

A Pragmatic Study of the Expressions Related to the Character of the Magistrate as a Prisoner in Coetzee's "Waiting for the Barbarians"

Res. Haneen Ali Jumaa

Asst. Prof. Dr. Amin Ukaal Ghailan

Department of English / College of Education for Human Sciences/ University of Basra

Abstract:

This research focuses on the study of the role of the Magistrate as a Prisoner in Coetzee's "Waiting for the Barbarians". The expressions analysed are 61 in total, the euphemistic expressions are 19, whereas the dysphemistic expressions are 42. These expressions are analyzed according to the attitudinal system of the Appraisal theory. The total findings of the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions show that the negative attitude occurs more than the positive one. The number of affects is 11, the judgements is 29, and appreciations is 21. Furthermore, the findings show that the values of judgement are the dominant ones.

Keywords: Euphemism, Dysphemism, Attitude System, Affect, Judgement, Appreciation, The Magistrate as a Prisoner.

دراسة تداولية للتعبير المتعلقة بدور القاضي كسجين في رواية ج.م.
كوتزي "في انتظار البرابرة"

الباحثة حنين علي جمعة

الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور امين عكال غيلان

قسم اللغة الانكليزية / كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية / جامعة البصرة

المخلص:-

يركز البحث على الجزء الثالث من رواية ج.م. كوتزي "في انتظار البرابرة" بعنوان القاضي كسجين. تم تحليل التعبير في هذا الجزء وهي ٦١ في المجلد، حيث ان التعبير المملطفة عددها ١٩ بينما التعبير المهينة ٤٢. تم تحليل هذه التعبير وفقاً لنظام المواقف لنظرية التقييم. تظهر النتائج الإجمالية لتحليل التعبير المملطفة والمهينة في الجزء الثالث أن الموقف السلبي يحدث أكثر من الموقف الإيجابي. عدد المؤثرات هو ١١ بينما الأحكام هو ٢٩، والتقديرات هي ٢١. علاوة على ذلك، تظهر النتائج أن قيم الحكم هي السائدة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المملطفة، المهينة، نظام الموقف، التأثير، الحكم، التقدير، القاضي كسجين

1.Introduction

Coetzee's "Waiting for the Barbarians" is divided into four parts depending on the development of the Magistrate's character throughout the novel. The third part of the novel begins with the Magistrate's arrival from the journey of tacking back the barbarian girl to her people until the confession of the official Mandel that the Magistrate is not a prisoner (Coetzee,1999, pp.53-87).

2. Euphemism & Dysphemism: An Overview

Shi and Sheng assert that there is no overwhelming approval about the euphemism definition (2011, p.1175). Likewise, Diebold (1961, p.289) points out that "euphemism is a concept which does not lend itself well to rigorous definition".

Euphemism is a universal trend of language which is profoundly interwoven with almost every known culture. One argues that everyone is genetically programmed for talking about taboo subjects (Willians,1975, p.198). Rawson suggests that euphemism is a strong instrument which "[is] embedded so deeply in our language that few of us, even those who pride themselves on being plainspoken, ever get through a day without using [it]" (1981, p.1). The use of euphemism is not recent. Euphemism emerges from the Greek vocabulary 'en' that denotes 'well' and 'pheme' that denotes 'speak'(Parsons,2008, p.105)

Furthermore, Abrantes (2005, p.93) sees euphemism as a pragmatic strategy that reveals a unique attitude towards taboo subjects. Euphemism is, in her opinion, "a face-saving mechanism which supports cooperation in discourse and reflects the semantic collaboration between the parties involved".

Dysphemism is defined as "a derogatory or unpleasant term used instead of a pleasant or neutral one" (Oxford Online Dictionary 2017). Putranti et al. (2017, p.710) support this viewpoint as dysphemism employs blunt words or even

taboo expressions. The speaker aims to transfer notions, desires, and concepts through rough language. Dysphemism has both direct and negative properties. As the language changes, the choice of language is influenced by several factors, including the talk situation, time, place, speaker, hearer, and topic of the conversation (Rababah, 2014, p.229).

Moreover, culture accepts that there are times when an individual chooses to use derogatory language. In addition, a specialist notes that dysphemism is the phenomenon of emphasizing the most repulsive aspects of the taboo in order to offend the audience or the concept itself (Fernández, 2008, p.96).

3.The Methodology of the Study

The Appraisal Theory is a psychological one that conveys that feelings are elicited through our appraisals (evaluations) of many situations that cause specific responses in different individuals (Schonpfulg, 1992 as cited in khudher, 2017, p.7). There are three sub-systems of Appraisal theory: **Attitude**, **Graduation**, and **Engagement** (Martin, 2003, p.35).

3.1 Attitude

The judgements can be more or less intensive, and the attitude can be the writer's or the speaker's, or it could be referred to someone else. There are three main types of attitude: expression of feelings, character judgement and valuation of things. The resources from which feelings are exposed are called "affects". Judging character is accomplished via "judgement" and recourses through which things are valued, called "appreciation" (Martin & Rose, 2007, pp.26-28).

3.2 Graduation

Martin and Rose (2007, p.42) state that one distinctive characteristic of attitudes is that they can be graded. Martin and Rose observe that *force* and *focus* are the divisions of *graduation*. Force makes the evaluations graded according to intensity (intensification) or quantity (quantification) (Read and Carroll, 2012, p.429). Focus is the second sub-system of *graduation*,

which is used for scaling attitudes as it can be sharpened or softened the categorical limits of experiential phenomena, that is, of non-attitudinal meanings (Martin & Rose, 2007, p.46).

3.3 Engagement

Engagement refers to "those meanings which in various ways construe for the text a heteroglossic backdrop of prior utterances, alternative viewpoints and anticipated responses" (Martin & White, 2005, p.97). Read and Carroll (2012) state that the utterances are either monoglossic or heteroglossic. Since it contains bare assertions, monoglossic text does not permit viewpoints other than the author's, while heteroglossic text allows two or three opinions and their relationships to be mentioned (p.426).

4. Data Analysis

In this section, the researcher is going to analyse the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions for the character of the Magistrate as a "prisoner" in the novel "Waiting for the Barbarians" according to the three sub-systems of attitude.

4.1 Attitude Analysis of Euphemistic Expressions in the Role of the Magistrate as a Prisoner

4.1.1 Analysis of Affect

1. I try to recall our few **intimacies but confuse them** with memories of all the other warm flesh in which I have sheathed myself in the course of a lifetime.

The above utterance is considered as an explicit expression of displeasure. 'Intimacies..,confuse' is included within the category of "Inclination", which is expressed negatively. The Magistrate cannot remember the barbarian girl far from the image of oiling and massaging the surface of her body. Figuratively, the Magistrate describes his inability to penetrate the surface of the body of the girl into something deeper and more meaningful.

2. I referred to the Empire and he **rose**, ready to **strike** me.

The utterance above is considered an explicit negative expression of anger. 'Rose' and 'strike' fall within the category of "Satisfaction" that belongs to behavioural surge. Every word of the Magistrate long speech in the town square is a source of indignation for Colonel Joll. Once the Magistrate talks badly about the Empire, Joll becomes furious. It is the first time that Joll rattles and explicitly humiliate the Magistrate.

3. I am **notinterested** in these sticks." He waves a hand at the slips scattered on the desk. "They are very likely gambling-sticks. I know that other tribes on the border gamble with sticks.

Colonel Joll expresses his carelessness of these sticks, which proves that he forces his captives to say what he wants them to say. The utterance above is considered an explicit expression of carelessness. 'Not interested' is included within the category of "Inclination". This negative expression is realized as an emotional state.

4. My heart **grows sick**.

The utterance above is an explicit expression of sadness which is expressed negatively. 'Grow sick' is included within the category of "Happiness". The Magistrate's heart 'grow sick' at the show of punishment and the unfolding violence. The way the barbarians are tied together is yet another example of barbaric torture, which at once reveals how Joll's forces have dehumanized the barbarians in their eyes and how cruel and monstrous the men of the army can be under their mask of civility

5. When the **mood** takes him, he comes and gives me a **lesson in humanity**.

The above utterance is considered an implicit expression of anger included within the category of "Inclination". The expression is expressed negatively and belongs to behavioural surge. Indirectly, the Magistrate describes his torture at the hands of Mandel. Still, the monstrous nature of torture reveals the inhumanity and cruelty of the allegedly civil people who perform it, for instance, the official Mandel.

4.1.2 Analysis of Judgement

1. The woman in question had been **patronized** by the common soldiers and figured in numerous **obscene** stories.

The above utterance is an implicit expression of social esteem judgement that is expressed negatively. 'Patronized' is included within the category of "Tenacity". The official Mandel accuses the Magistrate of forming a relationship

with a street woman (the barbarian girl) who negatively affects his official duties and the prestige of the Empire because she sleeps with the soldiers.

2. They will use **the law against** me as far as it serves them, then they will turn to other **methods**.

The Magistrate tries to describe the deceptive nature of the Empire, which uses the rules to serve their needs. In other words, when the Magistrate is put in prison and tortured by the officials of the Empire, he understands that any appeals to the rules of law would be useless. The utterance mentioned above is an implicit expression of social sanction judgment included within the category of "Veracity".

3. **Vain, hungry** for Praise.

The above utterance is considered as an explicit expression of social esteem judgement. 'Vain' and 'hungry' are included within the category of "Tenacity". The Magistrate's ethical vision tries to depict that the official Mandel is as corrupted as Colonel Joll. Similarly, Pugliese (2001,p.62) assures that "The ethical vision of the 'vain, hungry for praise' and cowardly Mandel is as distorted as Joll's; although he does not wear dark glasses like him".

4. **Devourer** of women, **unsatisfied, unsatisfying**. Who has been told that one can reach the top only by climbing a **pyramid of bodies**? Who dreams that one of these days he will put **his foot on my throat and press**?

The Magistrate continues his description of Mandel's character, which refers all to the officers of the Empire. Kosecki (2013, p.161) states that "The metaphor becomes literal when the inhabitants find that

the fort is built on old graves, perhaps poisoning their water". The utterance above is considered an explicit negative expression of social sanction judgment included within the category of "Propriety".

4.1.3 Analysis of Appreciation

1. Warrant Officer in the Third Bureau: what does that mean? At a guess five years of **kicking** and **beating** people.

The above utterance is an explicit negative expression of appreciation that falls within "Valuation". The Magistrate describes the unreliability of the Empire's officers. Those officers come to the frontier to investigate the barbarians' threat which the Magistrate believes exists only on papers. The unreliability of these officers is assured when Joll's investigation practice leads to the death of an innocent man.

2. Time for the **black** flower of civilization to bloom.

The Magistrate predicts that the worse days are yet to come. The Magistrate thinks that the Empire will destroy, kill, steal, and even rape in the name of civilization. The above utterance is an explicit expression of appreciation that is expressed negatively. The metaphor above falls within the category of "Reaction: Quality".

3. They are **lured** by the smell of the bucket in the corner.

The above utterance is a negative expression of appreciation that is expressed implicitly. 'Lured' is included within the category of "Reaction: Impact". At the surface of the above utterance, the Magistrate describes his condition in prison. Deeply, the Magistrate resembles the people who have authority in the Empire and sentence the barbarians to death as a pesky cockroach that come out in the darkness.

4. I **hesitate** for days feeling **stiff** and **bloated** before I can bring myself to squat over the pail, the tearing of tissues that accompany these evacuations.

The Magistrate continues to experience bestial and inhuman acts at the hands of the warders. Here, the Magistrate narrates his physical suffering. The utterance above is an explicit expression of appreciation

that is expressed negatively. The utterance is included within the category of "Reaction: Impact".

5. There is silence then more **intimate sounds**.

The utterance mentioned above is a positive expression of appreciation that is expressed explicitly. 'Intimate sounds' is included within the category of "Reaction: Impact". This ludicrous situation to hide under a bed in which two people make love only to avoid being found by Mandel's men underlines the messy nature of the Magistrate's life after being arrested. The novel sticks with putting the Magistrate into less and less appropriate situations or representative of civility.

4.2. Attitude Analysis of Dysphemistic Expressions in the Role of the Magistrate as a Prisoner.

4.2.1 Analysis of Affect

1. I am now no more than a **pile of blood, bone and meat that is unhappy**.

The above utterance is an explicit expression of misery that is realized as an emotional state. It is included within the category of "Happiness", which is expressed negatively. At this point, the Magistrate begins to describe what happens to oppressed people when they are tortured. He is reduced to 'a pile of blood, bone and meat that is unhappy'. At the prison, he even goes into great detail on how he felt after and through the torture. Its sole purpose is to make the reader sympathize with the 'others'.

2. Groaning I inch my way out and squat over the chamber pot. Again, the pain, the tearing. I dab myself with a filched white handkerchief, which comes away bloody.

Because of the food system he is exposed to, he suffers from painful bodily needs. He feels the shame of bodily embarrassment and the risk of losing his life in this way. This disgrace of being an oppressed prisoner governed his waking consciousness. The more time he spends in his lonely imprisonment, the more

disgraced he is and the less certain he is of his reason in opposing the Empire's policies. The utterance above is considered as an explicit expression of distress that is expressed negatively. It is included within the category of "Happiness" that belongs to a behavioural surge.

3. I point a finger at him. /"You!" /I shout. Let it all be said. Let him be the one on whom the anger breaks. "You are **depraving** these people!"

4. If he comes near me I will **hit him with all the strength** in my body. I will not disappear into the earth without leaving my mark on them.

The above utterances are negative explicit expressions of resentment that are realized as behavioural surge. They are included within the category of "Satisfaction". Here, the Magistrate's gradual mental development towards the possibility of becoming a kind of martyr comes to its peak. In the middle of being beaten by Joll, the Magistrate finds his body to be of political importance again. It can be 'killed in the name of justice', and this may very well be his last resort in a war against Joll's government because he has no other resources, and the settlement's alliance with the barbarians is forever disrupted by the military raids. To defend his beliefs and engrave them in history as evidence of opposition to Joll's government, the Magistrate can utterly lay his body on the line to endure suffering paralleling, which Joll hands out to the barbarians.

4.2.2 Analysis of Judgement

1. "We are at peace here," I say, "we have no enemies." There is silence.

"Unless I make a mistake," I say. Unless we are the **enemy**.

The above utterance is considered as an explicit expression of social sanction judgement that is expressed negatively. It is included within the category of "Propriety". After living under torture and incarceration, the Magistrate becomes critically conscious of the brutal quality of the Empire's categories. He discovers

that the madness of the Empire concerning the barbarians is a type of psychiatric disorder. By violently mythologizing and falsifying the difference between barbarity and civilization, between the self and the other, the Empire attempts to build its legitimacy and to control others.

Thus, the Magistrate concludes the Empire itself is barbarous instead of the native people of the frontier.

2. I guzzle my food like a **dog**. A **bestial** life is turning me into a **beast**.

4. I daily become more like a **beast** or a **simple machine**.

6. I pace my room, my stomach rumbling like a **hungry cow's**.

8. Scuttling from hole to hole like a **mouse** I forfeit even the appearance of innocence

Ultimately, the Magistrate admits that being subject to deterioration makes him 'daily become more like a beast', more worried about his physical and social needs than defending the justice for the barbarians. He defines himself in critical expressions as utterances mentioned above. Because of how he is treated, he becomes animalistic and is considered on the same level as the barbarians whom Joll (and the rest of the Empire) treat with no respect.

Although the Magistrate wants to understand the other and decode the barbarian girl, he cannot do that till he becomes in the same position as they are. His empathy brings about in his differences from the self of the Empire and consequent position of the Other, dehumanized as much as any barbarian.

Nevertheless, ironically, this dehumanization makes him more civilized than the apparently "civilized" Empire. The utterances above are considered as negative expressions of social esteem judgement which are expressed explicitly. They fall within the category of "Normality".

3. And clawed at them like a **wild animal** until he was clubbed down.

The utterance above is an explicit expression of social esteem judgement that is expressed negatively. 'Wild animal' is included within the category of "Normality". The Magistrate describes what the pain did with those who are tortured under the authority of Colonel Joll.

5. How can I regard myself as a victim of persecution when my **sufferings** are so petty.

The Magistrate's idea of comparing his imprisonment to the captured barbarians as time progresses becomes meaningless. The total absence of

rights in prison continues to impact him, as he finds it shocking significantly. He asks if he also has the right to say that he is being tortured, as mentioned above. To conclude, the Magistrate realizes that even his suffering is pitiless. The above utterances are an implicit expression of social esteem judgement that is expressed negatively. 'Wild animal' is included within the category of "Capacity".

7. Their way is to **creep up behind you and stick a knife in your back.**

The utterance above is an implicit expression of social esteem judgement that is expressed negatively. It is included within the category of "Tenacity". This attitude is known by the conversation of the Magistrate with a sentry. The sentry shows that the barbarians are unreliable, and they can attack the frontier at any time, as illustrated in the utterance mentioned above.

9. You are only **a common soldier**

The Magistrate speaks confidently as if he has superiority over the warder. This confidence comes out of the Magistrate's decision not to be afraid anymore and he should rebel against the corrupted Empire, as if he says he does not need to be afraid. They have to be afraid of him instead since his death will bring them shame. Furthermore, they have to bear the guilt of it. In contrast, the Magistrate has nothing to lose anymore. The utterance above is considered as an implicit expression of social esteem judgement which is expressed negatively. 'Common' is included within the category of "Capacity".

10. A simple loop of wire runs through the **flesh** of each man's hands and through holes pierced in his cheeks. "It makes them **meek as lambs,**

11. their hands clasped to their faces like **monkeys' paw.**

The above utterances are negative explicit expressions of social esteem judgments included within the category of "Normality". The above utterances are one of Colonel Joll's methods to animalize those prisoners. The barbarian prisoners are dealt with as if they are simply mechanical objects or speechless creatures. The comparison of the

prisoners to lambs and monkeys is an obvious act of dehumanization. These acts lead the public to recognize the barbarians as 'the other'.

4.2.3 Analysis of Appreciation

1. You have been **treasonously** consorting with the enemy.

The above utterance is an explicit expression of appreciation that is expressed negatively. 'Treasonously' is included within the category of "Reaction: Quality". After a hard journey of returning back the barbarian girl to her people, the Magistrate is charged by officer Mandel to ally with the enemy. Then he is put in jail. The Magistrate's break with the Empire initiates a crucial turning point in the story and the life of the Magistrate himself because this is a reaction against the modernity that the Empire represents. The Magistrate begins to ask questions about the values and the legitimacy of the Empire.

2. Have I not simply been provoked into a reaction by the sight of one of the **new barbarians usurping my desk** and pawing my papers?

The utterance above is a negative expression of appreciation that is expressed explicitly. 'The new barbarians' is included within the category of "Reaction: Impact". When the Magistrate returns, he finds his office taken up by the Empire's officials whom he calls 'The new barbarians'. This is a clear indication that the Magistrate accuses the Empire and their officials of savagery. As a result, he embarks on a new process of self-questioning: physical torturing of the 'other.' He wonders not only what happens to the tortured prisoners but also why people continue to see these scenes of torture without mercy.

3. The careful reorganization of my office from clutter and dustiness to this vacuous neatness, the slow **swagger** which he uses to cross the room, the measured **insolence** with which he examines me, are all meant to say something.

The utterance above is considered as an explicit expression of appreciation that is expressed negatively. 'Swagger' and 'insolence' fall within the category of "Reaction: Impact". After a few days in jail, the Magistrate is summoned to the Colonel's office (the former Magistrate).

The office is cleaned and completely reorganized by the Colonel to prove his strength over the Magistrate and even more explicitly show that he is in charge now. However, this power show does not serve its intent. In opposite, it looks rather ludicrous to the Magistrate.

4. Behind him comes another trooper trailing a rope; and at the end of the rope, **tied neck to neck**, comes a file of men, barbarians, **stark naked**, holding their hands up to their faces in an odd way as though one and all are suffering from toothache

5. The Colonel steps forward. Stooping over each prisoner in turn he rubs a handful of dust into his naked back and writes a word with a stick of charcoal. I read the words upside down: **/ENEMY... ENEMY... ENEMY...**

The above utterances are considered explicit expressions of appreciation that are expressed negatively. They are included within the category of "Reaction: Impact". The feeling that the expeditionary force's arrival is a show to the numbed and brainwashed minds of the townspeople amplifies as the celebration edges on mass hysteria. The soldiers giving their sticks to the audience underlines that the anti-barbarian campaign is not seen as severely an official procedure but rather a mob's madness in which the townspeople are encouraged to take part in perpetrating torment and vehemence. A little girl is invited to participate, representing how omnipresent and affected the anti-barbarian ideology has become, that even children are expected to follow it.

6. I point a finger at him. /"You!" /I shout. Let it all be said. Let him be the one on whom the anger breaks. "You are **depraving** these people!"

7. That **spectacles of cruelty** corrupt the hearts of the innocent?

The utterances mentioned above are negative expressions of appreciations that are expressed explicitly. They fall within the category of "Reaction: Impact". Finally, the Magistrate decides to interfere and verbally attacks Colonel Joll to the objection of his torturing practices that hurt the captives, corrupt the audience's hearts, and even encourage them for such deeds.

8. The Colonel speaks. "You have no idea how **tiresome** your behaviour is.

9. You have utterly **disgraced yourself**.

10. Do you believe that is how your fellow-citizens see you after the **ridiculous spectacle** you created on the square the other day?

The above utterances are considered as negative expressions of appreciations which are expressed explicitly. They are included within the category of "Reaction: Impact". Colonel Joll continues his campaign to humiliate the Magistrate verbally and lessening him. He tries to make the Magistrate understand that he is not a threat to him and the Empire.

11. When I slacken he **slaps me** on the **buttocks** with his cane and I trot faster.

The above utterance is an explicit expression of appreciation that is expressed negatively. It is included within the category of "Reaction: Impact". The campaign to humiliate the Magistrate physically is also continuous at the hand of the official Mandel. The utterance above is one of his methods to torture him.

5. Findings and Discussion

The total results of the analysis of the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions in part three show that the negative attitude occurs more than positive. The total number of attitudinal meanings in part three of the novel "Waiting for the Barbarians" is 61. The number of affects is 11, judgement is 29, and appreciation is 21. Again, the results indicate that values of judgement occur more than affect and appreciation. Table 1 shows the distribution of explicit and implicit affect in part three:

Table 1

Distribution of Explicit and Implicit Affect in Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Expressions of Part Three

Attitude	Explicit Affect								Implicit Affect							
	Positive				Negative				Positive				Negative			
	Hap.	Sec.	Sat.	Des.	Hap.	Sec.	Sat.	Des.	Hap.	Sec.	Sat.	Des.	Hap.	Sec.	Sat.	Des.
Euphemism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dysphemism	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Number	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	9								2							

As shown in table 1, there are nine explicit affectual values, while the implicit one is 2. The explicit affect is the dominant kind of attitude compared with the implicit affect. This indicates that the confrontational manner prevails since the Magistrate becomes aware of the Empire's truth and their malicious intentions. Furthermore, there are nine explicit negative affects, two negative implicit affects, while the positive explicit and implicit affects are zero. The table shows that the negative affect occurs more than the positive ones in the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions. Also, four negative affects belong to the variable of "satisfaction". So, negative satisfaction is the dominant one compared with other variables. Because the Magistrate cannot stand the Empire nor want to be part of it.

Table 2

Distribution of Explicit Social Esteem and Social Sanction Judgements of Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Expressions in Part Three

Table 3

Distribution of Imxplicit Social Esteem and Social Sanction Judgements of Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Expressions in Part Three

Attitude	Social Esteem						Social Sanction				Social Esteem						Social Sanction			
	(Explicit)						(Explicit)				(Implicit)						(Implicit)			
	Positive			Negative			Positive		Negative		Positive			Negative			Positive		Negative	
	Nor.	Cap.	Ten.	Nor.	Cap.	Ten.	Ver.	Prop	Ver.	Pro	Nor	cap	Ten	Nor	Cap	Ten	Ver.	Pro	Ver.	Prop
Euphemism	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dysphemism	0	0	0	12	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	12	2	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	1
Number	18						4				5						2			

The tables above show that the social esteem judgements are used more than the social sanction judgements in the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions. There are 23 (explicit & implicit) social esteem judgements and 6 (explicit & implicit) social sanction ones. The Magistrate tries to analyse the characters of the Empire's officials sent to the frontier and judging them and

their brutal acts against the barbarians and later against him to reach the truth of their coming and the reasons behind their hate to the barbarians. In addition, there are 12 negative judgement values that are included within the category of normality. So, "Normality" is the dominant variable in the both expressions. This indicates that physical judgment, which is always negative in this part of the novel, is used to humiliate and consider others as worthless.

Table 4

Distribution of Appreciation in Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Expressions of Part Three

Attitude	Appreciation					
	Positive			Negative		
	Reac.	Comp.	Val.	Reac.	Comp.	Val.
Euphemism	2	0	0	7	0	1
Dysphemism	0	0	0	11	0	0
Total	2	0	0	18	0	1
Number	2			19		

As explained in table 4, there are 19 negative appreciations and only two positive ones of the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions. Furthermore, the category of reaction is the dominant variable in the euphemistic and dysphemistic expressions. This indicates that the Magistrate is not satisfied with the Empire's acts against the barbarians and considered the officials of the Empire as the enemy.

Table 5

Comparison of Euphemistic and Dysphemistic Expressions of Part Three

Attitude	Sub-system	Type	Frequency	Percentage
	Affect	Euphemism	4	6.5%
		Dysphemism	7	11.4%
	Judgement	Euphemism	5	8.1%
		Dysphemism	24	39.3%
	Appreciation	Euphemism	10	16.3%
Dysphemism		11	18.3%	

Table 5 shows that the sub-system of affect occurs in the dysphemistic expressions (11.4%) more than the euphemistic expressions (6.5%). Judgement sub-system occurs in the dysphemistic expressions (39.3%) more than the euphemistic expressions (8.1%), and appreciation sub-system also occurs in the dysphemistic expressions (18.3%) more than the euphemistic expressions (18.3%). Furthermore, the percentage of the dysphemistic expressions in the judgement sub-system is the dominant one. Besides, the dysphemistic expressions are used more than the euphemistic ones. Since the Magistrate and the Empire represented by the Joll and Mandel do not hide their feelings toward each other, all the time, they try to belittle and insult each other.

Conclusion

The research concludes that the Appraisal theory is applicable to the analysis of the novel "Waiting for the Barbarians". The analysis reveals the internal conflict and pressure the Magistrate undergoes during his imprisonment. In addition, it shows the change of the Magistrate's view of the Empire, as well as their officials, particularly, Colonel Joll and Mandel who were the reason of his suffering.

Moreover, the Magistrate discovers the reality of the Empire's obsession with the barbarians and the greed to impose control over the citizens. Also, he thinks that the Empire uses civilization as a pretext to obtain their ambitions of domination. So, they are ready to destroy, kill, steal, and even rape in the name of civilization.

Another important point clarified by the Appraisal theory is that the Magistrate and Joll are two faces of the same coin, with only one difference, the Magistrate represents the good and civilized side of the Empire, while the Colonel represents the bad, and savage side of the Empire. The Magistrate is the lie with which the Empire deceives its people.

References

- Abrantes, A, M.(2005).Euphemism and cooperation in discourse. In Grillo,Eric(ed),*Power without domination*(pp.85-103). John Benjamins publishing company. Amsterdam /Philadelphia.
- Diebold, A. R. (1961). American-Spanish euphemism by Charles E. Kany. *Language*, 37(3), pp. 289-292

- Dysphemism. (n.d.). The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Retrieved October 10, 2020, from <https://www.lexico.com/definition/dysphemism?locale=en>
- Fernández, Eliecer Crespo. (2008). Sex-related euphemism and dysphemism analysis in terms of conceptual metaphor theory. *Journal of the Spanish Association of Anglo-American Studies*, 30(2), 95-110. doi: 10.5817/BSE2014-1-1.
- Khudher, Shahad Hesham. (2017). *Discourse analysis of American eulogies* [Unpublished M.A Thesis. The University of Basra]
- Kosecki, Jan . (2013). *Metaphors of the body in the fiction of J.M. Coetzee* [PhD thesis, University of London]. Retrieved from: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/28903169.pdf>
- Martin, J.R. (2003). Beyond Exchange: Appraisal Systems in English Hunston, S. and Thompson, G. (eds.), *Evaluation in text: authorial stance and the construction of discourse* (142-175). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Martin, J. R. & Rose, D. (2007). *Working with discourse: Meaning beyond the clause*. London, England: Continuum.
- Martin, J. R. & White, P. R. R. (2005). *The language of evaluation: appraisal in English*. New York, NY: Palgrave MacMillan
- Parsons, P. (2008). *Ethics in public relations*. London: Kogan Page
- Pugliese, C. (2011). Waiting on the border: a comparative study of dinobuzzati's *Il deserto dei tartari* and J.M. Coetzee's *Waiting for the Barbarians*. *Italian Studies in Southern Africa*, 14(2), (58-79).
- Putranti, Sulistini Dwi, Nababan, M.R., and Tarjana, Sri Samijati .(2017). Euphemism, orthophemism, and dysphemism in the translation of sexual languages. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 158(1), 709-717. Retrieved from: <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/iccte-17/25885812>
- Rababah, H. A. (2014). The translatability and use of x-phemism expressions (x-phemization): euphemisms, dysphemisms and orthophemisms in the medical discourse. *Studies in Literature and Language*, 9 (3), 229-240. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/6042>
- Rawson, H. (1981). *A dictionary of euphemism and other doubletalk*. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc.
- Read, J and Carroll, J. (2012). Annotating expressions of appraisal in English. *Lang Resources & Evaluation*, 46(1), 421-447. doi: 10.1007/s10579-010-9135-7
- Shi, Y., and Sheng, J. (2011). The role of metonymy in the formation of euphemism in Chinese and English. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 2(5), 1175-1179. doi: 10.4304/jltr.2.5.1175-1179
- Williams, Joseph (1975). *Origins of the English language: a social and linguistic history*. New York: A Division of MacMillan Publ. Co.