NON-MUSLIMS' PERSPECTIVES ABOUT ISA IN THE DOCUMENTARY FILM *THE MUSLIM JESUS*

(An Appraisal Analysis Approach)

A Graduating Paper

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor's Degree in English Literature

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YOGYAKARTA

2024

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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MOTTO

“Tetaplah hidup, tetaplah baik-baik saja.”

-Andri TNM

“You yourself have to change first, or nothing will change for you!”

- Sakata Gintoki

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this graduating paper to:

My beloved father in heaven, Widarno

My lovely mother, Sri Sunarti

My brother, Rizky Fadhul Hadi

And all of my friends

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to the Allah SWT for providing me with an opportunity to finish my graduating paper titled "Non-Muslims' Perspectives about Isa in the Documentary Film *The Muslim Jesus*" within the given time. This graduating paper is being written to fulfill one of the requirements for getting a Bachelor's degree at UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

I came to the fact that the completion of this graduating paper was quite difficult in the absence of assistance and instruction from certain individuals. Hence, I would want to convey my appreciation to:

1. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A., as the Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences at UIN Sunan Kalijaga.
2. Dr. Ulyati Retno Sari S.S., M. Hum, as the Head of the English Department at UIN Sunan KalIjaga.
3. Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., acts as a tutoring lecturer who continually offers motivation and assistance in completing my graduating paper.
4. The lecturers of the English Department, including Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., Dr. Danial Hidayatullah, S.S., M.Hum, Dr. Witriani, S.S., M.Hum, Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Ph.D., Dr. Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, SS., MA, Harsiwi Fajar Sari, SS, M.A, Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum., Ph.D, Anisah Durrotul Fajri, SS., M.Hum, Nisa Syuhda M.Hum, Rosiana Rizqy Wijayanti, S.Hum., MA, Amy Griffin, and

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other. I express my gratitude for the valuable knowledge and the learning experience that has been enriching my insight.

5. My beloved mother, Sri Sunarti, who firmly supports me in all situations. Thank you for being my mother.
6. My beloved father, Widarno, who gave all of your best to your family. Thank you for everything you gave. I miss you.
7. My big family that I cannot mention one by one.
8. All my friends in English Department chapter 2017.

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(An Appraissal Analysis Approach)

By: Anisa Kurnia Widanti

ABSTRACT

Language is employed by people to praise someone or something, express their feelings, and to give judgment. The appraisal theory describes what Systemic Functional Linguistics defines it as. This theory is common in daily conversation and various kinds of media. The researcher used a documentary film titled "The Muslim Jesus" and the researcher focused on examining non-Muslims' speech. The researcher used Martin's (1997) theory, which separated judgment into three categories—graduation, affect, and judgment. The study's objective was to find out what non-Islamic viewers said about Jesus in the movie, specifically whether or not they talked more about him as God or as a prophet. The research used a qualitative descriptive methodology. The results of the analysis showed that all kinds of attitudes are used, such as affect, judgment, and engagement. They are 19.23% affect, 51.28% judgment, and 29.49% appreciation. In addition, the engagement that is used is the same as that of a heterogloss and a monogloss. As for the graduation, there was 19.3% focus and 80.7% force. Then, the attitude items used are 56.3% infusion, 1.6% repetition, and 42.1% isolation. Last, the graduation of the analysis are 5.2% metaphor, 15.5% intensifier, and 79.3% attitudinal lexis.

Keywords: *Appraisal Analysis, Documentary Film, The Muslim Jesus*

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ABSTRAKSI

Orang menggunakan bahasa untuk mengungkapkan perasaan mereka, menilai sesuatu, atau memuji seseorang atau sesuatu. Sistemik Linguistik Fungsional menyebutnya teori evaluasi. Teori ini dapat ditemukan di banyak media dan dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Peneliti menggunakan film dokumenter berjudul The Muslim Jesus, yang berfokus pada ucapan orang-orang yang tidak beragama Muslim. Studi ini menggunakan teori Martin (1997), yang membagi penilaian menjadi tiga komponen: *affect, judgment,* dan *graduation*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan ucapan orang yang tidak beragama Islam di film ini, apakah mereka lebih banyak berbicara tentang Jesus sebagai nabi atau sebagai Tuhan. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan semua macam *attitude* digunakan oleh narasumber. Terdapat 19.23% *affect*, 51.28% *judgment*, dan 29.49% *appreciation*. Selain itu, *engagement* digunakan adalah setara antara *monogloss* dan *heterogloss. Graduation* yang ditemukan 80.7% *force* dan 19.3% *focus*. Sikap *up-scaled* adalah 57.8%, sedangkan sikap *down-scaled* adalah 42.2%. Persentase *attitude* yang diterapkan adalah 56.3% *infusion*, 1.6% *repetition*, dan 42.1% *isolasion*. Sedangkan hasil analisis *graduation* adalah 5.2% *metaphor*, 15.5% *intensifier*, dan 79.3% *attitudinal lexis*.

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Kata Kunci: *Analisis Appraisal, Film Dokumentari, The Muslim Jesus*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is something used to communicate between people as a society. Humans use language to communicate in all kinds of situations. According to Richards, Platt & Weber (1985), language is a human communication system which is expressed as a sound arrangement or a writing that has a structure to form larger units, such as morphemes, words, and sentences. There are many languages in this world. They have their own rules of language. The language rules of one place differ from the language rules of another. This language rule is often called grammar. Also, the language spoken by a person has different meanings to others. Different usage of the language will cause different meanings in their language. For example, the language that functions to ask for help will be different from the language that people say to order someone. Language appears in many aspects in this world, for example education, health, sports, religion, art, film, and others.

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Film is a product of the combination of visual and sound that is often found today. Documentaries are different from these two films in the terms of (1) subjects; (2) purposes, viewpoints, or approaches; (3) forms; (4) productions methods and techniques; (5) and the sorts of experience they offer audience. As for subjects, documentary focuses on something other than the general human condition involving individual human relationships, feelings, and actions. The purpose/viewpoint/approach is something that the filmmakers want to deliver

about the subjects. They record everything they consider significant in order to tell the viewers about the subjects. Third, the form evolves from the formative process, including the filmmakers' original conception. Documentary forms tend to be functional, varied, and looser, than those short stories, play, or novels. Fourth, production method and technique, refer to the ways images are shot, sound recorded, and the two edited together. Documentaries usually uses non actors or real people in the film. People represent themselves in the documentaries. Also, in the documentaries no sets are constructed. (Ellis, Jack C & McLane, Betsy A. 2006:1-5)

According to Syaiful Halim (2017:1-2), the message carried in the documentary changed from the original documentary. The documentary was originally recorded about photography. But over time, messages in documentaries turn to be records that are persuasive and records that are propaganda. In 1935, Leni Reifnstahl published *Triumph of the Will*, a documentary that contains recordings of a party's grand meeting in Nuremberg. Leni Reifnstahl is the most influential and controversial director in Europe. This film received various responses from the people. This film said to be a propaganda documentary.

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The Muslim Jesus is a documentary that the researcher uses. This is due to the researcher's interest over the documentary film's title. This film is entitled The Muslim Jesus, which means this film presents the views of Jesus in Islam perspective. So, the researcher assumed that this film will only present Muslim views of Jesus or Isa. But in reality, the film itself is not only talk about Jesus from Muslim perspective. Actually, there are many speakers that come from non-Muslim

background who talk about it. The speakers also have different occupations and background. This causes different views in the appraisal of a topic, in this case is the Islamic view of Jesus or Isa. These different views will lead to different judgments on a topic, there are positive appraisal and also negative appraisal. *The Muslim Jesus* is a documentary that tells about Jesus from the Islamic perspective. The film aired on August 19, 2007 on a TV station called ITV. The film was produced by Irshad Ashraf and narrated by Melvyn Bragg. It was first published in United Kingdom.

Appraisal analysis is used by researchers in their analysis. This analysis is utilized to examine the speech of non-Muslims in the documentary film The Muslim Jesus because its goal is to evaluate the speaker's speech and emotions. In this film there are many opinions expressed by speakers about Jesus or Isa in their respective versions, especially the non-Muslim's. This is what researchers going to analyse. There is an utterance of a non-Muslim speaker from this film.

"The Islamic understanding of the second coming that you often hear Muslims talk about Jesus coming wearing white robe ascending in Damascus, breaking the cross, killing every pig, it's all grown up fictionally I would probably say, a *fiction*, fiction and legends and later stories."

From the utterance it can be analyzed:

Attitude: Fiction =judgment (**negative**, normality), monogloss, Force: repetition-up-scaled.

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From this analysis, it can be seen that the utterance said by the speaker contains negative appraisal. The topic discussed by the speakers was the descent of the prophet Isa on the Day of Resurrection. Also, the attitude is up-scaled. This means that the speaker gives a strong appraisal of the topic.

This appraisal analysis will be used to analyze the utterances said by the Non-muslim speakers in the documentary film The Muslim Jesus. This is interesting to do because it can identify the attitude they use in channeling their opinions in this film.

1.2 Research Question

1. What are the appraisal items applied by the non-Muslim speakers in the documentary film *The Muslim Jesus*?
2. How do non-Muslim speakers apply the appraising items in the documentary *The Muslim Jesus*?

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1.3 Objective of Study

This study aims to find out about the appraisal items applied by the non-Muslim speakers in the documentary film *The Muslim Jesus* and to know how non-Muslim speakers apply the appraising items in the documentary *The Muslim Jesus*.

1.4 Significance of Study

The significance of this study is to broaden the knowledge of the appraisal analysis carried out by non-Muslim speakers on a documentary film the Muslim Jesus.

1.5 Literature Review

In this research, the researcher presents the previous study which related to the register analysis.

First, a thesis titled "An Appraisal Analysis of Gossip News Texts Written by Perez Hilton from *Perezhilton.com* (A Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics)" that was written by Clara Ertyas P. This paper was published in 2011. This thesis analyzes the appraisal system in gossip news written by Perez Hilton. Eight texts were analyzed, namely two texts about Katy Perry, two texts about Leona Lewis, two texts about Miley Cyrus, and two texts about Chris Brown. The analysis used is appraisal analysis. The results of this study prove that three kinds of attitudes (affect, judgment, and appreciation) are applied in this gossip news. The types of the items are in the forms of word, nominal group and clause. Mostly the attitudes are in the forms of epithet group, attitudinal lexis and mental process clause. Meanwhile, the engagement is mostly mono-gloss. The mostly graduation is force, and the scaling of the graduation is up-scaled. The attitudes are applied through the strong expression, and they are applied in the Analytical Exposition genre. The texts are written subjectively based on the writer aspiration.

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The other paper is a journal titled "Appraisal Analysis in Media Conference Between the Government of Indonesia and Australia Towards Bilateral Relations Normalization" written by Rosaria Mita Amalia and Fauzia Zahira Munirul Hakim. It was published in 2018. This journal aims to identify and analyze the kinds of appraisals found in media conferences between the Indonesian and Australian governments in 2013. The results of this analysis show that no negative appraisals were used by the speakers.

Third, the journals that the writer used is a journal titled "Appraisal Analysis in *Freedom Writers* Movie". The journal is written by Nani Hidayat from Sultan Agung Islamic University. It was published in2017. This paper aims to find out delivered messages from narrative structure and the realization of the appraisal. It also describes the use of appraisal system to express LaGravenese's attitudes, engagement, and graduation towards the man characters in the movie. It used qualitative and descriptive approach for the data analysis. The result of this study shows several messages of tolerance, earning respect and trust, honor diversity, and striving for success and trust. It also reveals the attitudes, engagement, and graduation used by LaGravenese in the movie. For the attitudes, LaGravenese love to express character's negative emotion explicitly more than implicitly. For the engagement, it describes that LaGravenese emphasizes more on the characters' denial towards each other's opinion and existence with the use of more Disclaim Hetero-gloss in the screenplay. Graduation used in the screenplay describes that the use of sharpening focus indicates he emphasizes on characters' category boundary more than scaling intensity.

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Fourth, the paper that the writer used is a journal entitled "An Appraisal Analysis: The Interpersonal Meanings in the Discourse of a Lyric" written by Yuningsih from State University of Jakarta. It was published in 2018. This paper aims to analyse interpersonal meanings and linguistics feature from the perspective of Appraisal Theory. It only analyzed the interpersonal meaning from the attitude categories, such as affect, judgment and affect. The data that used was taken from a song lyric titled *Lonely Night* sung by CNBLUE. The study conducted based on appraisal framework, a development of SFL, proposed by Martin and White (2005). The result revealed that the song has high affect sub-categories which reached 81.25%, meanwhile the judgment an affect reached the same amount, 9.3%.

Fifth, the paper that the writer used is a journal entitled "Appraisal Analysis of the Attitudinal Perspective in Texts Written by the Indonesia Migrants in Hong Kong for their Mothers" written by Netty Nurdiyani, Djatmika, Sumardan, Tri Wiratno, Riyadi Santosa. It was published in 2019. This study aims to identified the language used by Indonesian Migrants in Hong Kong to their mothers as contained in the Iqro and CahayaQu Magazines which were published in 2014. The study focused on the attitudinal perspective which comprised one of the categories of the appraisal system. The identification included three attitudinal aspects, they are affect, judgment, and appreciation. The result of the research revealed that the negative attitudinal lexis was outnumbered than the positive one.

Sixth, the paper that the writer used is a journal entitled "Appraisal Analysis of judgment of English Billboard Advertisements on Roads in Batam" written by Suswano Ismadi Megah S and Siti Noor Mohd Noorh and it was published in 2017.

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This paper aims to find out appraisal analysis of the judgment in the English billboard advertisements in Batam. The appraisal theory was applied in this study. The data analyzed qualitatively. The researcher found 11 data in the research. The results of the research showed that the personal judgment is more than moral judgment. This research concluded that the positive personal judgment of advertisement found mostly by admiring the product.

Seventh, the paper that the writer used is a thesis entitled "An Appraisal Analysis of News Reports on Attacking Incidents in Indonesia's Newspapers: A Case of Pikiran Rakyat and the Jakarta Post" written by Maretha Dwiastuti Putri. It was published 2018. This paper aims to show the type of attitude system used by Indonesia's local media in attacking incident's news and the meanings that can be drawn from the attitude system. The data collection ad analysis that used is interpretative-descriptive approach. The study was analyzed based on Martin and White's Appraisal System focusing on attitude sub-system. The result of the research revealed that Indonesia's newspaper insert evaluations towards attacking incident to modify meanings as media politics.

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1.6 Theoretical Approach

1.6.1 SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics)

SFL or Systemic Functional Linguistics is a linguistic approach developed by M.A.K Halliday and his followers in the 1960s in the United Kingdom. After that, it moved to Australia. According to O'Donell (2012), SFL is a theory that focuses more on the use of language that is placed in social settings to achieve certain goals. SFL tries to see the discourse that is produced in spoken or written form and the content in the text. Based on Matthiessen & Halliday, because SFL is more concerned with the use of language, it is more concerned with the function of the language, the structure of the language.

According to Matthiessen & Halliday (1997), there are four ways of analysis, namely context, semantics, lexico-grammar, and phonology in SFL. Context is classified as a general problem, because it integrates with all processes of meaning-blocking. In fact, when language occurs in context, it connects with several other contexts. They are:

a. Field

Give the information of the topic or something that being talked about.

b. Tenor

Give the information about the participant and what is the relationship between them.

c. Mode

Give the information about what part of the language is playing in the interaction and the form of the language (spoken or written).

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According to Matthiessen & Halliday (1997), these three register variables are used to explain people's intuitive understanding that individuals use different resources, different kinds and different parts form the system of language.

SFL describes a distinctive (sub) system at two levels of lexico-grammatical and discourse semantics, which form contextual variables in order to announce the meanings or the meta-functions. However, SFL teaches that human language has evolved and caused three kinds of purposes. They are experiential meanings, interpersonal meanings, and textual meanings. Experiential meaning is the way reality is shown which causes what happens, who is involved, when, where, and how it happens. One of the grammatical that used is transivity. Transivity includes, the processes, the participants, and the circumstances. The second is the interpersonal meanings. It is the relationship between speaker and listener. One of the grammatical systems is Mood and modality. Finally, the textual meaning is how the meanings are organized into a text that makes sense. One of the textual systems is Theme and Rheme.

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1.6.2 Appraisal Theory

According to Hope & Read (2006), appraisal theory is concerned with the linguistic process of a speaker's opinion and emotion, how writers adapt their writing to the point of view of others, and how they describe their writing to describe the level of strength and belief in their statements. According to Martin and White (2015), the theory of appraisal is related to how speakers or text writers interpret the identity of the writer or speaker to themselves. How athletes align with

actual or potential respondents, and how the author or speaker builds the ideal audience for their texts. He explained that the theory of judgment is based on the concept of ideas that depend on whenever speakers or writers say anything, they will encode what they think about it.

Appraisal theory provides analytical tools to make it easier for readers to understand issues related to evaluative resources and negotiation of inters-subjective positions, and opens up new areas of the interpersonal area. According to Martin (1996), this theory explains evaluative words expressing the opinion of both the speaker and the writer on positive or negative parameters. And this theory describes the appraisal theory which is the entire selection system commonly used to describe potential areas of understanding in a context of base use. Thus, it can be concluded that evaluative language theory is an analysis of a language or speech in the form of positive or negative things to be discussed.

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1.7 Methods of Research

This research uses descriptive and qualitative methods. It is because the data that examined is in the form of a script, which uttered by the non-Muslim speakers. The qualitative method used because the analysis relates to non-number data.

1.7.1 Data Sources

The data sources are taken from utterances that expressed by non-Muslim speakers in the documentary film titled The Muslim Jesus.

1.7.2 Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique that being used is total sampling. This is because all data are being analyzed by the researcher. This technique is done by watching this film and transcribing all the utterances uttered by the speakers in the documentary film The Muslim Jesus. The researcher will find the utterance that uttered by non-Muslims in the documentary film.

1.7.3 Data Analysis Technique

After the data has been collected, it will be analyzed in several steps:

a. Identifying attitude, graduation and judgment of the text.

b. Analyzing the data.

c. Drawing conclusions from data.

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1.8 Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter contains the background of the study, research questions, objectives of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, methods of research, and paper organization. The second chapter contains the theoretical background. The third

chapter contains the results of the register analysis of the documentary film The Muslim Jesus. The fourth chapter contains conclusions and suggestions.

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CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusions

By performing an appraisal analysis of the utterance of non-Muslim thoughts, the following conclusion could be drawn:

The documentary "The Muslim Jesus" contains all kinds of attitudes, like affect, judgment, and appreciation, in non-Muslim speeches. Based on the data, there are a 19.23% number of affects, a 51.28% number of judgments, and a 29.49% number of appreciations. Thus, it can be deduced that non-Muslim community have a tendency to evaluate individuals. This is proven by the numerous judgment items discovered. Non-Muslim speakers mainly articulate their perspectives about Jesus as God. They contains 29 positive items and 13 negative items. The percentage of items that describe the Muslim Jesus as a subject is 46.15%. The set contains 21 negative items and 15 positive items.

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The engagement of attitude are evenly divided between monogloss and heterogloss, with each representing 50%. It means that non-Muslim speakers give equal importance to their own emotions and other sources of information.

The graduation of the attitudes detected was 80.7% force and 19.3% focus. The scaled-up attitudes is 57.8% while the scaled-down attitudes represent 42.2%. The percentage of attitudes applied is as follows: 56.3% infusion, 1.6% repetition, and 42.1% isolation. The graduation options are a 5.2% metaphor, 15.5%

intensifier, and 79.3% attitudinal lexis. The graduation analysis revealed that non-Muslim speakers in the documentary *The Muslim Jesus* employed more force in order to soften and strengthen their arguments. In this film, there are a total of 46 items of attitudinal lexis detected in the utterances made by non-Muslim speakers. 57.8% of the up-scaled indicated a preference towards using strong language to express their opinions.

The involvement of many non-Muslim speakers with different backgrounds adds to a variance in the subject matter of their opinion, resulting in room for a conclusion to be formed. This movie features non-Muslim speakers expressing their perspectives on Jesus as God. While there is a significant amount of positive opinion regarding the topic, there are also a few who hold negative views about the subject.

The documentary film has "The Muslim Jesus" as the title which can be interpreted that the film contain speakers' thought about Jesus as a prophet. In fact, the film contains speakers' thought about Jesus as God as well, specially from the non-Muslim speakers . They talk about the topic from both positive and negative perspectives. The film further gives a perspective on Jesus as a prophet from a non-Muslim perspective. Their discussions mostly focus around The Muslim Jesus, and they express a positive attitude.

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4.2. Suggestions

Researcher hopes that upcoming studies will concentrate on appraisal analysis, applying it to examine not only texts and speeches but also songs and other linguistic products. Through the assessment review of the documentary film *The Muslim Jesus* researchers have identified numerous deficiencies that can be linked to various boundaries. In order to achieve better results, getting feedback is of significance. The researcher hope that this paper will be helpful for other student paper as well.

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