

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

People respond to something that they are interested in and it can be in the form of agreement and disagreement. People are getting aware of their surrounding such as government's regulations, social movement, social behavior and others phenomena which possibly attract two poles of opinion as reflection of the human development. Two different kind of opinion form two different sides which require arguments to support each opinion. There are some ways in delivering idea that happen around us, some of them are even considered as a skill because it requires specific criteria to be fulfilled. Debate, speech, public discussion and etc are the examples. Generally we can see public debate in several occasions such as political debate on TV, High school debate and university debate. Democratic societies uphold the right to debate and posses it as asset. Development of debate for university level is developing significantly. Debate enables types of citizen to propose wise point of view in order to review governments, as long as speaker can convince citizen, all types of decision or regulations can be changed (Ericson, Murphy, & Bud, 2003).

What speakers do while they are debating is exchanging arguments. There is more than one argument in one match definitely. Toulmin (2003) stated that an argument is like an organism. It has both a gross, anatomical structure and a finer, as-it-were physiological one. He explained a situation when a man makes an assertion he or she puts forward a claim. That statement is supported by further steps of how result of reasoning is called assertion and assertion is argument. So

characteristic of arguments compare with other discourse implies of reasoning. (Ericson, Murphy, & Bud, 2003). Definite notion of argument is that argument does not happen every time. Arguments are established where there is some controversy or disagreement about a subject and people try to resolve that disagreement rationally (Govier, 2010). Toulmin argued that arguments have variety of purposes. He added that formal defense is not use every argument in argument is of an absolute assertion. But this particular function of arguments will claim most of our attention in the present essays: we shall be interested in justificatory arguments brought t forward in support of assertions, in the structures they may be expected to have, the merits they can claim and the ways in which we set about grading, assessing and criticizing them (Toulmin, *The Uses of Argument*, 2003)

This study focuses on theclassification of discourse markers as part of study of pragmatic proposed by Frasser (1999)in the argumentation of university debaters and the features of argument based on Toulmin’s Layout of argument. The function of discourse marker will be connected to the features of arguments as the prior analysis. Specific understanding about parliamentary debate is served to detect the development of debate in educational institution but before further explanation about parliamentary system, general understanding of debate is significant to be understood. Based on Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary, debate is a formal discussion of an issue at a public meeting or in a parliament. In a debate two or more speakers express opposing views and then there is often a vote on the issue (Hornby, 2010). Calm circumatnces in a debate with proper

sequence is the feature of parliament's debates. (Ericson, Murphy, & Bud, 2003) Furthermore, debate is seen as one of the oldest activities of civilization because debate had its position in the deliberation of ancient kings who acted as adjudicator inside council of nobles debate. Debate is one of the oldest activities of civilization. As mentioned before that there are some features are acting to distinguish parliamentary debate with other kind of debates such as political debate because all speakers require obeying a system. Dynamic of debate is very interesting and has its attraction. What we see in a debate is the moment when language is the weapon during a 'war'. Argument can be used as weapon for hurting enemy and get better position by attacking enemy's weak point inside the argument and finally get higher position. Demolishing arguments of opponent in the case of counterattack can be shown by giving a proof his or her indefensible claims. Correct strategy can tackle down enemy, discharged enemy's argument and win. (Luginbuhl, 2007)

Debate has two ways communication model. Debaters are not only communicating their idea with their rivals but also with adjudicators. The form of communication between debaters and adjudicators is different from debaters with their rivals during each match. Adjudications not only listen to the speech but assess the debate by three basic judging criteria. Method, matter and manner are three components which used by the adjudicator to assess individual and team's performance (Ericson, Murphy, & Bud, 2003). Arguments are inside the matter area, while arguing, we also think of words, phrases, sentences which can convey the idea, opinions and feelings (Crusius & Channel, 2003).

University debate commonly adopts three parliamentary systems. The system for instance makes parliamentary debate different with other kind of debate because all the doers must stick into system they have to obey. Nowadays there is several debate systems commonly use at various competitions in Indonesia. Australian Parliamentary System, British Parliamentary System, Asian Parliamentary System, Austral (Australasia Region) System and World School System (intended for school student). This study use Australian Parliamentary debate with certain characteristics that distanced this system with other different debating systems such as number teams in one match, time for substantive speech and others.

Previous study about English debate focuses on the argumentation from discourse approach and analyzed by Toulmin's theory. The previous study about argumentation in debate is done by Mazida (2011). The result of her analysis is that mostly high school debaters' make a lot of mistakes based on the Toulmin's layout of arguments. This study is aimed to determine the discourse markers used by the debaters in their arguments. Furthermore, determining the features of arguments based on Toulmin's layout is also important. Finally determining discourse markers inside each features of argumentation is the aim of this study. The arguments of university of debaters and will focus more to figure out types of arguments used by university. Indonesia could not win WSDC (World School Debating Championship), so that the development of university debate is moving forward rapidly more than high school debate in the relation of different findings. Moreover, in 2014 Indonesia won WUDC (World University English Debate) in

Chennai India. (Zubaidah, 2014). Study of Argumentation is also done by Voss (2006) in order to solve ill-structured problem. The experts are given a role as the head of the Soviet Ministry of Agriculture. The recorded speeches are finally analyzed by Toulmin's layout of arguments.

Indonesia Varsity English Debate (IVED) is one of the biggest English debate competition in Indonesia. Its participants are varied from many universities in all over Indonesia. IVED was established by University of Indonesia (UI) in 1998. IVED 2014 is one of the most waited debate tournament in Indonesia. The existence of IVED is not only a field for debaters to improve their debating skills but also a chance for anyone to learn how to be adjudicator in debate. Adjudicator accreditation is one of the attractions of IVED because it's national title. Each round of debate has a motion. Motion is the topic that should be debated. IVED is one of the debate championships that use Australian Parliamentary debate. The characteristic of Australian system is that speakers may deliver their substantive speech maximally for eight minutes and there are no interruptions allowed during debate or no POIs.

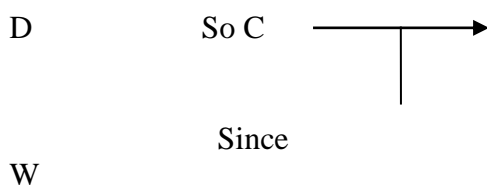
Debaters usually prepared their argument during case building. Time for case building is varied depends on the tournament but generally case building is allowed for thirty minutes before debate begin. They need to set up a proposal to defend or attacked the motion. High quality of research for each affirmative and negative position is important. What a debater required to do is making a new case, consider it and finally review the idea. (Ericson & Murphy, 2003). Method, matter and manner are three components which used by the adjudicator to assess

individual and team's performance. Speakers might bring written data during his or her speech but to be convincing, reading too much will also affect the performance. Arguments are inside the matter area, while arguing, we also think of words, phrases, sentences which can convey the idea, opinions and feelings (Crusius & Channel, 2003). There are several criteria in adjudicating debate, prevalent mistakes of debaters.

This study focuses on final round of IVED 2014. There are ten rounds in total, six rounds are preliminary rounds and the rest are octo-final round, quarterfinal round, semifinal round and two final rounds. Final rounds are divided into two different matches or room. The first room is final round for determining champion and first runner while the other room is for determining second and third runner up. Adjudications not only listen to the speech but assess the debate by three basic judging criteria. In debate we have motions or the topic in each round and there two kinds of motions nowadays, prepared motion and impromptu motion. IVED 2014 is one of the most waited debate tournament in Indonesia. The existence of IVED is not only a field for debaters to improving their debating skills but also a chance for anyone to learn how to be adjudicator in debate. Adjudicator accreditation is one of the attractions of IVED. Each round of debate has a motion. Motion is the topic that should be debated. Motion usually proceeded by several abbreviation such as TH (This House), THBT (This House Believe That), THW (This House Would) and THS (This House Sould or Support). This study use final round that determined champion of IVED with motion *THBT Developing Nations that Received Uneven Levels of Development*

(Such as India And China) Should not be Providing Development Aid to Other Countries and THBT stand for This House Believe That.

Frasser classification of discourse markers is divided into different classes. By this classification, discourse markers have two different factions, discourse markers which relate messages and discourse markers which relate topics. Discourse markers which relates topics is divided into three different subclasses based on the function namely contrastive, elaborative and inferential discourse. Toulmin's layout of arguments provides a scheme of thinking and observing arguments. His basic concepts of arguments are consist of three main features.



Scheme above shows how basic concept of arguments is looked like. (D) is stands for data, (C) is claim or conclusion and (W) is warrant. (Toulmin, The Uses of Argument, 2003) This concepts could be more complex when a logic questions arise and finally qualifier (Q), backing (B) and rebuttal. The questiones are should be asked to ourselves during the procees of making an argument or these questions is also can be arised from our opposition.

1.2 Research Question

The statements of the problem for this thesis consist of three as stated below:

1. What types of discourse markers used by university debaters in their argumentation ?

2. What are the features of argumentation used by university debaters in IVED competition?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Observing the use of discourse marker and the feature of argument in the argumentation of university debates is a further research following the development argumentation patterns. The fetures of arguments is also observed and finally to see the the discourse marker used in each features. Discourse markers and its classification will be identified to figure out the common discourse markers found in the features of argument. Furthermore, When argument is used for various purposes by different layers of society, it is very useful to analyze about how argumentation fulfilling certain criteria to achieve basic of its purposes.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is intended to achieve a better understanding about discourse markers and their functions. Layout of argument is discussed by analyzing the the features of arguments used by debaters in delivering their arguments and eventually further confer about the components in layout of argumentation. Furthermore, this study is supposed to help debaters to prepare better argumentation, help coaches to explain better about components of arguments and help debate coaches as well so that they can look for easier pattern to deliver an argument in debater's speech. Further aspire is to help reader understand the types and the use of discourse marker as well as the relation between discourse marker and features in layout of argumentation and finally solely create a better

arguments. It may help readers to prepare, challenge and form their argument as part of test of their logic.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

Argument : is a set of claims in which one or more of them—the premises—are put forward so as to offer reasons for another claim, the conclusion (Govier, 2010)

Debate : a formal discussion of an issue at a public meeting or in a parliament (Hornby, 2010)

Discourse marker : class of lexical expressions drawn primarily from the syntactic classes of conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositional phrases. With certain exceptions, they signal a relationship between the interpretation of the segment they introduce, S2, and the prior segment, S1 (Fraser, 1999, p. 1)