CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Communication becomes the most prominent aspect in life. It is shown when communication is used by people to facilitate the process of sharing information and knowledge. Communication helps people to express ideas and feelings, and it, at the same time, helps to understand emotion and thoughts of the others. It also helps people to develop relationships with others. As we know, there are two kinds of communication. They are verbal and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication refers to the use of sounds and language to relay a message such as speech, conversation, debate, and storytelling. While, nonverbal communication refers to the use of visual cues such as body language, gestures, written, and any other communication that is not spoken.

Generally, most of people use verbal communication to communicate. It is because they will directly get response from another people. One of the examples of verbal communication is debate. The definition of debate as cited in Agustina, Lely & Bahrani (2016, p. 81) is one of effective speaking activity which encourages students to improve their communication skill because it encourages the students' creativity to explore the language, since they are asked to develop their arguments from certain motion. Therefore, English debate will automatically improve not only the students' speaking ability in communication skill, but also the knowledge and critical thinking of them.

In Indonesia education, there have been so many English Debating competitions. They are held annualy by government educational institutions. For example, National School Debating Championship (NSDC), National Polytechnic English Debating Olympic (NPEO), National University Debating Championship (NUDC), World University Debating Championship (WUDC), and many else.

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National University Debating Championship (NUDC) as one of the most prestigious debating championship in Indonesia becomes the most competitive tournament among varsities in the national level. Therefore the debater is required to put the strategy to win every round of this competitive tournament. The winner of the competitive debate is the team that can manage and show the knowledge and ability of the better debates by using clear communication. The writer believes that the competition is very tight, since the debaters are from prestigious universities and they are strictly selected.

Ideally, the debater is able to make one complex argument. It consists of clear explaination, particularly developing a deeper analysis, constructing good idea with logical reasoning, selecting and examining evidence, interpreting data, reaching conclusion, and selecting appropriate language. Unfortunatley, not all of the debaters can deal with it. Several debaters especially the member of English Debating Society State Polytechnic of Sriwijaya do not know how to construct the good argument. Most of them do not know what the structure of the debate is. Sometimes, they forget to put an example in their argument. It makes, their argument sounds assumption. They also forget to give elaboration in their argument. Even if they put elaboration, but it still not enough to construct good argument. It is because they do not know the contain of elaboration. At the end it can impact to the winner decision because the debaters are unable to convince the adjudicator.

Argument is an important component of logical thinking . When debaters engage in argumentation they integrate evidence, claim and justification in their argument. The quality of the argumentation can be analyzed using frameworks developed by scholars such as Toulmin (1958), this study adopted Toulmin's Argument Pattern to visualize the connection between argument components that facilitates a conceptualization of the meaning of argument. Without understanding how the debaters structure their arguments, it is difficult to make recommendations for improving their argumentation skills. Based on the background above, it is the aim of the study to employ systematic analysis especially argument structure analysis to analyze arguments in debate and examine the linguistic features of argumentation in which groups of debaters argue and how the different propositions are thought to be related to each other in their debate.

The writer believes it is important for the debaters to use the better strategy to provide an argument, especially in delivering justification and extention points for the adjudicator. And it's also important for the adjudicators as audiences to assess the good arguments from the debater. From the explanation above, the title for this study is "Analyzing Student's Argument through Toulmin's Argument Pattern in National University Debating Championship 2016".

The writer uses the Toulmin's Argument Pattern to investigate the pattern of each team's argument. The writer chooses Toulmin model because his analysis and instruction are not only providing a method for examining an argument, but also introduces structural terms that are clear and useful to the debater. The Toulmin method, in short, is an effective way of getting to the how and why levels of the arguments we read. It allows us to break an argument into its different parts (such as claim, reasons, and evidence), it emphasizes not only claim, reasons, and evidence, but also the social context in which an argument occurs: the attitudes, beliefs, and assumptions that people must hold in order to say that certain reasons are good. Indeed, the Toulmin model has been used as a heuristic tool to teach the logic of English argumentation and to identify and generate well-established arguments for students. It has proven to be an effective teaching tool because it provides a comprehensive yet straight forward concept of the structure of arguments as cited in Huh, Myung-Hye, & Lee, Inwhan (2014, p.4).

1.2 Problem Formulation

According to the background that has been written above, the problem formulation of this final report is formulated as follow.

- 1. What is the pattern of the argument in NUDC 2016?
- 2. What relations are found in the debate pattern in NUDC 2016?

3. Are students' argument in NUDC 2016 plausible?

This study used graphical method to help the writer construct the global structure of the argument and examine the content of the argument. The method enabled the writer to establish the relations between central claims and the evidence used that support the claims. It also helps identify argument's important features and problematic arguments such as unsupported opinions, and errors in reasoning. The spoken corpus for analysis were gained from a debate over the issue of "Separatist movement in Eastern Indonesia (e.g Republik Maluku Selatan, Organisasi Papua Merdeka, Gerakan Sulawesi Merdeka) should unite, take arms and conduct a violent revolution to suceed from the Republic of Indonesia" in NUDC.

1.3 Outline of the Report

This report starts from a literature review of previous research on Toulmin's argument pattern and debate. This report discusses a basic framework to analyze the debate. The writer also discusses graphical argument analysis. Finally, the report is concluded with some general comments on the use and advantages of graphical argument analysis of the student's debate in National University Debate Championship (NUDC) 2016.

1.4 Research Purposes

The research purpose of this final report is to find out and discuss about the Toulmin model of argument analysis of the student's debate in National University Debate Championship (NUDC) 2016 between Bina Nusantara University, Brawijaya University, Indonesia University, and Gadjah Mada University over the motion This House Believe That Separatist Movement in Eastern Indonesia (e.g Republik Maluku Selatan, Organisasi Papua Merdeka, Gerakan Sulawesi Merdeka) should unite, take arms and conduct a violent revolution to suceed from the Republic of Indonesia.

1.5 Research Benefit

Through this final report the readers can enrich their knowledge about the debate. Specifically how to construct the good argument. It also can give a brief description to help the readers analize debate discourse in english education.