, the Max Havelaar Indonesian translated novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno is a literary novel that combines social criticism and satire that highlights the injustices that happened in the Dutch colonial era in mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Java. The field primarily focuses on the colonial governance and the hardships experienced by the Javanese people. The tenor involves complex relationships among multiple characters, narrator to colonial officials, as well as narrator to readers with the author openly confronting societal involvement. Lastly, the mode is written by blending narratives with incorporated official records and explicit commentary on the issues surrounding the colonial governance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis of the attitudinal meanings (Affect, Judgment, Appreciation) in the Indonesian translated novel Max Havelaar are presented in this section. The study aims to examine and contrast the representation of the Dutch colonial officials' entities and Indonesian officials' entities in the novel, highlighting the novel's critique of colonialism and its associated injustices, which are drawn from chapters 5 to 20 of the novel. The findings show a significant difference in how the Dutch colonial officials were depicted compared to Indonesian officials.

### The Dutch Officials

The Dutch figures are commonly subject to negative evaluations, especially in terms of Judgments regarding their actions and practices. This negative portrayal is consistent with the novel's overall critique of colonialism, which is a central theme in the narrative. However, Indonesian figures are portrayed with a more balanced perspective, with some being viewed as casualties of colonialism and others seen as either complicit in or cooperating with the oppressive system. Negative assessments far outweigh positive ones across all categories.

#### Affect

This sentence's negative Affect originates from its portrayals of ambition as destructive entity that inevitably results in ongoing unfulfillment by the *Asisten Residen*.

D.1 "*Dia **terbakar ambisi (-Affect)**, yang tak kunjung terpuaskan yang membuatnya memandang semua penghormatan biasa dalam kehidupan sosial sebagai kesia-siaan...*" (p.134)

ENG: "He was consumed by **an unquenchable ambition**, which made him view all common courtesies in social life as futility..."

#### Judgment

This is an example that is considered a negative Judgment as it critically portrays the government's (*Pemerintah*) negative actions, by showing that they are actively promoting a culture of dishonesty as it only accepts favourable reports:

D.2 *Pemerintah sendirilah yang—seakan diserang oleh **kebutaan yang tidak bisa dipahami (-Judgment)**—mengundang, mendorong, dan menghargai pengiriman laporan laporan yang menyenangkan, dan inilah terutama jawaban dari pertanyaan menyangkut penindasan penduduk oleh para pejabat pribumi.* (p.372)

ENG : The government itself—as though afflicted by an **inexplicable blindness**—is the one that invites, encourages, and rewards the submission of favourable reports, and this, above all, is the answer to the question of the oppression of the population by the native officials.

#### Appreciation

This example portrays a speaking style that is dull, unengaging and uninteresting which amounts to a form of negative Appreciation. The evaluation focuses on the speaker's delivery style rather than the substance of their speech.

D.3 *Tapi, dia tidak bicara begitu keras, juga tidak memberikan tekanan pada kata-kata tertentu, bahkan ada sesuatu yang **monoton (-Appreciation)** dalam suaranya.* (p.190)

ENG: But he didn't speak very loudly, nor did he put any emphasis on certain words; there was even something **monotone** in his voice.

**Other examples of the Dutch Officials’ Attitudinal Meanings**

The Assistant Resident received the highest number of attitudinal assessments, indicating that this character underwent a significant amount of scrutiny and evaluation throughout the novel. The following are the examples found in the novel:

**Table 5. Dutch Officials’ Attitudinal Meanings**

Sentence	Translation	Attitude Type	Polarity	Evaluator	Target
<i>Aku sendiri menyatakan kekhawatiranku kepada Gubernur...</i>	I personally expressed <b>my concerns</b> to the Governor...	Affect	Negative (-)	Assistant-Resident	Corrupt Situation (Implicit)
<i>“Max besar” sangatlah menyukai permainan itu.</i>	‘Big Max’ <b>really liked</b> the game.”	Affect	Positive (+)	Max Besar (Assistant Resident)	Game
<i>...aku dicurigai tidak jujur...</i>	...I was <b>suspected</b> of being dishonest...	Judgment	Negative (-)	Governor	Assistant-Resident
<i>... dan memiliki talenta tertinggi dalam menggunakan sedikit pengetahuan yang dimilikinya...</i>	...and possesses the <b>highest talent</b> in using the little knowledge he has...	Judgment	Positive (+)	Multatuli (Author)	Assistant-Resident
<i>Gagasan-gagasannya begitu liar ...</i>	His ideas are <b>so wild...</b>	Appreciation	Negative (-)	Multatuli (Author)	Assistant-Resident
<i>... Emosi Havelaar juga tetap muda.</i>	...Havelaar’s emotions also remained <b>youthful</b> .	Appreciation	Positive (+)	Multatuli (Author)	Assistant-Resident’s emotions
<i>Pemerintah Belanda menulis kepada mereka di negeri Belanda, ...</i>	The Dutch East Indies government <b>loves writing letters</b> to their masters in the Netherlands, ...	Affect	Positive (+)	Dutch Officials	Letters

**Table 6. Attitudinal Meaning Total of the Dutch Colonial Entities**

Dutch Entities	Affect (+)	Affect (-)	Affect Total	Judgment (+)	Judgment (-)	Judgment Total	Appreciation (+)	Appreciation (-)	Appreciation Total	Total Attitudinal
Pejabat/ Penguasa/ Pemerintah	0	0	0	7	44	51	0	4	4	55
Jenderal	1	8	9	11	26	37	1	3	4	50
Raja	0	0	0	10	2	12	1	0	1	13
Gubernur Jenderal	1	1	2	12	49	61	1	5	6	69
Residen	7	9	16	6	24	30	1	5	6	52
Asisten Residen	73	92	165	216	222	438	31	53	84	687
Pengawas	10	9	19	17	36	53	0	4	4	76

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<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1002</b>
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The Dutch colonial figures are mostly portrayed in a negative manner, mainly through moral disapproval (Judgment) and critical assessments of their actions and policies (Appreciation). Negative opinions far outnumber positive ones across all categories. The analysis reveals a consistent linguistic pattern that condemns the Dutch colonial regime, highlighting perceived shortcomings in integrity, an oppressive environment, and the absence of administrative justice among Dutch officials. The *Asisten Residen* is a central figure in conveying these negative evaluations, gathering the largest amount of attitudinal expressions, a total of 687, which are predominantly negative, with specifically negative Judgments totalling 438 (222 negative), and negative Affects totalling 165 (92 negative). Overall, Dutch officials received 1002 attitudinal expressions. One notable exception is the reception of the Dutch King, who has received a majority of positive evaluations, implying that the novel's criticism primarily targets the colonial system and its officials rather than the monarchy.

### Indonesian Officials

The following table presents the aggregated quantitative findings from an analysis of attitudinal meanings expressed towards indigenous officials within Max Havelaar. It summarizes the frequency of positive and negative instances of Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation for each category of official, offering a statistical view of their portrayal.

### Affect

This sentence shows Havelaar's polite discomfort reflected in the negative affect "marah" (angry) towards Bupati's actions, particularly as an elderly official. This created a sense of unease in Havelaar rather than intense anger.

(I.1) "... saya **marah (-Affect)** karena Anda telah begitu bersusah payah demi kepentingan saya." (p.145)

ENG: "... I am angry because you have troubled yourself so much for my sake."

### Judgment

The negative Judgment in the example below is mainly a criticism of the local official (District Head of Cilangkahan) character for being greedy ("ketamakannya"). The sentence also portrays a negative view of the situation by suggesting his greed is 'secure' ("aman"), indicating that his unethical behavior might persist without consequences.

(I.2) **Ketamakannya aman(-Judgment)** karena rakyatnya yang hendak mengeluh harus berjalan sejauh enam puluh atau seratus kilometer sebelum bisa bersembunyi di dalam ngarai di dekat rumah Havelaar. (p.417)

ENG: His greed was safe because his people who wanted to complain had to walk sixty or a hundred kilometers before they could hide in the ravine near Havelaar's house.

### Appreciation

The negative Appreciation in this sentence lies in its critical evaluation of the administrative and judicial process. *Nonavenue* means invalid/illegitimate, thus it suggests a flawed system where due process and transparency were disregarded, leading to a negative valuation of its integrity and effectiveness.

(I.3) *Tuduhan terhadap Yang Dipertuan dianggap nonavenue (-Appreciation), dan aku yakin dokumen-dokumen yang berhubungan dengan masalah itu tidak pernah diserahkan kepada pemerintah Batavia.* (p.339)

ENG: The accusations against *Yang Dipertuan* were considered invalid (*nonavenue*), and I am sure the documents related to the matter were never submitted to the Batavia government.

**Other examples of the Indonesian Officials’ Attitudinal Meanings**

The Regent received the highest number of attitudinal assessments in the category of Indonesian officials, indicating a significant focus on this character's behaviour and interactions within the novel. The following are the examples found in the novel:

**Table 7. Indonesian Officials’ Attitudinal Meanings**

Sentence	Translation	Attitude Type	Polarity	Evaluator	Target
<i>Ini mungkin tidak menyenangkan bagi orang yang tidak terbiasa bercakap-cakap dengan pembesar Jawa</i>	It may <b>not be fun</b> for people who are not used to conversing with the Javanese Ruler	Affect	Negative (-)	People	Regent
<i>“Tuan Adipati—sangat—” “Memang, tapi ada batasnya.” “—bersemangat,” imbuh Residen.</i>	<i>“Sir Adipati is –very—” “Yes, but there’s a limit” “—excited” added the Resident</i>	Affect	Positive (+)	Controller	Regent
<i>Apakah Bupati selalu begitu perhatian?</i>	Is the Regent always <b>so attentive?</b>	Judgment	Positive (+)	Assistant Resident	Regent
<i>“...Ketika tugas memanggil, saya tetap kuat dan cekatan.”</i>	<i>“...When duty calls, I stay <b>strong and agile.</b>”</i>	Judgment	Positive (+)	Regent	Regent
<i>...Ini tidak mencegahnya untuk membaca ketidaksukaan di wajah Bupati akibat jawaban Verbugge.</i>	<i>...This did not prevent him from reading the <b>dislike</b> on the Regent’s face due to Verbugge’s answer.</i>	Appreciation	Negative (-)	Assistant Resident	Regent’s face expression
<i>Sudah kukatakan bahwa kekayaan Bupati lebih besar dibandingkan para pejabat Eropa.</i>	I’ve already said that the Wealth of the Regent is <b>greater</b> than that of European officials.	Appreciation	Positive (+)	Multatuli (Author)	Regent’s Wealth

**Table 8. Indonesian Officials**

Indonesian Entities	Affect (+)	Affect (-)	Affect Total	Judgment (+)	Judgment (-)	Judgment Total	Appreciation (+)	Appreciation (-)	Appreciation Total	Total Attitudinal
<i>Bupati</i>	2	7	9	27	62	89	3	4	7	210
<i>Kepala Desa</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
<i>Demang</i>	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	0	1	10
<i>Pejabat</i>	5	1	6	3	30	33	4	1	5	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>310</b>

This data shows that the selected chapters of Max Havelaar primarily depict Indonesian officials in a negative light. Judgments of evaluation predominantly fall into the category of negative assessments, with a significant disparity evident between negative Judgments (97 instances) and their positive counterparts (30 instances). Their actions and personality are subject to a thorough examination in light of societal and moral standards. Negative Affect occurs more frequently than positive Affect overall, with 8 of negative and 7 positive expressions, suggesting a disproportionate representation of negative feelings among these officials, whereas the "Pejabat" category exhibits a contrasting pattern, with more positive Affect and Appreciation than negative. The *Bupati* received the most evaluations, with a total of 210 attitudinal expressions, the majority of which were negative Judgments, specifically 62 instances. In comparison, officials such as the *Kepala Desa* and *Demang* receive significantly fewer assessments, with those available for the *Demang* being largely negative evaluations. A total of 310 instances revealing a generally negative Attitude towards Indonesian officials have been documented, primarily due to their negative actions and unflattering character assessments.

The novel employs most negative JUDGMENT to critique Indonesian officials. For example, the *Bupati (Regent)* alone receives 62 negative JUDGMENTS (out of 89 total), highlighting his role in enabling colonial exploitation. This shows that colonialism is often sustained not only by direct colonial dominance but also by partnerships with local leaders who adopt oppressive methods in order to secure their own positions of power.

## CONCLUSION

This study highlights a marked contrast in the depiction of Dutch colonial and Indonesian officials in *Max Havelaar*, with Dutch figures being primarily subjected to negative evaluations, especially regarding their moral shortcomings and oppressive rule, while Indonesian officials are portrayed with greater nuance—at times as victims of colonial domination and at others as complicit actors within the oppressive system. The prevalence of negative JUDGMENTS, notably toward figures such as the *Assisten-Residen* and the *Bupati*, exemplifies Multatuli's sharp criticism of both colonial hypocrisy and local collaboration. By underscoring these layered portrayals, the analysis deepens our understanding of the intricate dynamics of colonialism as represented in literature. For future research, examining the translation strategies used to convey these evaluations across different languages—and their impact on contemporary readers' perceptions of colonial history—would be valuable, as would broadening the investigation to include other works of post-colonial literature in order to further illuminate how colonial power structures and ethical complexities are navigated and represented.

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