

Students' and Translators' Voice of Matecat : Appraisal Analysis

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Abstract. This research aims to analyse the perception of students and translators in using the Matecat in the translation process by using appraisal theory. Students in Translation and Interpreting class and ten translators in Magelang, Indonesia, were interviewed related to the use of Matecat. This study employed critical discourse analysis and used appraisal theory to find the evaluation, attitude, and judgement of students and translators about Matecat. The finding shows that appreciation is the dominant attitude from students' and translators' perceptions. Although they have the same attitude, students tend to show valuation, and translators prefer to use reaction. Besides, monogloss is the engagement used by students and translators, and focus-sharpen is the graduation in their perception. This study tries to find the evaluation, attitude, and judgement of students and translators perception on using Matecat as Computer-Assisted Translation tool. The appraisal system of interpersonal meaning expresses a speaker's attitudes and judgment. It is concerned with evaluation by telling the readers or listeners what the speakers or writers feel about the product, people or situation. The appraisal can be used to analyze the perception as it can deeply find the real meaning beneath the voice. Some studies related to perception in using technology have been conducted in Indonesia and overseas. None of the studies presented applies the appraisal theory to analyze perception. Hence, this research aims to find the kind of attitudes which include affect, judgement, and appreciation from the translators and students in using Matecat as a Computer-assisted translation tool by using appraisal theory.

Keywords: Appraisal analysis, Perception, Matecat, CAT Tool, Students, translators

1 Introduction

Currently, we face the society 5.0 era, which is also called an era where all technology is part of humans. Society in this era coexists and is integrated with technology (Ellitan, 2020; Rahmawati et al., 2021). Therefore, Translators in society 5.0 era must be able to solve various problems in translation with the support of technology. One technology in translation that is often used is the Computer-Assisted Translation tool (CAT Tool) which is used to assist in translating the text. In Computer Assisted Translation, translators can apply translation memory and terminology databases to achieve consistency in translation. In short, by using the technology called CAT Tool, translators can work productively and efficiently (Saifudin, 2018; Wulansari, 2018). This tool can help translators translate text, mainly if the text contains a repeated word.

Using computer-assisted translation tools in this era is a requirement for translators as it can increase productivity. The PACTE group stated that instrumental competence is one of the competencies translators must possess. Instrumental competence is related to the ability to use various translation aids and the ability to use information technology to assist the translation process (Suyono & Hariyanto, 2014). Especially with globalization and the development of information technology and digitalization, instrumental sub-competencies need more attention so that translators can compete with others. Moreover, Nord stated that relevant competence, such as technical competence for documentation and research, is necessary for translators to achieve their competence (Pietrzak, 2015).

Matecat is a technology in the translation field that allows users to select a machine translation engine from the list and choose new or existing private term memory in My Memory (Federico et al., 2014). This CAT Tool has been widely used in Indonesia and is easy to use by novice translators. Therefore, Matecat is introduced in translation class in the English Education study program at a state university in Magelang, central Java. In addition, we also introduced it to novice translators in Magelang as a community service program. This activity is conducted to introduce novice translators in Magelang to technology in the translation field, which can help them to work and handle the project in the 5.0 era. At the program's end, we asked them to write their perception of Matecat.

Perception is crucial to be observed as it is related to the external factor that focuses on a person's point of view, understanding, belief, and reaction to such program, activity or innovation (Alnujaidi, 2016; Wulansari & Kusumaningrum, 2020). By observing the perception, the positive and negative aspects of the program will be known. Perception is closely interconnected to evaluation, reaction, and express feeling. The appraisal analysis can be used to analyse the assessment. The appraisal is used to negotiate the social relationship, telling the listeners or readers about the feeling of things or feeling toward people.

The appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning for negotiating social relationships, telling listeners or readers how we feel about things and people (Martin & White, 2005). Appraisal consists of attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude has related the feelings, including behaviour, emotional reactions, judgments, and valuation of matters. Moreover, engagement deals with sourcing attitudes and the play voices around opinions in discourses. At the same time, graduation pays to heed placing developments or phenomena where feelings are expanded and categorized in force and focus (Chalimah et al., 2018; Martin & White, 2005; Ziliwu, 2020).

Attitude maps the feeling as it is construed in text. Attitude consists of affect, judgement and appreciation. Affect is the set of 'emotional responses' choices -expressing reactions to and feelings about things, such as liking or fearing (Thompson, 2008). Judgement is the realm of ethical and moral assessments of human behaviour, drawing on and constructing norms about how people should and shouldn't behave (Thompson, 2008). Judgement embodies normality (how unusual someone is), capacity (how capable they are), tenacity (how resolute they are), veracity (how truthful they are), and propriety (how ethical they are) (Martin & White, 2005). Appreciation assesses the products, performances and naturally occurring phenomena. It includes the sub-categories of Valuation ('it is innovative'), Reaction ('it is exciting') and Composition ('it is harmonious') (Thompson, 2008).

Engagement is related to the speaker's/author's positioning in their language, which comprises monogloss and heterogloss. Monogloss indicates that it does not refer to another person's opinion, while heterogloss acknowledges the possibility of alternative viewpoints, responses and/or truth values (Surbakti et al., 2018; Ziliwu, 2020). Graduation is related to the use of language function of strengthening or weakening. Attitude and engagement include

force and focus. Force is used to strengthen or weakening the evaluation level. Focus is used to sharpen or smooth the quality of what is said (Surbakti et al., 2018). Meanwhile, Dai & Zhou, (2019) suggested that force is concerned with the variable scaling of intensity, while focus deals with the blurring or sharpening the strength of boundaries between categories.

Some studies related to perception in using technology have been conducted in Indonesia and overseas. Research by Gaspari et al., (2015) showed a large-scale European survey of machine translation (MT) competencies. The research finding explained that the survey result is vital for teaching and research activities in the growing area of translation technology. In addition, Al Khatim (2022) researched undergraduate students' perspectives toward computer-aided translation tools and machine translation and illustrated that students have a more positive attitude toward CAT Tools than Machine Translation. Moreover, Mahfouz (2018) also has a similar finding. His study showed that the CAT Tool benefits the translation process and increases productivity. Last, Alfariy et al., (2019) coined that students in Indonesia perceive a positive response to the use of the CAT tool in class since they realize the advantages of the CAT tool. None of the studies presented applies the appraisal theory to analyse perception. Hence, this research aims to find the kind of attitudes which include affect, judgement, and appreciation from the translators and students in using Matecat as a Computer-assisted translation tool by using appraisal theory.

2 Methodology

The design of this study is critical discourse analysis (CDA). CDA views discourse structures as linguistic representations formulated to achieve specific strategies (Hart, 2008). Critical discourse analysis is the effort to investigate examples of language use in communicative events. Examples of communicative events relate to language use in newspaper articles, films, videos, interviews or political speeches. The object of the analysis is the result of the written interview with students and translators in Magelang related to MateCat. Therefore, it can be said that this research design is included in critical discourse analysis. Moreover, appraisal theory can be applied in critical discourse analysis design. Chalimah et al., (2018) explained that appraisal is an appropriate tool to analyse interpersonal meanings in discourse deeply.

The data in this research was collected through documentation. First, the translators and students were asked to answer five questions about their perception of using Matecat as a computer-assisted translation tool. The results of their written interview were used as the data in this research. Then, the data collected was analysed using Miles et al., (2014). This technique included data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification.

In data condensation, the researcher selected the data and reduced the data. In the end, the researchers found six data to be analysed. This data reduction was made since there were many similar words, such as help, increase, and easy, in the written interview results. After that, the data were displayed and categorized based on engagement, attitude and graduation. The data display was done to draw the conclusion based on the appraisal theory from Martin & White.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Translators' Perception of Matecat

The result of the appraisal analysis of translators' perceptions is depicted in the table below.

Table 1. The Appraisal Analysis of Translators' Perception

C	ENG AGE MEN T	ATTITUDE											GRADU ATION			
		H	M	AFF ECT	NO RM	JUDGMENT			APPRECIATION				FR L	FC S H N		
						CPC T	TNC T	VRC T	PRP T	RC T	COM P	V A L				
1		V				V				V						
A																
1		V				V				V		V		V		
B																
1		V								V				V		
C																
1		V				V						V				
D																
1		V								V					V	
E																
2		V				V						V	V			
A																
2		V				V					V				V	
B																
2		V								V			V			
C																
2		V					V			V			V			
D																

note:

C	: clause	COMP	: composition
H	: heterogloss	VAL	: Valuation
M	: monogloss	FR	: force
AFC	: affect	FC	: focus
NORM	: normality	R	: raise
CPCT	: capacity	L	: low
TNCT	: tenacity	SH	: sharpen
VRCT	: veracity	SN	: soften
PRPT	: propriety		
RCT	: reaction		

3.1.1 Engagement of Translators Perception

The table illustrated that the engagement found in translators' perception is monogloss. It means that the voice is from the translators who used Matecat, not others' viewpoints. Novita (2019) stated that monogloss is intersubjective of neutral, objective or factual. The data above showed that the perception is factual since the user of Matecat utters it. The examples of the engagement are as follows.

Computer-Assisted translation tool such as Matecat makes me easier to find unfamiliar words.

It supports us in translating and shortens our time to translate the text.

Both examples above show internal voices from translators that said Matecat is useful for them. According to the translators, MateCat is not only practical but also easy to be used.

3.1.2 The attitude of Translators' Perception

The translators do not express their feelings in their perception, as no affect is found in the data. Affect in appraisal is concerned with negative or positive emotions and feelings which answer questions such as "Does the writer feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored, desperate or hopeful (Almendo Pasaribu, 2020)? The attitude mostly found in translators' perception is appreciation - reaction. The translators try to evaluate whether Matecat has an impact on them. In addition, appreciation-reaction explains the quality of the product to the users. Besides, the composition and valuation are also found in translators' perceptions. Composition deals with translators' perception of proportionality and detail of the Matecat, while valuation concerns translators' assessment of the social significance of the Matecat (Martin & Rose, 2005). Below are examples of appreciation.

*MateCat is **very important** for translators as it can **help** us work fast.*

The data above illustrated the reaction and valuation from the translator about MateCat. The reaction is shown by the word 'important' which means that MateCat has the impact and quality for translators in handling the translation project. Meanwhile, the word 'help' in that data explains translators' assessment of MateCat, which can help their work.

*The problem in using the MateCat that I found is that sometimes, the meaning **doesn't match the truth, so I have to double-check the meaning in the dictionary.***

The data presents the negative reaction from translators about MateCat. It can be seen from the sentence 'the meaning doesn't match the truth' and 'I have to double-check the meaning in dictionary'. The translator tries to express the idea of the weakness of MateCat.

It supports us in translating and shortens our time to translate the text.

The appreciation-composition is depicted in that data. The translator wants to explain the detail of MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool.

The majority of judgement found in translators' perceptions is capacity. Judgment is aimed at evaluating human behaviour in terms of social norm (Ismadi & Noor, 2018; Tiani, 2017). However, Pasaribu (2020) mentioned that judgment contains semantic lexemes

encoding behaviour assessment according to various normative principles. The judgment found in this study is about the assessment of translators' behaviour in using MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool. The judgment found in this research is capacity and tenacity.

*The translator **can easily interpret** a word which is not specific terminology by using the MateCat.*

*MateCat helps me to **translate the task well**.*

Both data above describes the translators' capability in using MateCat. They said they could translate the task well and interpret the text well during their translation process.

We must still check the grammar, and the word options are too limited.

I must still use the application to check its grammar and paraphrase the sentences.

The examples of the data above showed judgment-tenacity (negative). Tenacity deals with how dependable the translators are with MateCat. They said they do not depend on MateCat because they have to use another application, such as a dictionary and recheck the grammar while using MateCat.

3.1.3 Graduation of Translators Perception

Graduation is a grading system for evaluating resources that demonstrates the meaning's weakness or strength at various levels (Dai & Zhou, 2019). The most graduation found in translators' perception is focus-sharpen. Focus is concerned with the thinning or strengthening of the evaluating resource while sharpen means strengthening the resource. It means that the voice uttered by translators reinforces the strength or weakness of MateCat.

The benefit of MateCat is that we can add the vocabulary as the terminology and we can use that terminology in the future.

The data reinforces the strength of MateCat for translators. They said that MateCat has terminology, and it is helpful for the translation process.

I must still use the application for checking its grammar and paraphrase the sentences.

In contrast to previous data that shows the weakness of MateCat, therefore, the translators sharpen the weakness in their perception.

On the other hand, graduation-force-raise is also found in translators' perceptions. Force is concerned with the intensity's varied scalability. Force is also according to intensity or amount. The examples of force-graduation are shown as follows.

*It is **very** helpful to find the term, and MateCat helps me to translate the task well.*

*That is **very** easy to use in translation.*

The word 'very' indicates force graduation, raising the intensification of the benefit of MateCat for translators.

note:

C	: clause	COMP	: composition
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TNCT	: tenacity	SH	: sharpen
VRCT	: veracity	SN	: soften
PRPT	: propriety		
RCT	: reaction		

3.2.1 Engagement of Students' Perception

The dominant engagement of students' perception about using MateCat is monogloss. It means that the opinion is from the students themselves. There is no difference in the engagement of students' and translators' perceptions. They speak their view about MateCat.

MateCat is more efficient than other translation tools.

MateCat helps us to produce high-quality translations and improve translation productivity.

MateCat facilitates translation by resolving the text into smaller, translatable segments.

From those perspective data, students said that MateCat is helpful and it has a benefit for them. Those statements arise from students' voices.

3.2.2 The attitude of Students' Perception

If the translators do not express their feeling in showing their perception of MateCat, a few students say their feeling. It can be seen in the table that there are two affects on students' attitudes when they speak their voices about MateCat.

The students reveal the positive effect of MateCat. They thought MateCat was easy to use, so they did not experience problems. The perception data expressed by students below show satisfaction.

I don't find some problems in using MateCat.

So far, I don't have a problem using this tool; however, if I encounter a problem while trying this CAT tool, I'll look for a solution on the internet.

The majority of attitudes illustrated in students' perception is appreciation-valuation (positive). Appreciation is used to evaluate the quality of processes and products (Setiyea et al., 2019). It means that the students positively assess the function and the use of MateCat in translation. Below are examples of students' perception of MateCat, which includes valuation.

It is meaningful to me because I am an English Department Education student, so it can help me translate something.

MateCat is more efficient than other translation tools.

It is quite important because it can help us resolve the text into smaller and translatable segments.

MateCat can increase the efficiency of translations by up to 80%.

MateCat helps us to produce high-quality translations and improve translation productivity.

Furthermore, students also show their appreciation-reaction to their perception. The reaction can be examined through the attitude of the speaker or writer toward the objects that attract attention or pleasing (Andriany, 2020). The reaction also includes the impact and quality of the product; therefore, the students of translation and interpreting state their positive reaction toward MateCat.

MateCat can make us easier to translate something.

The perception data above shows that students feel the impact of using MateCat, such as being more accessible to be used to translate.

MateCat is so meaningful to me ...

This data explains that the student is interested in using MateCat. Therefore, it includes to positive reaction to the appreciation.

Students also show the judgement of capacity and veracity in their perception. Capacity talks about how capable someone or something is in doing the activity, here related to translation; meanwhile, veracity is concerned with how truthful someone or something is. The veracity is presented in the following data.

MateCat is more trusted than if we just use google translate.

The student feels that MateCat is the truthful application for novice translators in the translation project. Concurrently, the example of judgement-capacity is shown below.

MateCat helps us to produce high-quality translations and improve translation productivity.

The bold clause above showed the increase in someone's ability if they apply MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool.

3.2.3 Graduation of Translators Perception

The most graduation found in students' perception is focus-sharpen, meaning that perception delivered by students reinforces the qualities of MateCat. The examples of graduation-focus-sharpen are as follows.

It can make us confident.

It has a good effect because it helps us translate something.

MateCat can increase the efficiency of translations by up to 80%.

Moreover, the graduation of force-raise is also found in students' perceptions. Force is a set of resources for adjusting how students feel about MateCat (Martin & Rose, 2005).

MateCat is more efficient than other translation tools.

It organizes these text segments in a manner that makes it easier for the translator to translate the text effectively and makes the process of translation time-efficient.

In short, although the engagement from translators and students is the same, there are many differences in attitude and graduation for students' and translators' perceptions toward MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool. In their perception, translators and students voiced their opinion, which is factual because they are MateCat users. The engagement found in translators' and students' perception is monogloss, and it means that the perception is from them as the user, not from others.

Concerning attitude, none of the translators expressed their feeling in their perception as there is no affect in appraisal analysis. It is different with students who showed satisfaction in using MateCat in the translation process, even though only a few students mentioned that. Translators tend to use judgement in their perception compared to students. In the finding, five data showed positive judgement and two negative judgment from translators on the use MateCat. For positive judgment, it is included in capacity, which explains the ability of the translators after applying MateCat in the translation process. Meanwhile, the negative judgment described the weakness of MateCat.

The dominant attitude found in both students' and translators' perceptions is appreciation. However, translators mostly showed their reaction in their perception toward MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool. On the contrary, students depicted their valuation in their perception. It is clear that translators mainly stated the impact and the quality of MateCat on their life, whereas, the students said that the overall function of MateCat works well and is worthwhile for them.

The graduation found in students' and translators' perception is focus-sharpen means sharpening the strength of MateCat. Regarding graduation, only one data from students showed the force-lower such as in 'it is **quite important** because it can help us in resolving the text into smaller and translatable segment'. The intensifier 'quite' lowers the graduation on students' perception.

The function of appraisal analysis is to find the interpersonal meaning which expresses the speakers' attitude. The finding shows that translators and students have different attitudes toward MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool. The result of this research adds the previous research about appraisal and critical discourse analysis, which proclaim the

interpersonal meaning such as the research by Almayouf (2021) and Yuningsih (2018). Almayouf coined that the appraisal analysis influenced the ideology in the newspaper. At the same time, Yuningsih mentioned that appraisal analysis could reveal the interpersonal relationship between the composer/singer and readers/listeners.

4 Conclusion

It can be concluded that the attitude system found in students' and translators' perceptions is dominated by appreciation, followed by judgment, and affect is the smallest portion. Besides, the engagement used by translators and students are monogloss to show the position of opinion and focus is the dominant graduation in their perception. From the appraisal perspective, the students and translators try to provide their assessment of the performance of MateCat as a computer-assisted translation tool in this era.

The appraisal system of interpersonal meaning expresses a speaker's attitudes and judgment. It is concerned with evaluation by telling the readers or listeners what the speakers or writers feel about the product, people or situation. The appraisal can be used to analyze the perception as it can deeply find the real meaning beneath the voice.

This study only discusses the appraisal of students and translators perception on using Matecat as Computer-Assisted Translation tool.

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