

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE STUDY**

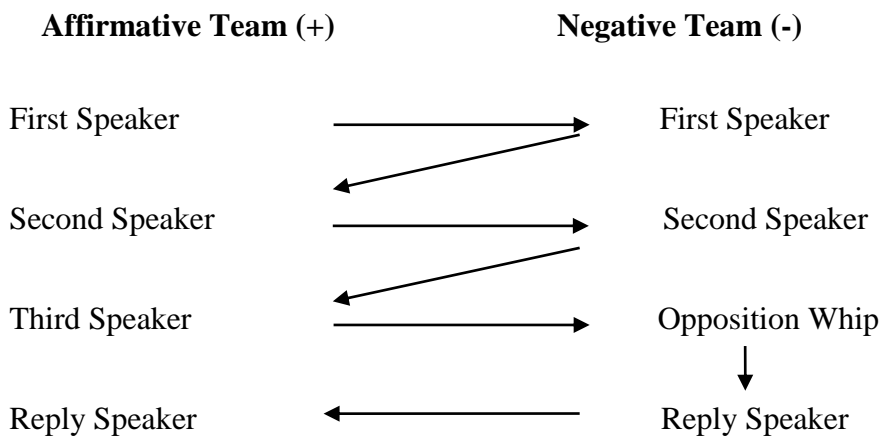
Indonesia Varsity English Debate (IVED) is annual debate tournament and one of the most waited tournament for debaters all around Indonesia. This event carries its prestigious label because it is one of the biggest national event for university debaters, so that the chances to meet varies University in each round also one of the parameter for deeming quality of a debate tournament. The seventieth IVED was conducted on eleventh until fourteenth of January 2014 and Satya Wacana Christian University was elected as host of this this tournament. There were fifty two teams from thirty universities in Indonesia that participated. IVED used Australian Parliamentary System; it required each speaker to delivered eight minutes substantive speeches with POI(EDS UI for IVED 2014, 2014)

#### **3.1 Australian Parliamentary System**

Australian Parliamentary System has distinctive characteristics from other debate system. The first characteristic of is that in APS there are two teams in every match and each teams is consist of three speakers. Affirmative team has obligation to justify a motion, on the other side Negative team will proof that Affirmative' case. There are second characteristic is that each speaker is given eight minutes for substantive speech. Adjudicator and adjudication are two important components in APS debate. There are three main items to be assed in every individual speaker's performance. Matter is the main item which has biggest quantity in scoring system. Based on Swanwick, Erskine and D'cruz in

*The Australia-Asia Debating Guide* matter is the content of the speech so that arguments will be found inside the matter. (Swanwick, Erskine, & D'Cruz, 2003). Asian Parliamentary Debate always used IVED since the first IVED was held. APS also used in different competitions in Indonesia and It is the second popular system after British Parliamentary which used for National University Debating Championship (NUDC). In..... stated that Toulmin's Layout of Argument is one of the theory of argumentation which gives clear explanation in creating argument and challenge logical thinking about an assertion in the contemporary debate.

Table 2.1: Order of Speakers in Delivering Speech.



### 3.2 Sampling

Purposive sampling method is the suitable method for this study by some considerations. The sampling of this research is the final of battle of main break category between University of Indonesia (UI) and Gajah Mada University (UGM) under the motion *THBT Developing Nations that Received Uneven Levels of Development (Such as India And China) Should not be Providing Development*

*Aid to Other Countries*. There are some reasons why the final round of IVED 2014 becomes the sampling of this study.

The first consideration is because of the motion. Every competition will release different motions based on the social movements. Motion of debate should be regarding current issue or at least still debatable in order to create good debate. Thus, IVED fulfilled this criteria. The second consideration is that final of IVED to determined first winner and second winner is mostly one of the best rounds to be observed among all rounds. Both of teams that went to final are *selected* team. Both of teams had competed for ten times in total. Six times in preliminary round, they were logically went octo final round, quarter final round, semi final round and finally the met in final round. Moreover, generally good clarity in delivering their arguments among debaters can be found in final round. Speakers must fulfill the role of speakers in every match.

The sampling was recorded video of first speaker, second speakers and third speaker of each team. In final match, debaters of UGM became Affirmative teams with Romario as first speaker, Indriani as second speaker as well as the reply speaker and Alif as third speaker. On the other side, debaters of UI became Negative team with Elvira as the first speaker, Magreta as the second speaker as well as reply speaker and Revaldi as the third speaker. Reply speakers are not included in the sampling because the role of reply speaker is giving over view of the debate and also his or her team's case. Below are the outlines of speakers' duty (Swanwick, Erskine, & D'Cruz, 2003)

Table 3.1: Role of Speakers

Speaker	Duty
First Affirmative Speaker	<p>Define the topic (set out affirmative's interpretation of the topic), identifying issues which will be in contention.</p> <p>Present teams structure and team split</p> <p>Present arguments that should be delivered by first speaker</p>
First Negative Speaker	<p>Identify main area of initial disagreement with the affirmative case (include any disagreement about definition), rebut major arguments of affirmative.</p> <p>Present teams structure and team split</p> <p>Present arguments that should be delivered by first speaker</p>
Second speakers	<p>Identify main area of initial disagreement with the affirmative case (include definition issues which are still contention), rebut major arguments of affirmative.</p> <p>Defend own case against rebuttal by previous speakers</p> <p>Present arguments that should be delivered by second speaker</p>
Third Speakers	<p>Present an overview of the debate (identify important issues that considered as clashes of debate), defends team against attack, summarize own cases</p>

Availability of full recording of final main break category is also counted to consider this tournament. The last main considerations to choose final round of IVED 2014 is because debaters are successful to deliver deep cases with rich analysis. It is proven by how UGM debaters were dominating the list of top best speakers. Based on the official web of English Debating Society of UGM, their prime minister was nominated as the best speaker of IVED 2014, followed by their Deputy prime minister was nominated as the second best speaker, while their whip was in the third place (IVED 2014: Domination, 2014)

### **3.3 Technique of Data Collection**

. The recorded video contains two different matches that are final round of novice category and main break category. In IVED there are two categories of debate, the first one is main break category. All debaters are allowed to participate in this category. While for Novice category only selected debaters could join this category. There are several criteria which have to be fulfilled in order to participate in this category. Novice team is teams which consist of novice speakers. Novice speaker is a speaker who never breaks to at least octo final round in any national or international competitions.

The Recorded video of final round has duration of two hours and fourteen seconds long. This study only use main break final round which starts after one hour ten minutes and eleven seconds. Orthographic transcription of the spoken data is made and the last step is to code the data. These were the step that I took to do observation are as follow:

- a. Asking for full video recording of IVED from the committee.
- b. watched the video of final round from main break category
- c. transcribe the spoken data orthographically, and
- d. coding data

### **3.3 Technique of Data Analysis**

Qualitative methodology is used to get the purpose of the research. The coded data is used to identify the type of discourse markers used by debaters based on Fraser's classification of discourse markers. Supporting theory which is related to the type features of arguments used based on Toulmin's layout of arguments. As stated before, argument is a systematic form of idea which means that each component is mattered to be delivered. Categorizations of components from arguments of all speakers based on Tuolumne's layout are needed. Discourse marker inside of the feature of arguments will be the last analysis that can be analyzed from the data.

Qualitative method is used as research method in this study to analyze the data. The next step after watching the video, transcribe orthographically and coded the data I do the following steps:

- a. Detect all discourse markers found in the transcribed data
- b. Classify the features of arguments in the transcribed the data by using Toulmin's layout of argument
- c. Indentify general features of arguments used by university debaters based on Toulmin's layout of arguments
- d. Identify discourse markers in the features of argument