CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter reports the findingsand discussion of the arguments constructed by the debaters in EDCO (English Debating Competition) 2014. This chapter consists of three parts of report: data descriptions, findings and discussion.

4.1 Data Description

The main data were taken during EDCO from April 19th untill 20th 2014. There were 28 debaters choosen from preliminary 1, preliminary 2, preliminary 3, quarter and final round with different motion on each round. The data of this study are the transcription of arguments which were delivered by the 28 debaters of EDCO 2014. The data were analyzed based on Toulmin approach proposed by Stephen Toulminthat analyzes argument by its elements, they are: claim, data, warrant, backing, qualifier and rebuttal. Another data is taken from the closed questionnaire to support the main data. The closed questionnaire was distributed to know the perception of debaters on the definition of arguments and the elements of argument.

4.2 Findings

After analyzing the arguments of 28 debaters on EDCO 2014. There are 151 arguments delivered by 28 debaters based on different round in EDCO 2014.The 6 elementsin Toulmin' approach were found from the total of 151 arguments. There are 151 claims, 246 data, 63 warrants, 6 backings, 4 qualifiers and 9 rebuttals.

Table 4.1 The analysis of elements constructed by 28 debaters of EDCO

Round	Claim	Data				Warrant			Bac king	Qualifier	Rebuttal
		F	I	J	C	MW	AW	SW			
Final	69	26	12	83	1	5	19	7	3	1	1
Quarter	16	4	2	16	-		3	8	3	3	3
Preliminary III	11	6	-	9	-	1	2	2	-	-	1
Preliminary II	15	5	5	14	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
Preliminary I	37	11	20	32	-	-	4	4	-	-	4
Total	151	52	39	154	1	6	31	26	6	4	9

Data   Warrant
F: Fact   MW: Motivational Warrant
I: Inference   AW: Authoritative Warrant
J: Judgement   SW: Substantive Warrant
C: Citation
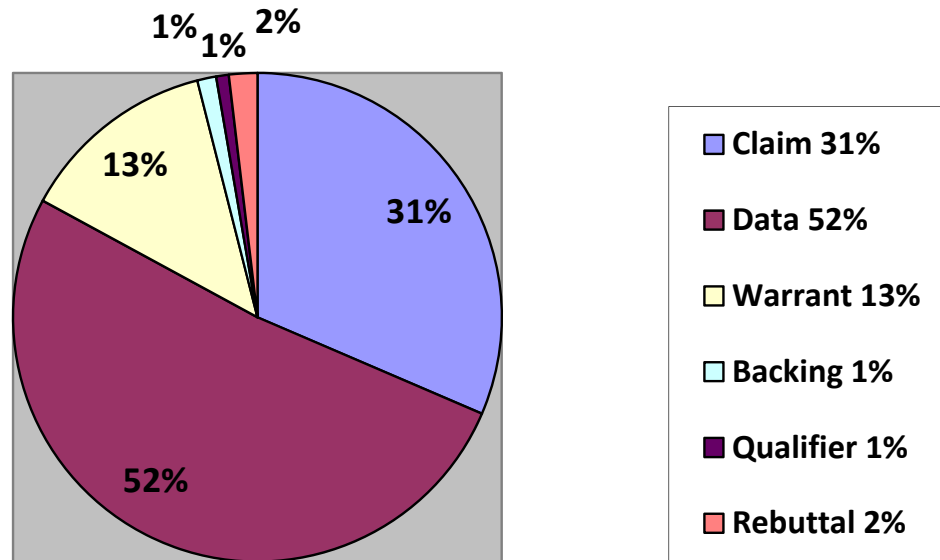
Figure 4.1 Data percentage of Elementsin arguments.

Figure 4.1 showed that it can be found   31% of claim, 52% of data, 13% of warrant, 1%of backing, 1% of qualifier and 2% of rebuttal. The backing and qualifier are the smallest part of percentage while data shows the largest percentage from 151 arguments constructed by 28 debaters.

One of the element in an argument is data, data appears to give information and support the claim that has been stated in an argument. Data are divided into 4 types, they are: fact, inference, judgement and citation. Fact is type of data that information can be verified, inference is type of data that information is derived from the surroundings, judgement is type of data that information is derived from the people' perspective on beliefs while citation is type of data that information is derived from author's words. This figure below is classified those types of data that are constructed by 28 debaters in their argument.

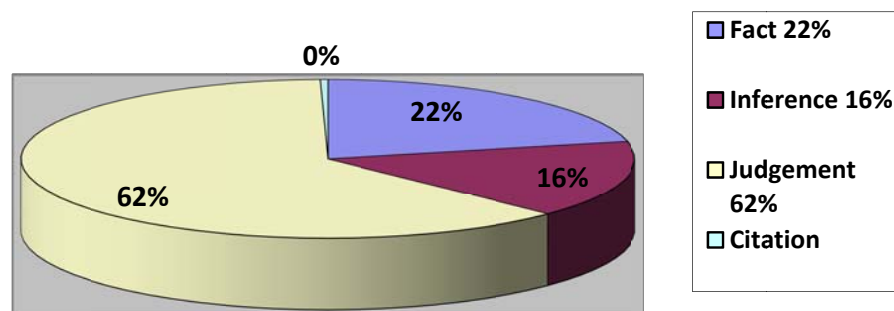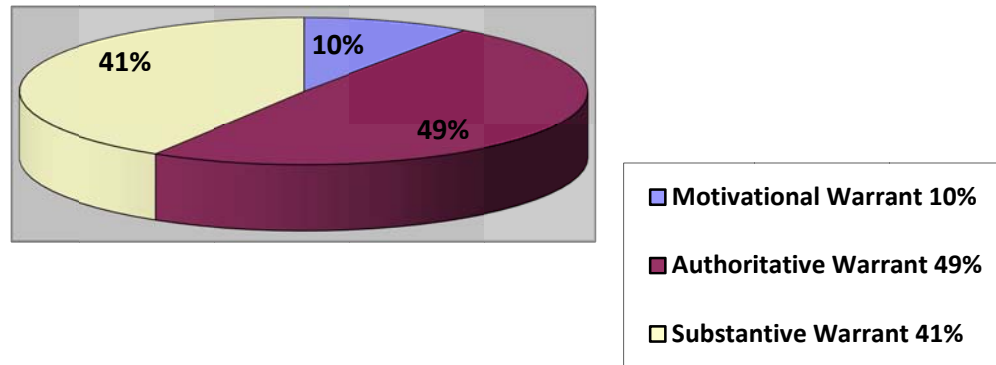Figure 4.2 Data percentage of Type of Data in argument.

Figure 4.3 Data percentage of Type of Warrant in arguments.

One of the element in an argument is warrant, warrant appears to fill the gap between claim and data that have been stated in an argument. Warrant is divided into 3 types, they are: motivational warrant, authoritative warrant and substantive warrant. Motivational warrant aims to attrack the people' emotion, authoritative warrant aims to give more reasoning to the data and substantive warrant aims to give example or analogy to the data. This figure above is classified those types of warrant that are constructed by 28 debaters in their argument.

4.2.1 Result of Questionnaire

The questionnaire was aimed to know the perception about the definition of argument and the elements of debaters. There were 25 statements in the questionnaire that divided into two parts. Part 1 aimed to seek the perception on the definition of arguments by debaters. Part 2 aimed to seek the perception on the elements in arguments by debaters. There were 28 qustionnaires spread to 28 debaters, but only 22 questionnaire that reliable to be analyzed.

Figure 4.4 Respondents' perception on the definition of argument.
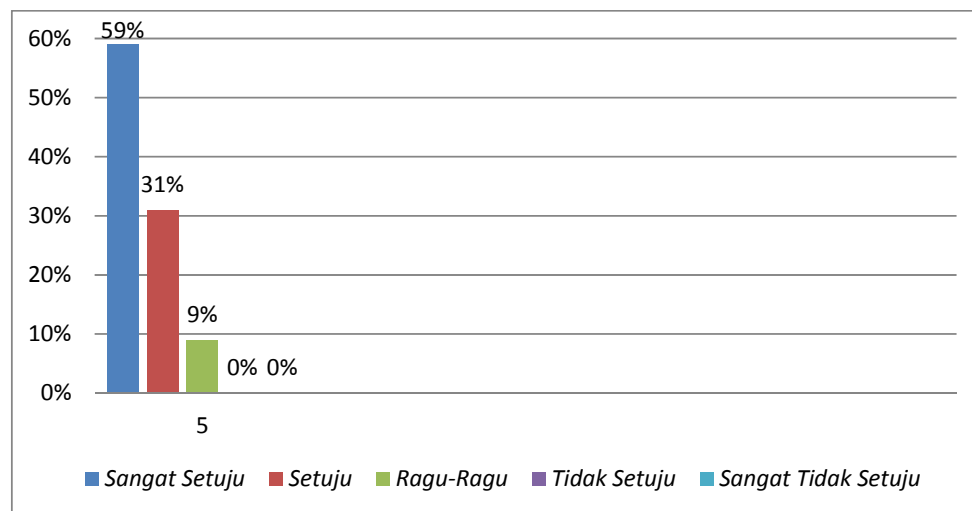

Figure 4.4 showed the debaters' perception about the definition of argument. Chart number 5 showed 59% strongly agreed, 31% agreed, 9% doubtful about the perception that the argument consisted of a claim and the supported data.

Figure 4.5 Respondents' perception on the element of claim in an argument.
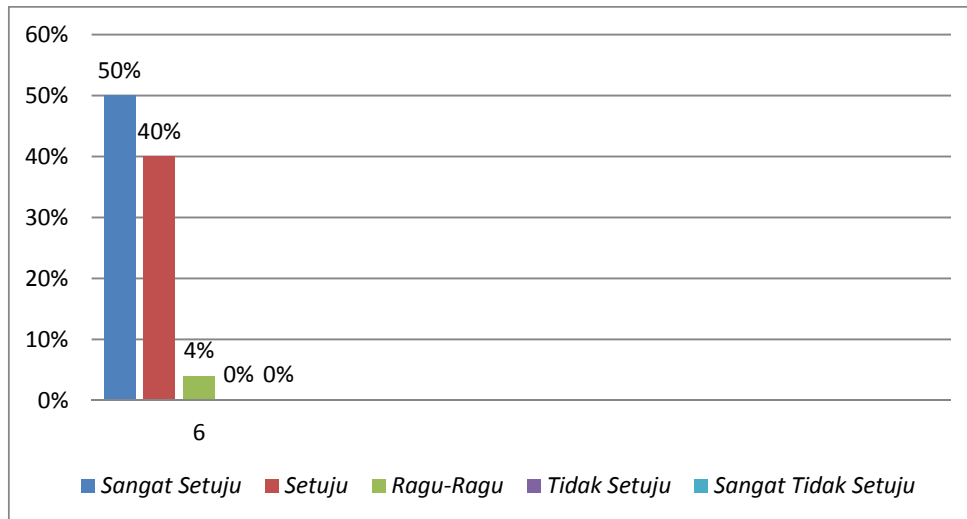

Figure 4.5 showed the debaters' perception about claim as one of the elements in argument. The percentage showed 50% strongly agreed, 40% agreed, 4% doubtful about a claim or a conclusion as the central idea that is stated and is needed to be proved more in an argument.

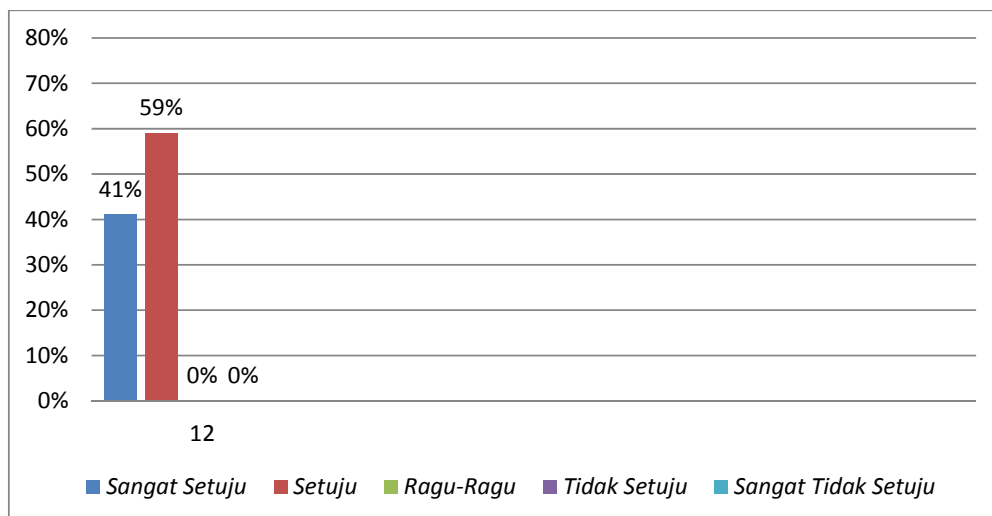Figure 4.6 Respondents' perception on theelement of data in an argument.

Figure 4.6 showed the debaters' perception about data as one of the elements in argument. The percentage showed that 41% strongly agreed, 59% agreedabout the needs of data to support the claim that has been stated before in an argument.

Figure 4.7 Respondents' perception on type of data in an argument.
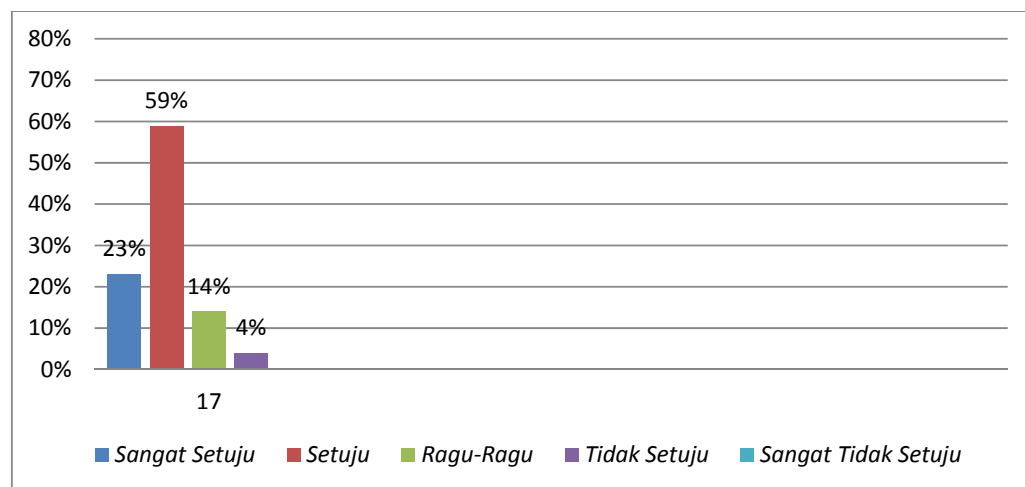

Figure 4.7 showed the debaters' perception about types of data that could be asserted in an argument. It showed the percentage of the debaters' perception about the definition of judgement as the types of data that could be stated based on the values and beliefs in surroundings (23% strongly agreed, 59% agreed, 14% doubtful, 14% disagreed, 4% strongly disagreed).

Figure 4.8 Respondents' perception on the element of warrant in an argument.

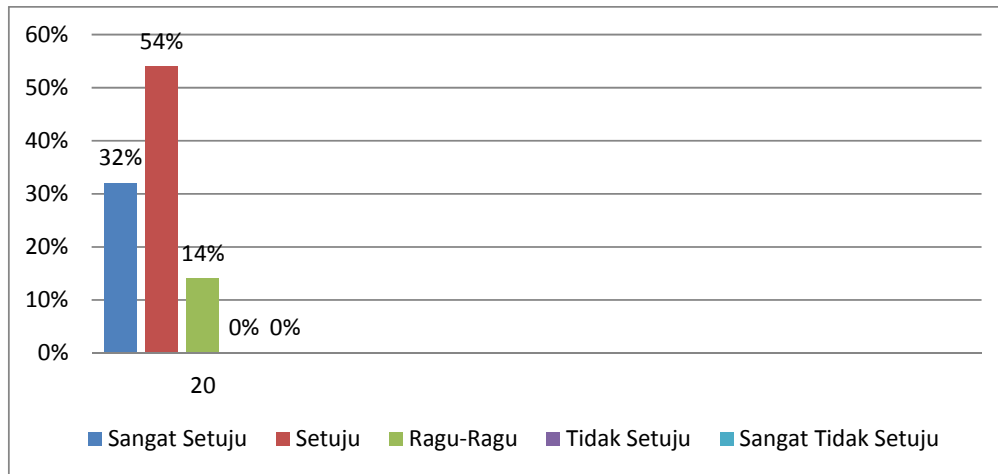Figure 4.8 showed the debaters' perception about warrant as one of the element in an argument.The percentage showed that 32% strongly agreed, 54% agreed, and 14% doubtfulabout the debaters' perception about the of warrant as the explanation to fill the gap between the claim and data that have been stated before in an argument.

Figure 4.9 Respondents' perception on the element of backing in an argument.
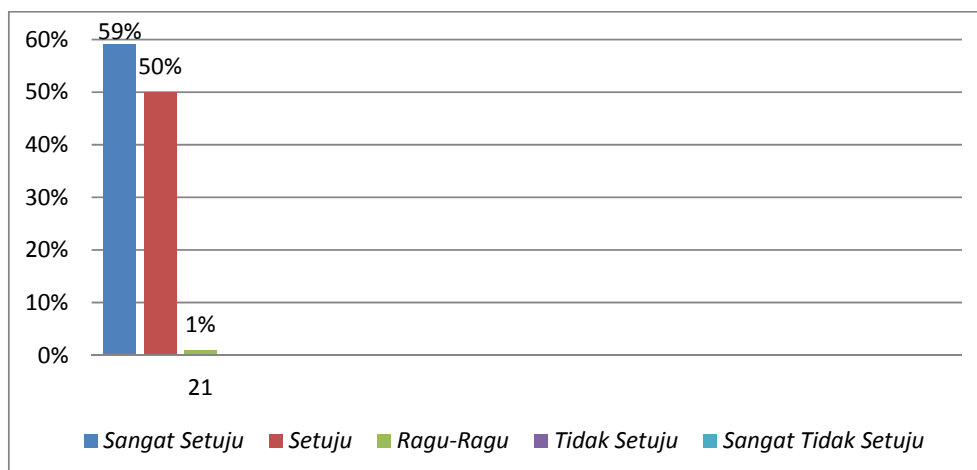
Figure 4.9 showed the debaters' perception about backing as one of the element that support warrant in an argument.The percentage showed 59% strongly agreed, 50% agreed and 1% doubtful aboutthe debaters' perception of the additional explanation if warrant does not enough to give explanation in an argument.

Figure 4.10 Respondents' perception on the element of qualifier in an argument.
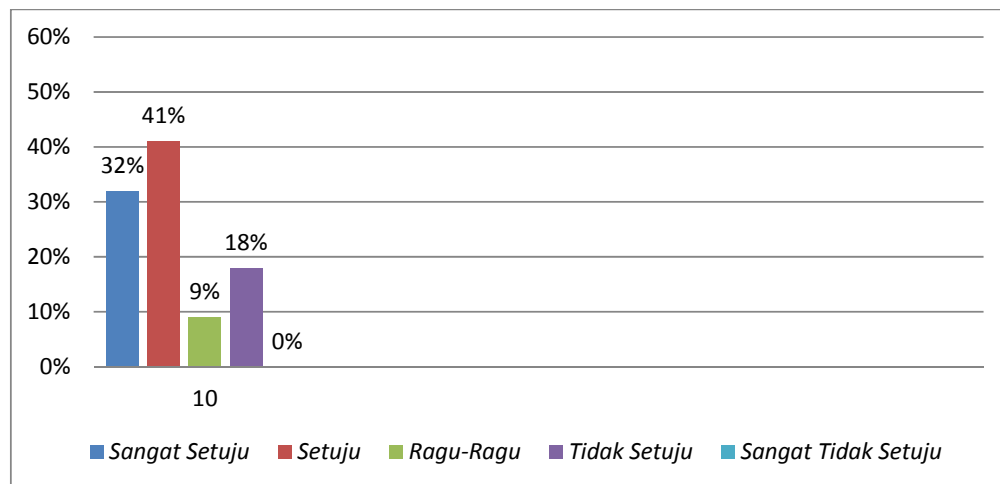
Figure 4.10 showed the debaters' perception of the qualifier used by the debaters in delivering their argument. The percentage showed 32% strongly agreed, 41% agreed,and 9% doubtful about qualifier as one of the element used by the debatersin delivering argument.

Figure 4.11 Respondents' perception on the element of rebuttal in an argument.

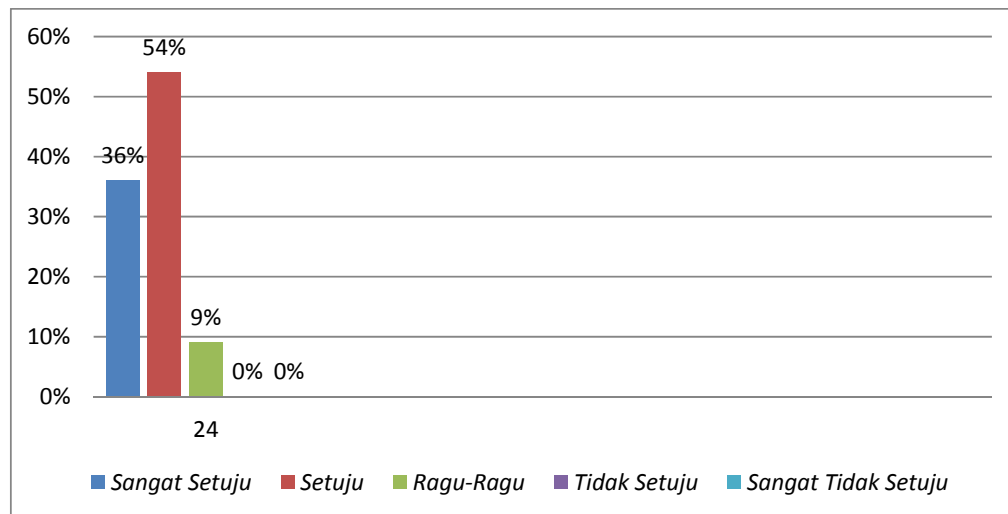
Figure 4.11 showed the debaters' perception of rebuttal as one of the element that shoud be analyze in argument.The percentage showed 36% strongly agreed, 54% agreed, and 9% doubtful about the perception of rebuttal ,should be related to the topic or motion of the debate,when it is constructed in an argument.

4.3 Discussions

The findings about the elements of argument which are delivered by the debaters will be discussed by the debaters. The discussion will relate the literature review with the findings of both analyses: the table analyses and questionnaires.

4.3.1 Argument in EDCO 2014

Based on the findings of the data, it is found that 28 debaters can construct 151 arguments because one debater can construct more than one argument during her or his speech. All debaters can add the element of claim that is related to the topic in every arguments and can insert supporting data that differenciate in 4 types of data. Most debaters used judgements as their types of data. According to questionnaires, the debaters have understand about the perception of data and warrant. Meanwhile, only half of debaters insert the elements of warrant and a few of backing in their argument. The type of warrant that mostly used by the debaters is authoritative warrant, that give explanation based on the data that have inserted before.

Furthermore, the findings show only a few that used qualifier. It shows that most debaters use absolute claims rather than probable claims. Toulmin approach also mentions about the use of rebuttals in an argument. The findings show a few of debaters that used rebuttals in their argument. These 2 types of elements, qualifier and rebuttal, are essential but need to be analyzed in order to avoid the fallacy in argument.

Here are more discussions of elements in argument that have been found in the arguments delivered by the debaters in EDCO 2014:

4.3.1.1 Claim

Speaker	Argument	Claim
1	Intellectual developmental the core problem that occured right now on how the a lots of people are becoming junky supporters because they did not bright because political system has allowed them to pay for how much of the money mr/madame speaker. It is easy to allow to the society that there's no agent of black campaign or money campaign but this political parties can still allow the people to bright to play with the campaign or even the dangdutan mr/madam speaker.There are problems are in case that either or they are the junky supporters of bright people can actually damage the sector of results of the election itself,mr and madam speaker.	Intellectual developmental the core problem that occured right now on how the a lots of people are becoming junky supporters.

The example above is taken in speaker 1 from final round under the motion of *THW Intelligence as the requirements to vote*.The speaker states the claim relevant to the motion in the debate that explains intelligence in the election. The claim also become the central idea in the argument that need to be proved. From the table analyses, all the debaters can insert the claim in every arguments. It shows by the findings of 151 claims out of 151 arguments.

From the questionnaires, it shows that most debaters had already known and agreed about the use of claim as one of the elemets in constructing the arguments in a debate session. It can be seen by the percentage of 50% of debaters strongly agreed and 40% agreed about the claim as the central idea that need to be proved more in an argument.

From both analyses, it can be concluded that the debaters' perception on the claim as the central idea in an argument are proved in the used of claim in every argument by the 28 debaters. It shows by the findings of 151 claims out of 151 arguments and the percentage of questionnaire that 50% debaters were strongly agreed about the used of claim as one of the elements in arguments.

4.3.3.2 Data

The example below is taken in speaker 1and speaker 6 from final round under the motion *THW Intelligence as the requirements to vote*, speaker 11 in quarter round under the motion *THBT International Espionage Activity Threat for National Security*also,and speaker 15 in preliminary 3 under the motion *THW Feminism Has Gone Too Far.*

Speaker	Argument	Data
3	We believe that they are still that they are people who still have to elect to all of the parties and to have to the election in our country ladies and gentlemen. So, I think	If they are people who do not get our democrarcy system,that the people will also not who also will not

	this is a wrong concept coming from the opening of the leader opposition when they are talking of If they are people who do not get our democrarcy system,that the people will also not who also will not j..j..join to the quiz	j..j..join to the quiz. (J)
11	And then uh when Australia did espionage activity for Indonesia there's a national activity that would make Indonesia destroy? I think it's not because Indonesia has a good government, has a good army and a good youth generation so this problem not give big impact to Indonesia. But but I think this is the origin problem that it's Australia did the espionage activity it's not uhm it's not destroy Indonesia country. Because Indonesia country has the president the president has a good decide to give attention to Australia and the youth generation is not is not uhm Australian uhm and Indonesian youth it's not.	Indonesia country has the president the president has a good decide to give attention to Australia and the youth generation is not is not uhm Australian. (F)
15	Firstly, I want to put a definition of feminism, Feminism is a condition under movement and psychologist aimed at defining, establishing and the equal equal, political equal,economical, cultural and social wide for to establish the equal opporutnities for women in education and employment and also all aspects in life. (clearing throat) what's the matter in here is feminism has gone too far. Uhm.. most uhm feminism now is the matter the matter begin has gone to has gone to the radical feminism where, where this femi ..fe ..feminism has has thinking that woman can do everything and they have rights to do more and more.	Firstly, I want to put a definition of feminism, Feminism is a condition under movement and psychologist aimed at defining, establishing and the equal equal, political eual,economical, cultural and social wide for to establish the equal opportunities for women in education and employment and also all aspects in life. (F) feminism where, where this femi ..fe ..feminism has has thinking that woman can do everything and they have rights to do more and more. (I)

| 6 | what makes intelligence is not easy to vote,the the key is wisdom, ladies and gentlemen ,and.. and classify in what way we classify intelligence?if we can't see the intelligence and then they are a principle of of um take in in UU No 22E UUD 45 'every citizen of a country especially in Indonesia we are just determination level we they are have right to vote ladies and gentlemen. So so I want to give an underline underline we got determination level so who is a make a make the rule who is the so so uhm according to me um I will like which is rule it's it's a decision by state in UUD No 3 1999 it's about li..like like everyone to vote everyone has a right to vote in once and like like you know. | if we can't see the intelligence and then they are a principle of of um take in in UU No 22E UUD 45 'every citizen of a country especially in Indonesia we are just determination level we they are have right to vote ladies and gentlemen. (C) |

The first data classified as the judgement because the statement is derived from the speaker' perspective. The second data from speaker 11 is classified into fact because it gives the true information that could be verified. The speaker 15 asserted the fact showed by the statemenst about the definition of feminism and he takes the inference from the fact that by this *opportunities woman can do everything by her feminism*. While, the speaker 6 put the citation of UUD as the data in the argument.

Furthermore, from the questionnaires, the percentage showed 45% strongly agreed, 45% agreed and 9% doubtful about data as one of the element that have to be used to support a claim in an argumen. Furthermore, 61% debaters used judgements as their type of data. It means that, the data mostly constructed by the debaters in their argument were derived from their perspective of beliefs and values from their surroundings. Since, this kind of data are derived from the

debaters' perspective, the judgements could be arguable by other debaters. It also reflects the debaters' insights about the motion in a debate session.

Meanwhile, 21% of debaters used form of fact and 16% of debaters used form of inference. The use of fact and inference describe that the debaters have more insights or more sensitive about the motion in one debate session. Since, the use of fact are form of data that create from the valid information and the inferences are type of data that should be derived from the facts. In addition, the use of citation does not reach 1% . It is the most rare form of data used by the debaters.

The questionnaires showed that the debaters have understood about the other types of data. It can be seen from the questionnaires that 63% strongly agreed about the perception of fact, 36% strongly agreed about inference and 64% agreed about citation. However, the biggest percentage of 62% debaters used judgements as their type of data, while there are only 22% of debaters used facts, 16% used inferences and no one used citation. It means that, thought they have known about the 4 types of data, they mostly constructed judgements as their type of data because their limitation of the insights about the topic in the debate session.

4.3.3.3 Warrant

The example below is taken from speaker 6 in final round under the motion of *THW Intelligence as the requirements to vote,* speaker 10 under the motion of

THBT International Espionage Activity Threat for National Security and speaker

26 under the motion of *THW Prohibit All Victims,Suspects and Witnesses to Give*

Information.

Speaker	Argument	Warrant
6	I think leader is a person to lead for all of once, so how could that that a leader who choose a leader.and there is you know as in the facebook a for the election there is a discussion of a president conducted by TV One ,Metro TV,RCTI and so many things which is media All of citizen can see about how the deeper of the leader. I think if I watch I know I know because because I have a heart I have a heart and I know and I think that why we do not take a believe to that to all of the person who watch this and this media and okay maybe that's the government sorry sorry sorry. .	I think if I watch I know I know because because I have a heart I have a heart (MW)
10	Well, uh international , international spirit is more threat of uh of our definition of espionage because of what because we have privacy that uhm that we should keep this secret uh we should uh uh we should improve our our manner so the the the stranger uh.. uh..from the other countries can't discriminate us. Well, I .. I... uh... I make an example from our country eh.. there is there is the electronic.	Well, I .. I... uh... I make an example from our country eh.. there is there is the electronic equipment uh Indonesian are pirate. (SW)
26	And then mm press should give to the public about victims,suspects,and witnesses but not the all information, Indonesian has a constitution about it, I quoted mm press have allow to share and publishes to the public, to the public to people to know it mm police give it into mm give it to share it mm before mm police give information mm to the press then they publish, mm (waiting for next words) mm share it when the police	They can protect all the victims and the witnesses, so the victims, suspects, and witnesses have a right to keep their secret. (AW)

	have shared about the information. So, the mm here mm press is not giving information, a bad information to the public before the police agreement. Mm (waiting time) if the victims, suspects, and witnesses want to their privacy toprotect in the public, so we have a LPSK. They can protect all the victims and the witnesses , wait (refuse a POA) so (waiting time) , so the victims, suspects, and witnesses have a right to keep their secret.	

The example from the speaker 6 showed type of motivational warrant because the debater stating the word "heart" to provoke the audience' emotion. The speaker 10 statedsubstantive warrant because it states the example of Indonesia. On the other hand, speaker 26 used authoritative warrant because it gives explanation about the previous statement in the elements of data. states ubstantive warrant since the

The questionnaire showed that they had already known about the perception of warrant, it shows by the 54 %   agreed with the elements of warrant as the explanation and reasoning of the stated data in an argument. Meanwhile, the percentage only shows 13% of warrant in the data that are used by the debaters. It means that thought the debaters have known about the perception of warrant in an argument, they could not construct the element of warrant in every argument. The lack of warrant indicates the lack of knowledge about the topic in the debate session.

4.3.3.4   Backing

The example below is taken from speaker 1 from final round under the motion

of *THW Intelligence as the requirements to vote* and speaker 10 under the motion

of *THBT International Espionage Activity Threat for National Security.*

Speaker	Argument	Backing
1	Intellectual developmental the core problem that occured right now on how the a lots of people are becoming junky supporters because they did not bright because political system has allowed them to pay for how much of the money mr/madame speaker. It is easy to allow to the society that there's no agent of black campaign or money campaign but this political parties can still allow the people to bright to play with the campaign or even the dangdutan mr/madam speaker.There are problems are in case that either or they are the junky supporters of bright people can actually damage the sector of results of the election itself,mr and madam speaker.	can actually damage the sector of results of the election itself,mr and madam speaker.
10	Well, uh international , international spirit is more threat of uh of our definition of espionage because of what because we have privacy that uhm that we should keep this secret uh we should uh uh we should improve our our manner so the the the stranger uh.. uh..from the other countries can't discriminate us. Well, I .. I... uh... I make an example from our country eh.. there is there is the electronic	Well, that's electronic must viewed by the international country that they use to sneak out our privacy in our country to get the to get of what's our weakness uh then can uhm..strict us.

Speaker 1 and speaker 10 state the backing as the additional explanation of

their warrant. The existence of backing depends on the existence of warrant. Since

backing aims to give additional information if warrant could not enough fill the

informations. Therefore, the lack of backing is caused of the lack of warrant by the debaters in constructing their argument.

From the questionnaires, it can be concluded that the debaters have understood about the perception of backing as the additional explanation when warrant does not enought to give explanation in an argument. It showed by the percentage of 50% strongly agreed and 50% agreed with the statements number 21. On the other hand, there are only 1% of debaters who used the elements of backing in the data. It shows they understanding of backing does not reflect to their way of constructing backing in their argument.

4.3.3.5   Qualifier

The example below is found in speaker 1 from final round under the motion of *THW Intelligence as the requirements to vote.*

Speaker	Argument	Claim
1	Intellectual developmental the core problem that occured right now on how the a lots of people are becoming junky supporters because they did not bright because political system has allowed them to pay for how much of the money mr/madame speaker. It is easy to allow to the society that there's no agent of black campaign or money campaign but this political parties can still allow the people to bright to play with the campaign or even the dangdutan mr/madam speaker.There are problems are in case that either or they are the junky supporters of bright people can actually damage the	"a lots of people are becoming junky supporters."

	sector of results of the election itself,mr and madam speaker.	

The speaker 1 used the qualifier " a lots of" in his claim to describe the possibilty of the existence of other supporters that have intelligences. The questionnaires showed that 32% strongly agreed, 41 agreed, 9% doubtful and 18% disagreed about the adds of qualifier in an argument. Meanwhile, there are only 1% of debaters who used qualifier in the claim of their argument. The use of qualifier is essential because it describes the probability of a claim. From both analysis, it can be concluded though 41% agreed about the used of qualifier, only 1% of debaters used qualifier in their arguments. It means, most debaters prefer to state the absolute claim in their argument.

4.3.3.6 Rebuttal

The example below is taken in speaker 1 and 7 from final round under the motion of *THW Intelligence as the requirements to vote.*

Speaker	Argument	Rebuttal
1	Intellectual developmental the core problem that occured right now on how the a lots of people are becoming junky supporters because they did not bright because political system has allowed them to pay for how much of the money mr/madame speaker. It is easy to allow to the society that there's no agent of black campaign or money	It is easy to allow to the society that there's no agent of black campaign or money campaign but this political parties can still allow the people to play with the campaign or even the dangdutan mr/madam

	campaign but this political parties can still allow the people to bright to play with the campaign or even the dangdutan mr/madam speaker.There are problems are in case that either or they are the junky supporters of bright people can actually damage the sector of results of the election itself,mr and madam speaker.	speaker.
7	We always comment " How the democracy is? How is bad our government is? But don't you ever think? ..that Who who is the voters of its government? We? Didn't we? We are the voters of our government and that's made that I can say that my voters for my country, and then when you say that how intelligence is not important? Because everyone in the country has has the right to choose the leader of this country ,that's like it's true, it's true that all of we have right to choose the leader of the country but remember just don't go through your right to the country but show the responsibility show your obligation to your country.	but remember just don't go through your right to the country but show the responsibility show your obligation to your country

This kind of rebuttal is constructed under the motion of "Intelligence as the requirements to vote".Speaker 1 gives rebuttal aims to give a rebuttal on the existence of *dangdutan* as the kind of money or black campaign and speaker 7 gives rebuttal to have the responsibility in the election of democratic country. That's why, these debaters think in the election "Intelligence as the requirement to vote".

The data shows that they are 2% of debaters who used rebuttal in their argument while 54% agreed with the perception of rebuttal as one of the element in an argument. In Toulmin' approach, rebuttal is essential and could be stated as long as it still relevant with the topic in the debate if not, it will lead to fallacy.

From both analyses, it can be concluded though the debaters have understood about the existence of rebuttal in an argument but only 2% of debaters who construct the rebuttal in their argument.