

The Translation Analysis of the Main Character's Exclamatory Sentences from Jenny Han's English Novel "We'll Always Have Summer" to Its Indonesian Version By Chefira Inda P

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the translation of exclamatory sentences spoken by the main character, Belly Conklin, in Jenny Han's *We'll Always Have Summer*, from English into Indonesian. Recognizing the pivotal role of exclamations in conveying emotions, cultural values, and pragmatic functions in literary works, this research addresses the gap in understanding how these elements are preserved during translation. Employing a qualitative descriptive methodology, the analysis focuses on eleven exclamatory sentences, examining their emotional expressions based on Darwin's theory (1872) and their cultural and pragmatic meanings through Yule's pragmatics framework (1996). The findings reveal that most exclamations express joy, followed by anger and sadness, with many containing both cultural and pragmatic meanings. The study underscores the importance of contextual and cultural awareness in translation to accurately convey emotional and social nuances, providing valuable insights for translators and scholars in intercultural literary translation.

Keywords: *Literary Translation, Exclamatory Sentences, Emotion, Cultural Meaning, Pragmatic Meaning, Yule, Darwin*

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INTRODUCTION

Exclamatory sentences play an important role in literary works. The sentences play a role in shaping and expressing emotions such as anger and sadness, expressing orders such as "Get out of here now!" and "Leave me alone!", and expressing prohibitions such as "Don't touch that!" and "Never do that again!". Therefore, the role of exclamatory sentences is not only limited to conveying ordinary information, but the most important thing is to convey feelings (Unger, 2019; Lapka, 2022).

Conveying emotions, orders, and prohibitions in exclamatory sentences has an important purpose. The purpose is to know and understand the feelings of the characters in a story and understand the author's intention in writing a story, so that the context and meaning of the story can be understood (Neveux, 2018; Egamnazarova, 2021). Therefore, emotions, orders, and prohibitions in exclamatory sentences are usually delivered with strong, firm, and earnest tones and intonations, so that these purposes can be achieved (Afriani, 2015).

Exclamatory sentences can help to understand the context and meaning of the story. However, understanding the context of the story first can also help to know the meaning of the story so that exclamatory sentences can be interpreted correctly. In interpreting exclamatory sentences, the context of the story must be considered. The cultural and social context must be considered first in order to reveal the expressive meaning of the story, which means direct statements, spontaneous statements, and clear statements (Bahri, 2016; Dnyamin, 2017; Chaibeddra, 2020; Hidayatullah, 2021).

Context and meaning have their own definitions. In general, context serves to support and add clarity to a sentence's meaning (Bahri, 2016). Cultural context means things that relate to the dimensions and assumptions of the culture in which something is happening. Social context means things that relate to society and norms (Rahardi, 2018; Rahardi, 2020). On the other hand, meaning is the message or intention contained in a sentence, and meaning does not depend solely on the words themselves (Sutomo, 2015). This proves that context plays an important role in revealing meaning (Nasucha, 2016). In addition, context and meaning are two things that are interdependent and are closely related to exclamatory sentences.

Due to the role and purpose of exclamatory sentences, which are considered important and influential in literary works, exclamatory sentences have become one of the topics of study that has been studied by many other researchers. Previous studies have examined the translation of expressions of emotion by considering cultural and social context that are strong, emotional, and accurate, using translation strategies, methods, and techniques. The purpose is to understand the feelings of characters and the author in communication (Dunyamin, 2017; Samsi et al., 2021; Ma'shumah et al., 2023; Zulfah & Djohan, 2023). Identifying expressions of emotion by considering the context of the story will help to know what feelings are expressed by the characters in the story. According to Charles Darwin (1872), expressions of emotion in exclamatory sentences are divided into several terms, such as joy, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust (Darwin, 2008; Hess & Thibault, 2009; Darwin, 2016; Ekman, 2016; Lapka, 2022).

Based on Charles Darwin's theory (1872) in his book *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals*, joy expression shows feelings of happiness, pleasure, and satisfaction. This expression is characterized by a smile on the face. Joy expression appears when receiving good news and desired gifts. The purpose is to maintain and strengthen relationships with anyone. Sadness expression shows feelings of sadness, disappointment, and loss. This expression is characterized by a sluggish face and teary eyes. Sadness expression appears when losing something dear and valuable. The purpose is to seek support, sympathy, and attention from others. Anger expression shows feelings of annoyance and readiness to face conflict. This expression is characterized by a tense face, furrowed eyebrows, tightened lips, and a hardened jaw. Anger expression appears when arguing with anyone. The purpose is to defend personal opinions, make threats, and make others feel afraid. Fear expression shows feelings of alertness to threats and dangers. This expression is characterized by a body that is frozen and ready to run away. Fear expression appears when suddenly hearing strange sounds. The purpose is to help detect, recognize, and avoid danger. Disgust expression shows the feeling of rejecting something that is considered dirty and disliked. This expression is characterized by a facial expression that looks like vomiting. Disgust expression appears when avoiding something that is considered toxic. The purpose is to protect the body from things that can cause harm (Darwin, 2008; Hess & Thibault, 2009; Darwin, 2016; Ekman, 2016; Lapka, 2022).

Translation is the process of transferring language and rendering the meaning from one language to another language. A language must be translated correctly from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) because language is a sound symbol used to communicate (Nasucha, 2016). Therefore, exclamatory sentences must be translated correctly because literary works contain cultural components and pragmatic components (Thohiriyah, 2023). Components that are elements that focus on the emergence of meaning from the context obtained based on the situation, the intention of the character and author, and language (Umarova, 2023). As in interpreting exclamatory sentences, in the process of translating exclamatory sentences, context also plays an important role. The context of the source language (SL) must be considered so that the meaning can be revealed and conveyed, then the translation process into the target language (TL) will be successful (Suwardi, 2011).

In translating the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning must be considered. Based on Yule's theory (1996) in his book *Pragmatics and The Study of Language*, cultural meaning is meaning that is associated with a specific language and culture. Cultural meaning is impacted by the cultural context in which the language is used. On the other hand, pragmatic meaning refers to how the context of language use affects how an utterance is

interpreted. Understanding the context of communication, the purpose of the speaker, and the speaker-listener relationship are all necessary for pragmatic meaning (Yule, 1996; Yule, 2022).

There have been many studies on the translation of exclamatory sentences, but previous researchers still face various obstacles in conducting translation studies of exclamatory sentences. The obstacles include difficulties in understanding textual and contextual meanings, so the meaning of the story cannot be fully revealed correctly. Expressions of emotion and intonation are also still difficult to translate from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) because they have to adjust to the cultural and social context of the story. In addition, it is still difficult to find appropriate and accurate word equivalents in the target language (TL) (Alfarisy, 2020; Bobonazarova, 2022; Dwirika, 2023). These obstacles will cause errors in translating exclamatory sentences in literary works. Literary works that are mistranslated will make the literary work less perfect and incomprehensible to the reader. Thus, the interpretation of a sentence will be wrong and have another meaning, and communication will be ineffective (Alfarisy, 2020).

The various obstacles faced by previous researchers make it necessary to continue the study of translation in exclamatory sentences. The study must be done so that the author's ideas can be conveyed in literary works. The expressions of emotion of the characters can also be understood in the target language (TL) and can be explored (Dunyamin, 2017; Ma'shumah et al., 2023).

In overcoming these obstacles, previous researchers have suggested studying using the pragmatic approach. Based on Yule's theory (1996), pragmatics is (1) a field that studies the meaning of speakers; (2) a field that studies meaning based on the context; (3) a field that studies the meaning communicated by speakers; and (4) a field that studies form of expression in a particular conversation. In translating literary works, the pragmatic approach can help evaluate the source language (SL) for the process of translating into the target language (TL). The pragmatic approach can help translators in adjusting, translating, and expressing meaning and message based on the cultural and social context of the exclamatory sentences. The purpose of this approach is for the reader to feel the effect and understand the intention of the character, author, and translator, whether the sentence is a statement, a request, or a joke (Priambada & Senowarsito, 2020; Umarova, 2023).

Difficulties in translating exclamatory sentences are also the background of this study. Although there have been many studies on the translation of exclamatory sentences by other researchers, no previous researchers have examined and analyzed the translation of exclamatory sentences in the novel *We'll Always Have Summer* by Jenny Han, therefore this study must be conducted. This study will analyze the translation of exclamatory sentences in the novel *We'll Always Have Summer* by Jenny Han on the main character named Belly Conklin by paying attention to and considering the cultural and social context in translating the character's feelings and emotions. By using the pragmatic approach based on Yule's theory (1996), the aims of this study are to examine: (1) what are the expressions of emotion contained in the translation of exclamatory sentences based on the context of the story? and (2) how are the cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning explained in the translation of exclamatory sentences? Further understanding of the translation of exclamatory sentences is very important since the definition in two different languages is still debated. Therefore, this study will offer a new perspective on the translation of exclamatory sentences analyzed based on cultural and social context, so that the meaning and message can be conveyed clearly.

This study aims to analyze the translation of exclamatory sentences spoken by the main character, Belly Conklin, in Jenny Han's novel *We'll Always Have Summer*, from English into Indonesian, with particular emphasis on expressions of emotion, cultural meaning, and pragmatic meaning. Recognizing the critical role of exclamatory sentences in conveying emotions and cultural contexts in literary works (Unger, 2019; Yule, 1996), this research addresses the pressing need for accurate translation strategies that preserve emotional intensity and cultural nuances, especially in literary translation where misinterpretation can distort character intentions (Dunyamin, 2017; Nasucha, 2016). The novelty of this study lies in its integrated approach, combining Charles Darwin's theory of universal emotional

expressions (1872) with Yule's pragmatic framework (1996), to provide a comprehensive understanding of how emotional and cultural elements are translated in the context of Indonesian language and culture. Given the limited prior research focusing specifically on the translation of exclamatory sentences within contemporary young adult novels, this study fills a significant gap and offers valuable insights for translators, literary scholars, and practitioners of intercultural communication (Samsi et al., 2021; Thohiriyah, 2023).

METHOD

This research employs a qualitative descriptive methodology to analyze the translation of exclamatory sentences spoken by the main character, Belly Conklin, in Jenny Han's novel *We'll Always Have Summer*. The primary data sources are the original English version and the Indonesian translation of the novel. The instrument used in this study is a comprehensive data collection framework that involves reading, comparing, and documenting exclamatory sentences from both versions, focusing on their emotional expressions, cultural meanings, and pragmatic functions (Sugiono, 2019; Sudariono, 2021). Data collection techniques include textual analysis and comparison to identify relevant exclamatory sentences, followed by a detailed examination based on Charles Darwin's theory (1872) of universal emotional expressions and Yule's pragmatic theory (1996). The data analysis procedure involves coding and categorizing the exclamatory sentences according to expressed emotions, cultural and pragmatic meanings, and translation strategies, emphasizing the context and social-cultural nuances (Emzir, 2018). The population of this study comprises all exclamatory sentences found in the novel, with a sample of eleven sentences that are representative of various emotional states, including joy, anger, and sadness. The steps include initial reading and identification, data triangulation through comparison of source and target texts, followed by interpretative analysis aligned with pragmatic and emotional theories. To strengthen the validity and reliability of the findings, the researcher employs peer review and cross-checking techniques, ensuring that the interpretations are consistent with the contextual and cultural factors underlying the expressions (Sugiono, 2019; Emzir, 2018). This methodological approach allows for an in-depth understanding of how emotions and meanings are conveyed and translated within literary texts, providing insights into the pragmatic and cultural adjustments necessary for accurate translation (Dewi, 2020).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the findings of this study, in the novel *We'll Always Have Summer* by Jenny Han, there are eleven exclamatory sentences said by the main character named Belly Conklin that need to be analyzed. In the exclamatory sentences, there are expressions of emotion, cultural meaning, and pragmatic meaning contained in the translation of sentences. The data findings will be presented in the following table.

Table 1. Expressions of emotion contained in the translation of exclamatory sentences according to Charles Darwin (1872)

No.	Expressions of emotion	Number of Instances	Percentage
1.	Joy	6	54,55%
2.	Anger	4	36,36%
3.	Sadness	1	9,09%
4.	Fear	0	0%
5.	Disgust	0	0%
	Total	11	100%

Table 1 presents the data of the eleven exclamatory sentences that express emotions such as joy, anger, sadness, fear, and disgust based on Charles Darwin's theory (1872). The eleven exclamatory sentences have been categorized according to the terms of expressions of emotion. Table 1 shows that most of the exclamatory sentences said by the main character named Belly Conklin are sentences that express the emotion of joy. There are six exclamatory sentences that express the emotion of joy (54,55%) such as "I promise not to cut my hair short if you promise to give up your beard dream!" which is categorized as a joy expression because

Belly's character depicts a happy expression and wants to maintain and strengthen her relationship with her interlocutor. There are four exclamatory sentences that express the emotion of anger (36,36%) such as "Don't touch me!" which is categorized as an anger expression because Belly's character depicts an expression of annoyance and wants to make the other person feel afraid. There is also one exclamatory sentence that express the emotion of sadness (9,09%) such as "You're not my second choice! You're first!" which is categorized as a sadness expression because Belly's character feels lost and wants to get sympathy from her interlocutor. While exclamatory sentences that expresses the emotion of fear and disgust are not found.

Table 2. Cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning contained in the translation of exclamatory sentences according to Yule (1996)

No.	Type of Meaning	Number of Instances	Percentage
1.	Both cultural and pragmatic meaning	6	54,55%
2.	Pragmatic meaning	5	45,45%
3.	Cultural meaning	0	0%
Total		11	100%

Table 2 presents the data of the eleven exclamatory sentences that contain cultural meaning, pragmatic meaning, or both meanings based on Yule's theory (1996). The eleven exclamatory sentences have also been categorized according to the type of meaning. Table 2 shows that most of the exclamatory sentences said by the main character named Belly Conklin are sentences that contain both meanings, cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning. There are six exclamatory sentences that contain cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning (54,55%). For example, in the sentence "So surprised! I didn't think you even knew it was Valentine's Day!" the cultural meaning in the sentence is that in Western culture, Valentine's Day is always commemorated and celebrated. Not all countries continue the Valentine's Day culture. While the pragmatic meaning focuses on the relationship between the speaker and the listener, Belly's character and her interlocutor. There are also five exclamatory sentences that only contain pragmatic meaning (45,45%). For example, in the sentence "Mom, look who's here!" the pragmatic meaning of the sentence focuses on the speaker's purpose and the speaker-listener relationship, Belly's character and her interlocutor. While exclamatory sentences that only contain cultural meaning are not found.

The challenges commonly encountered when analyzing the translation of exclamatory sentences are that the meanings and ways of expressing the expressions of emotion can be different due to cultural differences between countries. There are also ambiguities in the sentence and the source language (SL). In addition, exclamatory sentences that are only written without intonation and visual expressions cannot be fully understood. However, the translation study of exclamatory sentences can be successfully carried out because in general, expressions of emotion can be understood and identified by all humans. Expressions of emotion can be translated because the sentence express the same basic emotions in various languages, such as joy, sadness, anger, and fear. In addition, the context of the story, such as the cultural context, intonation, and facial expressions that support the writing, can help the research and strengthen the understanding. So, that the exclamatory sentences can be translated correctly. The following are the data that will explain and elaborate on the findings listed in table 1 and table 2.

Discussion

The Expressions of Emotion Contained in the Translation of Exclamatory Sentences According to Charles Darwin (1872)

After classifying the findings in table 1 and table 2, the discussion section will explain further and in detail. Data in table 1 will describe the characteristics, signs, and purposes of the expressions of emotion. The purpose is to find out the reasons for the exclamatory sentences that fall into the five categories of joy, anger, sadness, fear, or disgust expressions using Charles Darwin's theory (1872). Data in table 2 will explain the cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning contained in the exclamatory sentences based on Yule's theory (1996).

Exclamatory Sentences Expressing Joy

Most of the exclamatory sentences said by the main character named Belly Conklin are sentences that express the emotion of joy. There are six sentences that express this expression (54,55%). Joy expression is widely used in stories because the sentences depict expression of pleasure that purpose to strengthen and maintain relationships with people so that all is well. Based on Charles Darwin's theory, expressions of emotion are universal and have a biological basis that is usually shown through facial expressions, body language, and vocalizations such as exclamations (Darwin, 2016). The exclamatory sentences that express the emotion of joy express the joy of Belly's character. The sentences serve to strengthen the emotional connection between her and her interlocutors, such as her family, her friends, or her boyfriend. Moreover, positive expression of emotion shared through smiles and laughter contributes significantly to a relationship. Thus, the exclamatory sentences that express the emotion of joy are a natural expression. The expression reflects the happiness of Belly's character, which plays a role in maintaining and strengthening her relationship with the people around her (Ekman, 1992; Pollak et al., 2022; Walker et al., 2024). The following exclamatory sentences in the novel *We'll Always Have Summer* by Jenny Han are said by the main character named Belly Conklin that express the emotion of joy based on the characteristics, signs, and purposes based on Charles Darwin' theory (1872).

Data no. 1 (Han, 2011, p. 14).

SL: "I promise not to cut my hair short if you promise to give up your beard dream!"

TL: "Aku berjanji tidak akan memotong pendek rambutku kalau kau mau berjanji melepaskan mimpimu memelihara jenggot!"

BT: "I promise not to cut my hair short if you want to promise to give up your beard dream!"

The context of the story in data no. 1 is that at night in Jeremiah's fraternity, Belly's boyfriend, held an end-of-year party, a party before the long summer break. At that moment, Belly was dancing with Jeremiah. They were focused and enjoying the moment together without caring about the crowded surroundings. While joking around, Jeremiah said that Belly was very beautiful with her long hair, and he liked it. He told Belly not to cut her hair, but according to Belly, if she didn't cut her hair, she would look like a witch. Jeremiah teased her again, saying he liked witches like Belly, and he offered her the option of just getting her hair done. Belly agreed not to cut her hair short as long as Jeremiah would forget his desire to have a beard. Jeremiah wanted to keep and grow his beard because his friends were having a contest to see who could grow a beard the longest. Belly doesn't like it because it reminds her of her father.

The context of the story says that Belly is dancing with her boyfriend. Belly is having fun; she looks happy attending the party and enjoying the dance. Belly is not feeling sad, angry, or afraid. In addition, dancing between Belly and her boyfriend can maintain and strengthen their relationship. They talk while smiling and laughing, Belly wants her boyfriend to cancel his desire to have a beard, for personal reasons, she does not want to remember her father. Based on the context of the story and explanation of expression of emotion based on Charles Darwin's theory, it can be concluded that the exclamatory sentence in data table no. 1 is a sentence that expresses the emotion of joy.

The exclamatory sentence in the source language (SL) is preserved, though the target language (TL) adjusts the sentence structure to be more fluid in Indonesian conversation. The meaning remains intact, and the humorous tone is still present, though slightly softened in the target language (TL) due to the shift in phrasing. On the other hand, the back translation (BT) remains more literal.

Data no. 2 (Han, 2011, p. 131).

SL: "Mom, look who's here!"

TL: "Mom, lihat siapa yang datang!"

BT: "Mom, look who's here!"

The context of the story in data no. 2 is that Jeremiah made an announcement that shocked the family, an announcement that he and Belly were getting married. Jeremiah's father and brother and Belly's mother and brother were shocked and didn't expect it to happen so soon. Belly knew that her mother, Laurel, would not approve of the marriage because Belly

and Jeremiah were still very young and in college. As a result, they were temporary enemies because of their differences of opinion. One day, when Belly's situation with her mother had improved enough, Jeremiah came to her house to talk to Laurel. Belly, who was aware of her boyfriend's presence, was very happy that he had come and wanted to explain about their marriage.

The context of the story says that Belly looks smiling and happy because she sees her boyfriend's presence. Joy expression in this sentence helps improve and strengthen the relationship between Belly and her mother and the relationship between her boyfriend and her mother. Based on the context of the story and explanation of expression of emotion based on Charles Darwin's theory, it can be concluded that the exclamatory sentence in data table no. 2 is a sentence that expresses the emotion of joy.

exclamatory sentence tone is preserved in both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). The imperative form "look" in English is directly translated to "lihat" in Indonesian, which sounds natural and maintains the same exclamatory surprise.

Data no. 3 (Han, 2011, p. 204).

SL: "Thank you guys so much for coming!"

TL: "Terima kasih banyak, Teman-teman, karena sudah datang!"

BT: "Thank you so much, friends, for coming!"

The context of the story in data no. 3 is that Belly's best friend, Taylor, organized a party for Belly because she was getting married. Taylor had a party at her house attended by her mom, her aunt, Belly's mom, and their friends. There were lots of decorations and delicious food in Taylor's house. Belly was very happy with Taylor's party, especially since her mom and her friends were there. Belly thanked her friends for taking the time to come to her party before she and Jeremiah got married.

The context of the story says that through the expression of gratitude, joy, and pleasure, Belly is indirectly very grateful and happy because she has a party for herself. A party attended by the people she loves. Belly expresses her feelings with the word "Thank you". Based on the context of the story and explanation of expression of emotion based on Charles Darwin's theory, it can be concluded that the exclamatory sentence in data table no. 2 is a sentence that expresses the emotion of joy.

The gratitude in the source language (SL) is captured in the target language (TL). However, the tone in the target language (TL) is a bit more formal due to the phrase "terima kasih banyak" being more neutral than the emotional "Thank you so much" in the source language (SL). The target language (TL) does not carry the same level of excitement, though the exclamation is still evident.

Data no. 4 (Han, 2011, p. 206).

SL: "We are so on!"

TL: "Kita sudah benar-benar siap sekarang!"

BT: "We are really ready now!"

The context of the story in data no. 4 is that the party organized by Belly's best friend, Taylor, was not just a formality for the bride-to-be. The party has helped Belly to prepare herself for a more serious step. The party was also a bridge in repairing her relationship with her mother. She really felt complete and ready, to the point that she was excited and called her boyfriend to tell him and assure him that they were really ready to get married.

The context of the story proves that Belly shows her enthusiasm and spirit. She looks very happy because she can prepare for her wedding in a good condition. Belly expressed her heart that she was really ready to get married and there was nothing else to worry about. She states with an excited, happiness, and pleasure expression of emotion.

The exclamatory tone in the source language (SL) is somewhat lost in the target language (TL). The phrase "We are so on" carries energy and enthusiasm, which is translated to a more neutral "ready now" in Indonesian. The target language (TL) focuses more on readiness rather than excitement, losing the original energy.

Data no. 5 (Han, 2011, p. 279).

SL: "I can't believe you're here!"

TL: "Aku tidak percaya kau ada di sini!"

BT: "I can't believe you're here!"

The context of the story in data no. 5 is that one day when Belly was sixteen and Conrad, Jeremiah's brother, was eighteen, they were dating. At that time, it was Valentine's Day, Belly was in school and Conrad was in college. Conrad was an unromantic boyfriend and Belly was an undemanding girlfriend. On that day, Belly didn't expect to get flowers or any other surprises from Conrad. However, suddenly at night Conrad sent a message to Belly to get out of her house. Belly was so unexpected by Conrad's presence, she immediately ran to meet him and hugged him.

The context of the story proves that Belly showed an attitude of surprise because she was happy and did not believe in something that was happening. The presence of someone she was waiting for.

Both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) express disbelief in an exclamatory manner, with no significant change in tone or emotional impact. The target language (TL) is a direct and accurate translation.

Data no. 6 (Han, 2011, p. 279).

SL: "So surprised! I didn't think you even knew it was Valentine's Day!"

TL: "Sangat terkejut! Kupikir kau bahkan tak tahu kalau hari ini hari Valentin!"

BT: "So surprised! I thought you didn't even know it was Valentine's Day!"

The context of the story in data no. 6 is that Belly was very surprised and happy with Conrad's sudden presence on Valentine's Day. Conrad came with chocolates for Belly to enjoy together. They spent time together on that day of love. They lay next to each other while enjoying the cold air and the beauty of the moon and stars in the sky.

The context of the story proves that Belly shows a satisfaction attitude and feelings in the sentence "So surprised!" and "I didn't think you even knew it was Valentine's Day!".

The exclamation and surprise are maintained in both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). The target language (TL) uses "Sangat terkejut" (so surprised), which effectively captures the same level of astonishment. The phrase "Kupikir" adds a reflective nuance in Indonesian, which enhances the emotional surprise, making it sound more natural than the literal back translation.

Exclamatory Sentences Expressing Anger

Anger expression is also widely used in stories. There are four sentences that express this expression (36,36%). Anger expression is widely used in stories because the sentences depict expressions of anger and annoyance because the characters are arguing. The purpose is to express the feelings and opinions of the character by making the other person afraid. In the anger expression, the exclamatory sentences are characterized by Belly's character experiencing emotional conflict and triggering an angry expression towards her interlocutor. In addition, this expression is also characterized by a tense face and a firm tone when the sentence is spoken. According to Charles Darwin (1872), facial expressions are the result of evolution that serves to convey emotional states instinctively and strengthen social signals in human interactions. The characteristics that appear are reflex actions as a form of defense and boundary statements in social situations. The purpose is to make the interlocutor feel afraid (Ekman, 1992; Darwin, 2016; Breuer & Kimmel, 2017; Scherer et al., 2019). The following exclamatory sentences in the novel *We'll Always Have Summer* by Jenny Han are said by the main character named Belly Conklin that express the emotion of anger based on the characteristics, signs, and purposes based on Charles Darwin's theory (1872).

Data no. 7 (Han, 2011, p. 17).

SL: "Don't touch me!"

TL: "Jangan sentuh aku!"

BT: "Don't touch me!"

The context of the story in data no. 7 is that at the end-of-year party before summer break, at Jeremiah's fraternity, Belly and Jeremiah got into a fight. The fight started when a beer belonging to Tom, Jeremiah's friend, soaked Belly's dress. Belly went to the bathroom to clean her dress, but something unexpected happened. She overhears the chatter of the other

women; they are Lacie and her friends. She heard that Jeremiah had been cheating with Lacie. Belly who heard that, immediately turned angry. She then looked for Jeremiah to talk to in order to find out what really happened. Jeremiah was really cheating with Lacie during his vacation and when he and Belly were breaking up. Belly who heard it was so angry that she didn't want to be touched by Jeremiah.

The context of the story says that Belly is very upset or annoyance and is facing conflict with her boyfriend. Belly and her boyfriend are seen arguing because she believes in her words and vice versa. Belly's attitude in the sentence also makes her boyfriend, as the interlocutor, feel scared because she says it with tight lips.

The exclamation remains strong and direct in both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). The target language (TL) uses the imperative form "Jangan sentuh aku" in a way that captures the same intensity as the source language (SL).

Data no. 8 (Han, 2011, p. 18).

SL: "You knew we weren't really broken up! You knew it wasn't real!"

TL: "Kau tahu kita tidak benar-benar putus! Kau tahu itu bukan putus sungguhan!"

BT: "You knew we weren't really broken up! You knew it wasn't real!"

The context of the story in data no. 8 is that Belly found out that her boyfriend, Jeremiah, had hurt her by cheating with another woman, Lacie. Jeremiah confessed and said that he did it when he broke up with Belly. In contrast to Belly, for her at that time they did not really break up, just a short break. Belly cried for a whole week, while Jeremiah was busy on vacation and with Lacie.

The exclamatory sentences in data no. 7 and 8 are still connected. In the sentence in data no. 8, based on the context, Belly is still facing conflict, arguing with her boyfriend. In the sentence, Belly's annoyance is increasing and her boyfriend's fear is also increasing.

The exclamatory nature is preserved in both the source language (SL) and target language (TL), with no significant difference in tone or intensity. The target language (TL) directly mirrors the source language (SL), maintaining the same emotional weight.

Data no. 9 (Han, 2011, p. 18).

SL: "If I knew it, you should have known it!"

TL: "Kalau aku tahu, seharusnya kau juga tahu!"

BT: "If I knew, you should have known too!"

The context of the story in data no. 9 is that Belly felt unacceptable, she felt she and Jeremiah were taking a break from being together first. While Jeremiah thought they had broken up. Belly strongly believes that Jeremiah is a good man and loves her very much. Belly also believed that she and Jeremiah would reunite. Jeremiah confessed that Lacie kept following him wherever he went, and the unwanted thing just happened.

The exclamatory sentences in data no. 7, 8, and 9 continue to connect. In the sentence in data no. 9, based on the context, Belly is still facing the same conflict and is still continuing the debate with her boyfriend. The conflict in data no. 7, 8, and 9 is a conflict where Belly's boyfriend was caught cheating on her. This conflict is what makes Belly's annoyance continue to increase, and her boyfriend's fear is also increasing.

The target language (TL) captures the frustration but is a bit more neutral in tone compared to the source language (SL). The original emphasis on "knew" is softened in the target language (TL), though the exclamatory nature still comes through.

Data no. 10 (Han, 2011, p. 242).

SL: "Stop saying my name!"

TL: "Berhenti menyebut namaku!"

BT: "Stop saying my name!"

The context of the story in data no. 10 is that Conrad is Jeremiah's brother and Belly's ex-boyfriend. At the time when Conrad found out that Belly and Jeremiah were getting married, he was shocked and couldn't accept it. He still loved and cared for Belly very much. On that night, he finally let out all his heart by saying that he still wanted Belly. The next day, he and Belly argued and discussed the last night. Unfortunately, Belly had no hope for Conrad, she had also had enough and no longer wanted to deal with him. According to

Belly, Conrad had hurt her when they were still dating. Belly was fed up and asked Conrad to stay away from her and stop saying her name.

The context of the story says that Belly is very upset and angry because her ex said that he still loves her. The conflict faced by Belly in this sentence is arguably heavy. She is going to marry her boyfriend, who is the brother of her ex. Belly ends the situation by making her ex afraid by giving orders to stay away and stop calling her name.

The exclamatory tone is maintained in both versions. The target language (TL) uses a straightforward command that reflects the source language (SL)'s intensity without any noticeable change in tone.

Exclamatory sentences expressing sadness

There is also one sadness expression used in stories (9,09%). Sadness expression is used in stories because the sentence depicts expressions of sadness and loss because the character is afraid of losing a loved one. The purpose is to seek sympathy from the interlocutor so as not to leave. Based on Charles Darwin's theory (1872), the sadness expression is characterized by teary eyes and facial changes that become sad. Charles Darwin explained that these characteristics are a real expression of suffering and a form of social communication that aims to evoke sympathy or attention from others. In this case, the sadness expression from Belly's character is a form of emotional communication that not only reflects her psychological state. This expression is also a way to influence the emotional response of her interlocutors to care more and not abandon her (Ekman, 1992; Darwin, 2016; Seibt et al., 2015). The following exclamatory sentences in the novel *We'll Always Have Summer* by Jenny Han are said by the main character named Belly Conklin that express the emotion of sadness based on the characteristics, signs, and purposes based on Charles Darwin's theory (1872).

Data no. 11 (Han, 2011, p. 283).

SL: "You're not my second choice! You're first!"

TL: "Kau bukanlah pilihan kedua bagiku! Kaulah yang pertama!"

BT: "You're not my second choice! You're the first!"

The context of the story in data no. 11 is that Jeremiah found out that Conrad was still in love with Belly and had confessed his feelings. He was so angry and unaccepting, this made him leave and disappear, even though he was about to get married. Afterwards, Jeremiah finally returned after being sought after by Conrad and Steven, Belly's brother. Before the marriage, he and Belly talked. Belly, who knew the presence of her boyfriend, felt relieved. However, Jeremiah was hesitant to get married. He feels he doesn't have Belly completely, for him there will always be Conrad in her heart. Belly denied Jeremiah's words, she was completely finished with Conrad. Currently, there was only Jeremiah in her heart. Belly continues to convince Jeremiah, she is very afraid of losing him.

The context of the story proves that Belly is very sad and feels that she is losing the person she loves, her boyfriend. Belly said the sentence with teary eyes. She hopes she can get more sympathy and attention from her boyfriend so that he doesn't leave her again and still wants to carry out their marriage.

The exclamation is preserved in both versions. The target language (TL) emphasizes the speaker's emotional investment by using "Kaulah yang pertama," which sounds more intimate and emotionally charged compared to the source language (SL). The target language (TL) adds emotional weight that is somewhat absent in the back translation (BT).

Cultural Meaning and Pragmatic Meaning Contained in the Translation of Exclamatory Sentences According to Yule (1996)

Based on the analysis of eleven exclamatory sentences containing expressions of joy, anger, and sadness, it is found that the meanings contained in the sentences can be categorized into three types. The meanings are cultural meaning only, pragmatic meaning only, and combined meanings between cultural and pragmatic.

In the eleven exclamatory sentences analyzed, many sentences show both cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning simultaneously (54,55%). This shows that in many cases, the expressions of emotion in exclamatory sentences not only have a specific communicative intent or function (pragmatics) but also contain underlying cultural values. In contrast, there

are five sentences that only reflect pragmatic meaning without any apparent cultural content in the exclamatory sentences (45,45%). The sentences have the purpose of directly conveying feelings, such as anger or surprise, without containing any identifiable distinctive cultural elements. There are no exclamatory sentences that only contain cultural meaning without any pragmatic meaning (0%). This reinforces the view that exclamatory sentences are basically always context-bound, and their meaning is highly dependent on the communication situation, the role of the speaker, and the relationship between the speaker and the listener (Yule, 1996; Yule, 2022). The following exclamatory sentences contain both cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning, and sentences that only contain pragmatic meaning.

Both Cultural Meaning and Pragmatic Meaning in the Translation of Exclamatory Sentences

Based on Yule's theory (1996) in the book *Pragmatics and the Study of Language*, cultural meaning is the meaning associated with a particular language and culture. Besides that, it is also influenced by the cultural context in which the language is used. While pragmatic meaning is the meaning that refers to the context of communication, the purpose of the speaker, and the relationship between the speaker and the listener (Yule, 1996; Yule, 2022). The following data shows the existence of cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning in the exclamatory sentences.

Data no. 1 (Han, 2011, p. 14)

SL: "I promise not to cut my hair short if you promise to give up your beard dream!"

TL: "Aku berjanji tidak akan memotong pendek rambutku kalau kau mau berjanji melepaskan mimpimu memelihara jenggot!"

In the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning indicates cultural values related to physical appearance, hair and beard, which can have different meanings in certain cultural contexts. For example, the importance of long hair as a symbol of identity or lifestyle. Pragmatic meaning in the sentence shows as a promise and negotiation. Conveys commitment in an interpersonal context.

Data no. 2 (Han, 2011, p. 204).

SL: "Thank you guys so much for coming!"

TL: "Terima kasih banyak, Teman-teman, karena sudah datang!"

In the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning reflects cultural norms that prioritize politeness and respect for the presence of others in an event. Pragmatic meaning in the sentence shows a statement of gratitude.

Data no. 3 (Han, 2011, p. 206).

SL: "We are so on!"

TL: "Kita sudah benar-benar siap sekarang!"

In the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning shows slang and informal language that reflects the culture of casual communication, especially in young cultures or in Western cultures. Pragmatic meaning in the sentence shows the expressions of approval and enthusiasm for a plan or invitation.

Data no. 4 (Han, 2011, p. 279).

SL: "I can't believe you're here!"

TL: "Aku tidak percaya kau ada di sini!"

In the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning describes cultural values that appreciate presence and togetherness in a meeting. The pragmatic meaning in the sentence is shown in the expressions of surprise and excitement that function as a form of direct emotional communication.

Data no. 5 (Han, 2011, p. 279).

SL: "So surprised! I didn't think you even knew it was Valentine's Day!"

TL: "Sangat terkejut! Kupikir kau bahkan tak tahu kalau hari ini hari Valentin!"

In the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning is shown in the contained cultural reference of Valentine's Day, a day of love commonly commemorated in Western culture. The pragmatic meaning in the sentence is shown in the expressions of shock and amazement that form an emotional bond between the speaker and the listener.

Data no. 6 (Han, 2011, p. 17).

SL: "Don't touch me!"

TL: "Jangan sentuh aku!"

In the exclamatory sentences, cultural meaning reflects cultural norms about the boundaries of personal space and body rights in social interactions. Pragmatic meaning in the sentence is shown in the command and prohibition expressions that emphasize personal boundaries.

Pragmatic Meaning in the Translation of Exclamatory Sentences

After analyzing the exclamatory sentences that contain both cultural meaning and pragmatic meaning, the following data are exclamatory sentences that only contain pragmatic meaning.

Data no. 7 (Han, 2011, p. 131).

SL: "Mom, look who's here!"

TL: "Mom, lihat siapa yang datang!"

In the exclamatory sentences, pragmatic meaning is shown as an exclamation to attract attention and show excitement for someone's arrival.

Data no. 8 (Han, 2011, p. 18).

SL: "You knew we weren't really broken up! You knew it wasn't real!"

TL: "Kau tahu kita tidak benar-benar putus! Kau tahu itu bukan putus sungguhan!"

In the exclamatory sentences, pragmatic meaning is shown by expressing anger and protest against wrong perceptions.

Data no. 9 (Han, 2011, p. 18).

SL: "If I knew it, you should have known it!"

TL: "Kalau aku tahu, seharusnya kau juga tahu!"

In the exclamatory sentences, pragmatic meaning is shown by the statement of the demand for mutual understanding in the relationship.

Data no. 10 (Han, 2011, p. 242).

SL: "Stop saying my name!"

TL: "Berhenti menyebut namaku!"

In the exclamatory sentences, pragmatic meaning is shown by an order that aims to stop an unwanted action.

Data no. 11 (Han, 2011, p. 283).

SL: "You're not my second choice! You're first!"

TL: "Kau bukanlah pilihan kedua bagiku! Kaulah yang pertama!"

In the exclamatory sentences, pragmatic meaning is shown by statements that are reinforcement and defense of one's position.

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that most exclamatory sentences spoken by the main character, Belly Conklin, in Jenny Han's *We'll Always Have Summer* express emotions primarily of joy (54.55%), followed by anger (36.36%) and sadness (9.09%). The analysis reveals that these expressions are often associated with both cultural and pragmatic meanings (54.55%), emphasizing their contextual and cultural dependence. The findings highlight the importance of understanding emotional, cultural, and pragmatic contexts to achieve accurate translation, as cultural differences can influence the expression and perception of emotions across languages. Nonetheless, the study has limitations, including a small sample size of eleven sentences, which may not fully capture the diversity of exclamatory expressions in the novel. Future research could expand the dataset to include more sentences and explore other emotional states such as fear and disgust, which were absent in this analysis. Additionally, further studies might investigate the translation of exclamatory sentences in different genres or media to provide a broader understanding of pragmatic and cultural considerations in translation practice.

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