

Review Article

Appraisal Theory in Translation Studies—A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

Appraisal theory (AT) is developed from Systemic Functional Linguistics. It focuses on the interpersonal meaning of the text, which expresses the speaker's attitude and constructs ideological space. However, AT has developed quite lately in translation studies with certain achievements as well as limitations in the previous studies. Thus, this study conducted a literature review to generalize the status quo of studies applying AT in translation from 2011 to 2021. The method of this study is a systematic literature review that selected 27 articles from three databases based on the screening procedure of PRISMA 2020. It also used qualitative synthesis to analyze the contents of the included studies in terms of genres, research foci, application of AT as well as methodologies. This study finds that AT is widely used in analyzing translation shifts, especially in the text types of politics, news and literature with the foci of appraisal shifts, ideology and positioning. However, the number of translation studies applying AT is still limited, and there is potential to examine AT in other text types. Besides, there is also a lack of mixed method or corpus-based analysis. Therefore, this study provides a detailed review of AT in translation studies and reveals some research gaps that could enlighten future studies.

Keywords: Appraisal theory, genres, interpersonal meaning, methodologies, PRISMA, research foci, systematic review, translation studies

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INTRODUCTION

Since discourse analysis was applied in translation studies, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) has been widely used in translation analysis as it can be applied

as the model to analyze both source text and target text and compare them at the sociological, generic, registerial, discoursal and lexicogrammatical levels (Eggins, 1994). This kind of discourse analysis helps explain and evaluate translation phenomena (House, 1997) and can also be used to explain and predict the problems that might occur during translation (Bell, 1991). Appraisal Theory (AT) is proposed by Martin and White (2005) based on SFL, which is a new perspective on translation studies and focuses on the interpersonal meaning of the text. According to Halliday (1970), there are three text metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Ideational meaning concerns construing experience, including a narrative of things and happenings of the world, which is realized by experiential and logical meaning (Martin & White, 2005). Interpersonal meaning refers to the interaction between speaker and receiver, while textual meaning refers to the organization of ideational and interpersonal meaning as a flow (Halliday, 2009). Among the three metafunctions, ideational meaning is the priority for translators in the demands of equivalence, and most translation studies focus more on this part because it evolves important information, and it is easier to judge the accuracy of the translation (Halliday, 2009). However, interpersonal and textual meanings have been paid less attention to or even neglected (House, 1997; Munday, 2012a).

With the development of translation studies, there is a growing interest in interpersonal and textual meaning. AT

is directly used to extend the model of interpersonal meaning. It expresses the speaker's attitude toward the subject matter of his discourse and constructs the ideological space where it positions both speaker and receiver in a dialogic movement (Munday, 2012a). Martin and White (2005) have proposed a detailed categorization for appraisal analysis. There are three domains of appraisal: (1) attitude, which expresses our feelings, judgments, and evaluations of things or behavior, and it can be either positive or negative; (2) engagement which refers to the intersubjective positioning between text producer and receiver; and (3) graduation which graduates attitude. Each domain also has several categories and subcategories. In order to have a better understanding of appraisal, a brief introduction of appraisal resources is presented in Table 1, in which some names of categories or subcategories will be mentioned in the section of findings and discussion.

AT is applied in translation studies to evaluate the equivalence of interpersonal meaning and to analyze the translation process from a stance-oriented perspective (Y. Wang & Zhou, 2018). Some studies (see, for example, T. Li & Xu, 2018; Munday, 2012b, 2018; Pan, 2015; Qian, 2012; White, 2016) have already examined the feasibility of AT with different text types in translation studies. For instance, Munday (2012a) believes that AT provides the means to highlight the translators' lexical intervention and evaluate its effectiveness. Pan (2015) tests AT helpful for analyzing the evaluation and ideology in news translation. Besides,

Table 1
Appraisal resources (based on Martin & White, 2005; Munday, 2015)

Domain of appraisal	Category	Sub-category	Value
Attitude	Affect	Happiness/security/ satisfaction/ inclination	Feelings and emotional reactions
	E.g., The captain felt sad . (affect>happiness>negative)		
	Judgment	Normality/capacity/tenacity/ veracity/ propriety	Of ethics, behavior, capacity
E.g., He was an honest player . (judgement>veracity>positive)			
Engagement	Appreciation	Reaction/composition/ valuation	Of things, phenomena, reactions
	E.g., It was a fascinating inning. (appreciation>reaction>positive)		
Engagement	Monogloss		Single-voiced
	E.g., The banks have been greedy.		
Engagement	Heterogloss	Contract: disclaim/proclaim Expand: entertain/attribute	Recognition of dialogistic alternatives
	E.g., I think the banks are greedy. (heterogloss>expand>entertain)		
Graduation	Force	Quantification/intensification	For intensity and amount
	E.g., I was slightly sad . (force>intensification)		
Graduation	Focus	Sharpen/soften	For categories not scalable
	E.g., They play jazz, sort of . (focus>soften)		

White (2016) demonstrates that AT can be applied to show the different attitudinal potentials in different translations. Although AT has certain achievements in translation studies, its application is limited, but it still has much potential. Tajvidi and Arjani (2017) once pointed out that the application of AT has not been precise and complete enough, and the coding criteria and procedures are not transparent. Moreover, there is also a lack of literature review since AT has developed lately in translation studies. Apart from Tajvidi and Arjani (2017), who reviewed some studies between 2006 and 2017, only a few researchers are reviewing the application of AT (Cheng & Gong, 2019; Liu, 2010; Y. Wang & Zhou, 2018).

However, these reviews focused more on AT in linguistic studies than translation studies, and the number of reviewed studies in translation was very small without detailed discussions. As a result, the comprehensive research situation of AT in translation studies is not clear enough. Therefore, a systematic literature review is very much needed to generalize the latest research trend of both the achievements and limitations to provide suggestions for future studies. Thus, this study aims to review AT in translation studies from four aspects, including genres, research foci, application of AT and methodologies, to answer the following research questions: (1) What is the status quo of AT in translation studies? (2) What are the limitations of the previous studies?

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted the systematic literature review method, which aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the current literature and synthesize the synthesis of findings (L. Wang et al., 2020). Therefore, it firstly searched papers through the keywords of titles, abstracts or contents in different databases and then screened the papers following PRISMA 2020 (Page et al., 2021). At last, it analyzed the contents of included articles and synthesized the findings in terms of genres, research foci, domains of appraisal, and methodologies.

Databases

In this study, three databases were chosen to ensure the full coverage and enough number of the reviewed studies. The databases were Scopus, Web of Science and ScienceDirect because of their large number of indexed resources and precise search engines. Besides, there were also some studies found through other sources, including those searched on Google Scholar by accident and those, searched through references of relevant articles.

Study Selection

In order to search for relevant studies, keyword searching was applied for the topics, titles, and abstracts that contained the search words. With the consideration of research questions and the content of the appraisal, the searching keywords were decided as “translation” AND “appraisal theory” OR “evaluative language.” As mentioned before, the research on AT in

translation developed quite late, and it mainly started in 2012 (Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017). Since only one article was found in 2011, we included it and selected the search results in three databases from January 2011 to December 2021. In addition, some other criteria were also considered so that the selected studies were eligible for this literature review. First, the language of the articles was English only due to the authors’ language competence. Secondly, books, book chapters and conference papers were excluded because they lacked rigorous review. The inclusion and exclusion criteria are summarized below. Figure 1 shows the procedure of identifying and screening studies guided by PRISMA 2020.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria are (1) articles applying AT in translation studies, (2) journal papers, (3) articles published in English and (4) articles published from January 2011 to December 2021. The exclusion criteria involve (1) articles irrelevant to translation studies, (2) articles not applying AT as a theoretical or analytical framework, (3) books, book chapters and conference papers and (4) articles not published in English.

Screening Result

According to Figure 1, the keyword searching identified 422 potential articles from the three databases and other sources. Then, the screening for excluded records was mainly based on the titles, abstracts and languages of the articles and this step crossed out most irrelevant studies. However, the last step

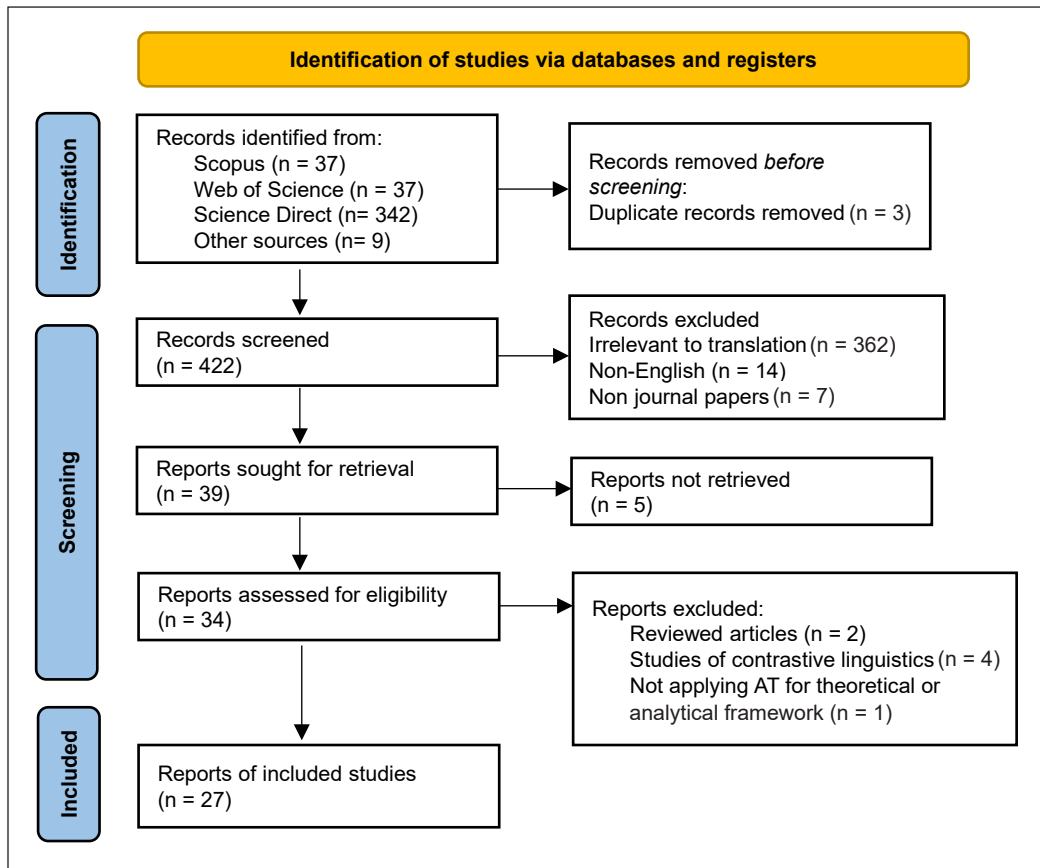


Figure 1. Identification and selection of studies adapted from PRISMA 2020 (Page et al., 2021)

of screening for eligibility required careful reading of the article's content to ensure that each included article applied AT as/part of the theoretical or analytical framework in translation studies. Finally, there were 27 articles included for this systemic review after screening. Most identified articles were excluded because they were irrelevant in AT and translation studies. Many were in the research areas of medical, psychology or management. Some of them used AT for discourse analysis in other areas of linguistic studies instead of translation, such as narrative, ESL writing and mass media.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Generally, the number of journal articles that apply AT in translation is small, with only 27 during the last ten years, from 2011 to 2021. However, the number of annual publications is not big. As shown in Figure 2, there were only one or two published articles between 2011 and 2017. The year 2018 witnessed the largest number with 6 publications and an increased study of AT. The total number of publications between 2018 and 2021 is 15, which is larger than that between 2011 and 2017 (12 articles). Among the authors of these articles, Jeremy

Munday is outstanding for examining AT in translation studies of political discourse. He contributed three journal papers apart from his relevant published books or book chapters. Besides, Qian Hong (2012, 2017) also contributed two papers during the last ten year. The detailed information of each paper is summarized in the appendix, and the discussion of the status quo and limitations in terms of genres, foci of studies, application of AT and methodologies are presented in the following.

Genres and Text Types

The genres of the included studies mainly involve literary discourse, news and political discourse. According to Figure 2, there are six articles of literary translation, including text types of novels, poems and short stories; nine studies of news translation and eight studies focusing on political discourse, which include government work reports, white papers, press conferences and inaugural addresses. Four articles are categorized as “Others,” and they involve legal documents (Romagnuolo,

2014), historical criticism (Kim, 2017), public notices (Qian, 2017) and animation (Yahiaoui et al., 2021). In addition, most articles focus on the translation of written texts, especially those that study news and literary translation. On the other hand, there are only four studies analyzing the texts for oral interpretation, all of which are political discourse (X. Li & Zhang, 2021; Munday, 2015, 2018; Qian, 2012). Besides, three studies are unique in choosing text types compared with others. In political discourse, Munday’s (2012b) study discussed the subtitles of Obama’s 2012 State of the Union speech. In news translation, Zeng and Li (2021) focused on netizens’ news comments on new media. The last one is the study by Yahiaoui and his team (2021), which focused on dubbing a musical animation. As a result, the application of AT is kind of popular in the translation studies of news, literary and political discourse, proving AT’s feasibility and efficiency in translation analysis. Nevertheless, as the genres of the included studies are quite concentrated, it reflects neglect of other genres and text

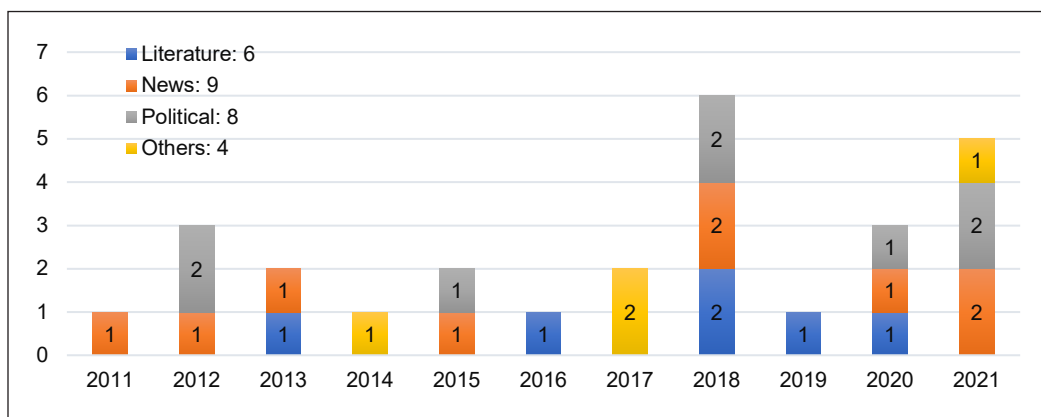


Figure 2. Distribution of included studies and their genres and text types between 2011-2021

types, such as legal, historical or commercial discourse, as well as texts from new media or social media. Meanwhile, there is a lack of research on oral interpretations. The studies on subtitles and dubbing visual materials such as movies or TV shows are also very limited.

Research Foci

There are various foci of issues among the included studies, but translation shifts, translators' decision-making, positioning as well as ideology seem to be the most mentioned and focused. More specifically, it is believed that the choices of research foci are closely related to the genres and text types of the studies. As for news translation, studies tended to focus on translation shifts together with ideology and positioning (see Table 2), which aimed to analyze the reasons or motivations for different shifts (Ban & Noh, 2018; Manfredi, 2018; Pan, 2015; Pan & Liao, 2020; Zhang, 2013). More translation studies of political discourse pay attention to the roles and functions of translators during the translation process, including translators' decision-making or translators'/interpreters' intervention as well as translators' positioning.

By contrast, literary translation studies focused more on the effects of translation shifts in terms of literature effects or reader acceptance. Three studies discuss the effects or variations of forming fictional characters, such as character depiction and character identity (Espunya & Pintarić, 2018; Fan & Miao, 2020; Rodrigues-Júnior & Barbara, 2013). Take Fan and

Miao's (2020) study, for example, and they analyzed the English translation of a Chinese novel through attitudinal resources to explore the translation effect of character depiction. The result showed that translators rewrote some attitudinal meanings in the TT, which changed the characters' images to some extent. These changes tended to meet Western readers' cognition and value, including ideology, ethics, cultural image and others. However, it is difficult to generalize the preferences of the four text types categorized in "Others" as each of them has only one study, but they also focused on translation shifts (Kim, 2017), positioning (Romagnuolo, 2014) and translator's decision-making (Qian, 2017; Yahiaoui et al., 2021). The details of different research foci in the three genres are presented in Table 2.

Directed by these research foci, the included studies found that the shifts of appraisal resources between the STs and the TTs could reflect specific ideological or stance orientations, which also influenced the effects of the TTs. Moreover, most studies that focused on the factors of translation shifts involved the analysis of the differences in terms of culture, ideology, translator's/institution's positioning. However, the cognitive factors are seldom discussed (Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017), and there is also a lack of focus on applying AT for teaching and training translation. The study of López and Naranjo (2021) is regarded as an exception since it focused on the relationship between text's emotional frame, translators' anxiety level and translation

Table 2
Distribution of different research foci

Genres	Foci	Number of studies
News	Translation shifts	3
	Stance/Ideological positioning	4
	Anxiety emotion & translation strategies	1
	Reframing of image	1
Political	Translation shifts	1
	Translator’s positioning/decision-making	3
	Translators’ intervention	4
Literary	Appraisal features	3
	Character’s depiction/identity	3

strategies of evaluative languages, which is related to cognitive process. Besides, an experimental study was designed for students who majored in translation, which could also shed light on translators’ training.

The Application of AT and Other Theories

AT was used as a theoretical or analytical framework in the included studies, and appraisal has three domains: attitude, engagement and graduation. However, scholars usually choose different domains of AT when applied for the identification, categorization and analysis. The distribution of applying different domain(s) in AT is presented in Figure 3. Among the included studies, attitude is the domain mostly applied, accounting for 40 % (12 articles out of 27). The percentages of applying for graduation and engagement are less, accounting for 20% (six articles) and 17% (five articles), respectively. However, there are overlapped parts as graduation is sometimes analyzed together with attitude or engagement, which include Munday’s

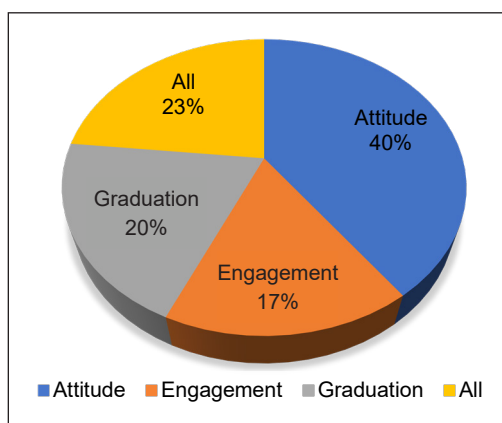


Figure 3. Distribution of applying domain(s) in AT

study in 2012 (attitude & graduation) and 2015 (engagement & graduation). The part of “All” in Figure 3 stands for the studies that analyzed all three appraisal domains, which does not share much percentage (23%) compared to those which focus on one or two domains. In this section, the choices of domains in appraisal do not have a close relationship with text types. Nevertheless, it finds that most literary translation studies preferred to choose attitude for analysis, probably due to many attitudinal resources in literary works and

the close relationship between attitudinal resources and characters' descriptions.

Although AT was regarded as the center of the theoretical framework in the included studies, some studies combined AT with other theories or concepts, which helped support the application of AT for different foci from a more comprehensive perspective. The detailed information of these studies is presented in Table 3. Some of the theories they adopted still focused on the concept of the "function" of language or the relevant elements, such as Nord's text function and Halliday's concept of register, which were used for analyzing the variations of appraisal resources and their effects in terms of context. Others combined theories such as deictic positioning, politeness strategy and narrative theory. Baker's narrative theory and framing strategies were mostly combined, which helped explain the translation effects of reframing image, ideology and values (Pan & Liao, 2020; Yahiaoui et al., 2021; Zeng & Li, 2021). Emotional framing adopted by López and Naranjo (2021) is the only concept that concerns the cognitive process of

translation, which is a new perspective of AT in translation studies. Almost one-third of the included articles combined AT and other theories, providing theoretical or conceptual support for analyzing appraisal resources. It made the analysis more valid and systematic, especially regarding the factors of appraisal shifts and their corresponding translation effects.

Methodologies

Most studies applied qualitative approaches based on discourse analysis (DA). Other methods share a much less percentage, including critical discourse analysis (CDA), corpus-based analysis or mixed method and the distribution is shown in Figure 4. More specifically, 67% of included studies (18 out of 27) apply DA as their main analytical method, which is often supported by case analysis and combined with the frequency of appraisal resources. Usually, the frequency of appraisal resources was offered at first to show the appraisal variations between the STs and TTs directly. Then the examples of variations were analyzed in specific sentences and contexts. This method focused

Table 3
Studies combining AT and other theories

Author(s) & Year	Domain(s) of Appraisal	Other theories
Lu & Chen (2011)	Engagement	Nord's model of text function
Munday (2015)	Engagement & graduation	Chilton's "deictic positioning"
White (2016)	Attitude	Halliday's register
T. Li & Xu (2018)	Graduation	Leech's strategy of politeness
Pan & Liao (2020)	Graduation	Baker's narrative theory
López & Naranjo (2021)	Graduation	Emotional frames
Yahiaoui et al. (2021)	All	Baker's narrative theory
Zeng & Li (2021)	Attitude	Baker's narrative theory

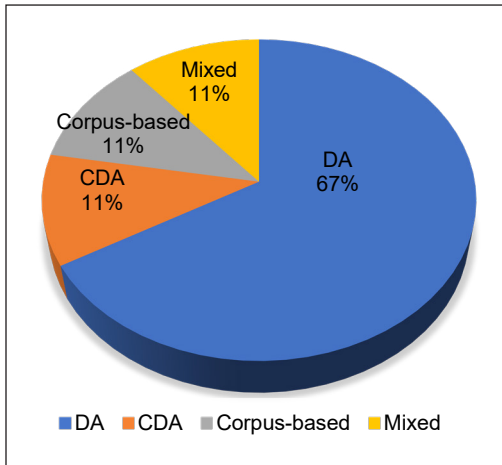


Figure 4. Distribution of different methodologies

more on the text analysis, which explained how appraisal meanings changed in TTs, what kinds of translation effect was caused and what translation strategies were used for translating appraisal resources. However, the single application of DA seems subjective without the support of other kinds of data. An exception is Manfredi's (2018) study investigating ideology in news translation. In his design, different kinds of data were collected for analysis, including the news translated by two Italian media and the interviews of the translators of the two media. The interviews could help explore the policy of translation strategies and the reason for appraisal shifts as the first-hand experience, which also triangulated the analysis of the study.

In contrast, the numbers using CDA, corpus-based analysis and mixed method are small, and they share the same percentage of 11%, which is only three studies for each. Pan is the representative scholar who applied CDA in her studies in 2015 and 2020. In her study in 2015, she adopted

Fairclough's (1995) CDA analytical model, including three dimensions: social analysis, processing analysis and text analysis. The concept of ideological positioning, as well as the graduation system in the appraisal, was integrated into Fairclough's (1995) model to examine how translators accommodate ideological positioning through graduation resources and explore the institutional and social factors of this mediation in news translation (Pan, 2015). In Pan's study of 2020, she focused on graduation resources and mediation of narratives in news translation. CDA was applied to explore the socio-cultural factors behind the deviations of graduation and narratives in terms of three parameters: graduation type, graduation direction and value position (Pan & Liao, 2020). Therefore, it can be inferred that CDA is quite efficient for analyzing social factors of appraisal shifts. As Fairclough (1989) mentions, CDA regards the use of language as a form of social practice and tries to disclose the underlying ideology and power relations in discourse.

Similarly, three studies apply corpus-based analysis (T. Li & Xu, 2018; X. Li & Zhang, 2021; Pan & Liao, 2020). The corpus-based analysis is practical in data collecting and coding when dealing with many texts. Take T. Li and Xu's (2018) study, for example, and they discussed the interpreter's engagement choices at the Chinese Foreign Minister's press conference in March 2018. They used the UAM corpus tool to code 361 pairs of utterances, and there were four stages for coding, which

were used to identify monoglossic and heteroglossic utterances, different recourses of heterogloss as well as engagement shifts and the most salient types of engagement shifts. The corpus results helped determine the characteristics that the minister and journalists preferred to use heterogloss rather than monogloss in the ST. Secondly, there were more contractive resources used by the minister and more expanding ones used by the journalists. Thirdly, there was a high degree of interpreter's intervention with 46% of engagement shifts, which was realized through the reduction of the minister's monogloss, the omission of foreign journalists' countering and concurring, as well as the omission of Chinese journalists' concurring. Thus, the corpus-based analysis could provide the distribution or frequency of appraisal resources with a more specific classification and precise numbers, which supports the latter analysis.

In addition, the "Mixed" part in Figure 4 also involves three studies that apply the mixed method. The first study was done by Wu (2019), who applied mixed methods, including quantitative analysis and contextualization, to study the attitudinal shifts of different versions of literary translation. SPSS was used to determine whether there were statistical significances of attitudinal units in distribution, block density and prosody. Furthermore, SPSS analysis made the variation between ST and TTs and between two TTs more visual and direct. Besides, the contextual explanation was also given to seek the factors through

linguistic, cultural and ideological aspects. The second study by López and Naranjo (2021) focused on the cognitive process of translation and discussed how anxiety and emotion influenced the translation strategies of evaluative language.

In order to answer this question, they conducted an experimental study on two groups of Spanish undergraduates who majored in translation. One was asked to read and translate an English journalistic article with optimistic views about COVID-19, while the other group translated a similar article but raised pessimistic views. SPSS was also applied in this study to analyze the effects of ST emotional content, participants' level of anxiety, positive and negative affect, and translation strategies of graduation resources. Finally, the last study was conducted by Zeng and Li (2021), and they applied content analysis and DA together to discuss how the translation of attitudinal resources reframes national image in news comments. The content analysis was used to identify and classify news topics and comments. In contrast, DA was used to examine the deviations of attitudinal resources, especially those related to the evaluations of national image.

At last, there are some limitations of methodologies found in the included studies. First, there are still a lack of application of CDA, corpus-based analysis and mixed method according to the distribution. Secondly, the categorization and coding of appraisal resources were not clearly explained. The appraisal content is quite complex with three domains, and each

has different subcategories, which is very challenging to categorize and code. However, the included studies seldom provided clear steps or criteria for this process.

Moreover, this complexity also increases the difficulty of identifying appraisal resources, and most identification and categorization lack expert or peer verification. Finally, there is a problem with defining the type of methodology, especially when it refers to a quantitative or mixed approach. Some studies that presented the frequency of appraisal resources claimed they used a quantitative or mixed approach (Dong & Lin, 2018; X. Li & Zhang, 2021; Lu & Chen, 2011). However, they merely calculated the number and percentage, which reflected the features and differences of appraisal resources in STs and TTs. The analytical process was still qualitative based on DA. Quantitative or statistical analytical approaches and relevant tools were not applied.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study offered a systematic review of the application of AT in translation studies from 2011 to 2021. The searching of studies involved three databases: Scopus, Web of Science and ScienceDirect, and the selection of included studies was guided by PRISMA 2020. There are 27 articles included after screening, and the status quo of these studies in terms of the four aspects are summarized in the following. First, the genres focus on news, political discourse and literary discourse. Secondly, most research

focuses on the issues of translation shifts, positioning, translator's decision-making and ideology. More specifically, the studies of news translation focus on translation shifts and ideology. Political translation focuses more on the intervention of the translator/interpreter, while literary translation pays more attention to target reader involvement and characters' description. As for the application of AT, different appraisal domains are applied in various text types. Among the three domains, attitude is mostly examined, and graduation is often discussed with attitude and engagement, but only a few studies analyze all three domains. Besides, other theories and concepts are adopted as theoretical and conceptual supplements. Most studies only apply the DA approach, and some offer the frequency and distribution of appraisal resources.

The limitations of these studies, as well as the corresponding suggestions for future studies, are generalized below. Firstly, the genres and text types are too concentrated, and the text types can be extended to other genres to examine further the application of AT, such as legal or commercial discourse, as well as visual materials. Secondly, the cognitive process and translator/interpreter's training are still neglected as the foci of AT, which require more attention. Thirdly, more studies are recommended to analyze all three appraisal domains. Finally, combining AT and other theories is encouraged because it can help analyze the translation effects and the possible factors from specific perspectives. Furthermore, using a mixed method recommended for future studies

since it can provide different kinds of data and make the analysis more persuasive and objective. In addition, the categorization and coding of appraisal resources require a clearer explanation as well as an expert or peer's check.

Therefore, this systematic review sheds light on the research trends of applying AT from a comprehensive perspective of the last ten years, which could fill the literature gap in AT and translation studies. Meanwhile, it also contributes to applying AT in future studies as it provides specific suggestions according to the limitations of previous studies. Nevertheless, there are also some limitations to this review. Firstly, the number of databases is limited, and books or book chapters are excluded, which results in a limitation of included studies. Moreover, there is a lack of examination of the reliability of the sample. Therefore, the procedure and result of searching and screening should be checked by different reviewers independently. Future research could involve more databases with various resources and test the inter-rater reliability of sampling.

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APPENDIX

Supplementary Table

Year	Author(s)	Genres/text types	Foci of issue	Appraisal & other theories	Methodology
2011	Lu & Chen	News	Shifts of engagement & reader involvement	Engagement & Nord's model	Frequency+DA
2012b	Munday	Political speech (subtitling)	Translator decision-making	Attitude & graduation	DA
2012	Qian	Public speech	Translator's positioning	Engagement	Frequency+DA
2012	Seo	News	Translation shifts	Attitude	Frequency+DA
2013	Rodrigues-Júnior & Barbara	Novel	Literary characters & narrator's voice	All	DA
2013	Zhang	News headlines	Stance & mediation	Attitude	DA
2014	Romagnuolo	Legal document	Voice positioning	All	DA
2015	Munday	Interpretation of international meeting	Translator/interpreter positioning	Engagement & graduation	DA
2015	Pan	News	Ideological positioning	Graduation	CDA
2016	White	Novel	Variation in Register & Attitude	Attitude/Halliday's register	DA
2017	Kim	History	Translation shifts	Attitude	DA
2017	Qian	Public notices	Translation shifts & Translator decision-making	Attitude & engagement	DA
2018	Dong & Lin	Poem	Characteristics of appraisal resources	Attitude	Frequency+DA
2018	Espunya & Pintarić	Fiction	Identity negotiation & language style	All	Character analysis
2018	Ban & Noh	News	Translation shifts	Attitude/framing strategies	DA
2018	T. Li & Xu	Government work reports and white papers	Translation shifts & variation of attitudes	Graduation/strategy of politeness	Corpus-based analysis
2018	Manfredi	News backgrounder	Subjectivity & ideology	Attitude	Text-focused analysis & interviews
2018	Munday	Political speech	Interpreter/translator intervention	All	DA
2019	Wu	Short story	Attitudinal shifts & reader effect	Attitude	Mixed (SPSS)&DA

Supplementary Table (continue)

Year	Author(s)	Genres/text types	Foci of issue	Appraisal & other theories	Methodology
2020	Constantinou	Promotional materials for EU	Translators' intervention	All	CDA
2020	Fan & Miao	Novel	Character depiction	Attitude	Comparative analysis/DA
2020	Pan & Liao	News	Conflicts/positioning	Graduation & narrative theory	CDA & corpus analysis
2021	X. Li & Zhang	Political discourse (press conference)	Negotiation of power and solidarity	Engagement	Corpus-based analysis/DA
2021	López & Naranjo	Journalistic texts	Translation strategies & anxiety level	Graduation & Emotional frames	Experiment/ statistical analysis
2021	Phanthaphoommee	Inaugural speech	Translation shifts/ translator's intervention	All	DA
2021	Yahiaoui et al.	Dubbing in animation	Translational decision-making/ ideology	All/narrative theory	DA
2021	Zeng & Li	News comments	Reframing of image	Attitude & narrative theory	Content analysis +DA

