CHAPTER II
LITERATUR REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer describes about argument, elements of argument, and text organization.

2. 1 Argument

There are several definitions of argument. Angell (1964) as citied in Lestari (2020) stated that "Argument is a concluding statement justified by at least one reason". This opinion is similar to according to (Govier,1987) stated that "argument as a statement where the premises are stated to provide a means of proving or justifying a conclusion". In addition Homer-Dixon and Karapin (1989) stated that "An argument is an asserting statement supported by one or more reasons why it should be".

An argument is used to influence someone to do something by giving reasons or evidence for accepting a particular conclusion. The general and simple pattern of an argument in a natural language consists of statements or sentences supported by reasons and then a conclusion. Many arguments can also be formulated in a formal language. An argument in a formal language shows the logical form of the natural language arguments obtained by its interpretations. Formal logic provides conceptual testing of arguments based on mathematical rules and human decisions for critical audiences.

The formal structure of reasoning gives us special opportunities to analyze lines of reasoning and test their validity. The methods and terminologies of both the classical and the contemporary structures are now widely used in argumentation. Therefore, more often than not, the test of an argument in the debate is not whether it is true or false but whether it is strong.

Meanwhile, an argumentative essay can be defined as writing addressing a controversial issue, followed by the writer's stance and debate of opposing perspectives. Then, the writer justifies their perspective by presenting reasons along with elaborated support to influence the readers. Finally, the essay is finished with a conclusion.

An argumentative essay refers to an essay that includes arguments about an issue, so students are expected to think persuasively and logically in their essay. They examine the issue and compile, produce, and detailed data to support their stance. There are usually three main parts of an essay. They are an introduction, body paragraphs, and conclusion. This study's argument analysis method adopted the pioneering work of the philosopher Stephen Toulmin .

2. 2 Elements of Argument

According to Toulmin et al. (1979) stated that "We shall look, in succession, at six elements that can be found in any wholly explicit argument. These are (1) claims, (2) grounds, (3) warrants, (4) backing, (5) qualifiers, and (6) rebuttals" . These six elements are from now on referred to as the Toulmin argument model. This argument model can be used to analyze arguments and how they work. This model can also be the basis for determining the pattern and structure of an argument. To find out the six elements, the following explains further the definitions and examples of the six elements of the argument according to Toulmin et al.

1.   Claims

Claim is the first element we can identify in each argument. Claim or also called a position statement, is something that is believed to be accurate by the speaker and put forward to the speech partner so that it can be accepted with fundamental reasons that can be shown. According to (Nasiroh, 2015) stated that *"Pernyataan tersebut merupakan tujuan yang ingin dicapai oleh pembicara".* In addition, (Toulmin et al., 1979: 29) stated that "Claim is a firm statement that is placed at the beginning and is generally accepted to underlie a thought that can be shown well so that something that is not yet known becomes something that can be accepted".

The term claim has many meanings, but in this case, we focus on claim in the argument. In this case, there are three things related to the term claim, namely:

a) Claim as a basis to attract the attention of the general public to accept the argument and Claim is relevant to the facts (Ground).

b) General rules, laws, or principles (Warrants/guarantees) are used to demonstrate that the facts are relevant to the Claim.

c) How to find Ground that supports a Claim is better than looking for an alternative Claim or Claim rival

Claim always contains the purpose of the author or the argumentator, so if we want to know what the purpose of this argument is, we can see what claim. To help locate or analyze a Claim (Toulmin et al., 1979) stated that "explained that we can ask the question, "What exactly are you Claiming? Where precisely do you stand on this issue? What is your position statement? Where exactly do you stand on this issue?".

2. Ground

Claims are always supported by reasons, namely statements that are given specific facts about a situation to clarify Claim. The term Ground refers to the support provided to the Claim indicated. Ground with new evidence and terms makes a great difference in an argument. According to (Toulmin, 1979) stated that "Most claims are only supported by the usual facts". In addition, according to (Nasiroh,2015) stated that

> *Alasan adalah bukti-bukti yang bersifat khusus yang diperlukan untuk mendukung pernyataan. Alasan atau bukti pendukung dapat berupa data statistik, contoh, ilustrasi, penalaran, observasi eksperimental, dan materi ilmu pengetahuan umum, maupun pengujian.*

All of them are used to support statements or claims. To find out and help analyze, we can ask, "What information are you going on? What Ground is your Claim based" (What information do you want to talk about? What is the basic reason for Claim ?).

3. Warrants

Warrants are statements that link Claim to Ground, thus forming the main reason for the argument. Warrants are complementary to Claim and Ground,

which connect the two. According to (Toulmin et al. 1979) "Warrants are statements that show the general way of arguing that is applied in every case and implicitly relying on someone who can be trusted". This opinion is similar to according to (Nasiroh,2015) stated that

> *Warrant atau disebut pembenaran adalah pernyataan yang menunjukkan kaidah-kaidahumum untuk mempertahankan pernyataan. Dengan alasan dan pernyataan, pembenaran dapat dipertahankan dan diterima secara rasional.*

We can determine warrants by asking the following questions, "How do you justify the move from 'these' Ground to 'that' Claim? What road do you take to get from 'this' starting point to 'that' destination? (How do you bridge Ground to Claim? What path did you take to reach the goal from the initial point?) according to.

4. Backing

According to (Toulmin, 1979) stated that "Warrant that Backing will support the original argument, in this case, Claim and Ground"**.** Backing is an explicit generalization that is relied on to build confidence in the reader's argument. The argumentator requires warrants backed with certain things. The argumentator can at least provide something to show that Warrants that have been raised can stand alone with Backing.

In addition, according to (Nasiroh, 2015) stated that *"Dalam hal ini, dukungan dapat berupa pengalaman yang diyakini pernyataan para pakar, hasil penelitian, atau hasil wawancara"*. *Backing* is a complementary element. Support is the criteria used to justify the statements stated in the justification.

5. Qualifiers

According to (Toulmin et al., 1979) stated that "this modality shows how strong the argument is given the availability of elements that have been put forward to support the claim". Modality is a statement in the form of attitude, style, and tone of the argument, which is done to influence the readers. This modality is usually in the form of adverbs such as necessary, indeed, of course,

usually, normally, most likely, apparently, etc. In addition, according to (Nasiroh, 2015) stated that

> *Mengatakan modal adalah kata atau frase yang menunjukkan derajat kepastian atau kualitas suatu pernyataan. Adapun kata frase atau keterangan yang digunakan sebagai penanda kepastian antara lain perlu, pasti, tentu saja, agaknya, kiranya, rupaya, kemungkinannya, sejauh bukti yang ada, sangat mungkin, mungkin sekali,dan masuk akal.*

Each argument always has a modal indicating the quality of a statement. The quality of a statement can be known from the linguistic markers that follow it. This linguistic marker is called modal. Modal is divided into two, namely, capital as a marker of certainty and a marker of possibility.

6. Rebuttal

According to (Toulmin, 1979) states that "In conclusion, the possibility of refutation is usually provided, namely, extraordinary circumstances that might weaken the strength of the supporting argument". Possible rebuttal is the preparation when the claim gets a rebuttal for the exception to the claim. In addition, according to (Nasiroh, 2015) stated that

> *Menjelaskan bahwa sanggahan/penolakan adalah lingkungan atau situasi di luar kebiasaan yang dapat mengurangi atau menguatkanpernyataan. Pirantikohesi yang dapat digunakan untuk menandai elemen sanggahan antara lainkecuali, jika…maka, dan jika.*

If a condition that can weaken a statement can be controlled by presenting an element of refutation/denial, the position of the argument is getting stronger. The objection must be powerful. Using the disclaimer element also means making the statement more specific.

2. 3 Text organization

Accroding to (Givo´n, 1992) stated that "One way they do so is by using organizational linguistic features to help develop each argument element and larger units of text such as paragraphs and essays". In academic writing, writers must write arguments effectively. Text structures refer to the way authors

organize information in the text. Recognizing the underlying structure of texts can help researchers focus on key concepts and relationships, anticipate what is to come, and classify elements of argumentations in an essay to understand text patterns.