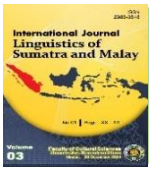
International Journal Linguistics of Sumatra and Malay (IJLSM)
Journal homepage: https://talenta.usu.ac.id/lsm



# The Use of Verbal Argumentation as a Form of Communication among Men

Qurrata'ain[*1]
[1,2]*Nusa Cendana University, Kupang, Indonesia*
[*]Corresponding Author: winaviqasari@usu.ac.id

**ARTICLE INFO**

**Article history:**
Received 1 September 2024
Revised 17 October 2024
Accepted 29 November 2024
Available online
31 December 2024

ISSN: 2986-3848

**How to cite:**
Qurrata'ain. (2024). The use of verbal argumentation as a form of communication among men. *International Journal Linguistics of Sumatra and Malay (IJLSM)*, *3*(2), 97-105.

**ABSTRACT**

This study explores the use of verbal argumentation as a communicative trait in men's language. It has two primary objectives: (1) to identify the elements that individuals utilize to establish verbal argumentative communication, and (2) to clarify the factors that motivate them to defend their arguments. This research employs qualitative descriptive analysis. The findings indicate that male speakers on talk shows utilized verbal argumentation based on Toulmin's argumentation model, which includes claim, ground, backing, warrant, and qualifier. However, one element that was not employed by the speakers is rebuttal. Participants in the Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) demonstrated that their arguments were valid and engaged in political debate. The motivating factors include the desire to maintain a position or claim that is debatable and the effort to support each claim with evidence.

**Keywords:** Men Language, Verbal Argumentation, Argumentation Patterns, ILC

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International.
http://doi.org/10.32734/ijlsm.v3i1.18046

## 1. Introduction

One must understand the nature of language that distinguishes us as human beings. Language sets humans apart from other creatures because we generally possess the ability to communicate in at least one language. Communication encompasses both verbal and nonverbal forms. Verbal communication occurs when one person conveys information to another through spoken language. Effective communication is essential for social interaction within society, serving as a process for transmitting information from one individual to another. Argumentation, on the other hand, is a complex speech act aimed at resolving differences of opinion (Eemeren & Grootendorst). Argumentative communication typically addresses controversial issues and challenges opposing viewpoints. In essence, argumentation fuels the motivation to engage in debate. It seeks to undermine the positions of others while simultaneously reinforcing one's stance. Argumentation is defined as an individual's inclination to advocate for their beliefs regarding a debatable issue while attempting to disprove the opposing viewpoint (Avtgis & Rancer, 2006). The construction of arguments is influenced by the objectives of the individuals involved. In argumentative writing, it is crucial to present a logical framework to persuade the audience to accept one's point of view.

This is often referred to as avoiding common logical fallacies, which are errors in reasoning. Effective speakers who construct strong arguments must consider the social and cultural context surrounding the issue at hand. They should concentrate on debatable positions or claims, supporting each assertion with evidence for

every statement they wish to convey. Arguments fundamentally reflect how individuals express their feelings and beliefs. People are often judged based on their opinions, and they learn to communicate their beliefs, opinions, and ideas effectively through various forms of argumentation. This process typically involves identifying relevant assumptions and conclusions related to the issue being analyzed. Argumentation is a vital aspect of human cognition. According to Bernard, argumentation consists of a set of assumptions accompanied by conclusions that can be derived from one or more reasons. Dominic (1982) conceptualizes argumentativeness as a desirable communication trait. One reason for the significance of argumentativeness is that it is often viewed as a goal of effective communication. A well-structured argument or statement is essential when attempting to influence others or persuade them to accept a particular viewpoint. The argument itself serves as a rhetorical tool used to shape the opinions or attitudes of others. The outcome of formulating an argument is that individuals may come to believe in the perspectives presented by the writer, speaker, or others involved. Speakers should provide factual evidence to bolster their statements. A compelling argument will exhibit a clear structure that enhances its effectiveness. This research utilizes Toulmin's theory as a foundational framework.

The rationale for utilizing Toulmin's (2003) argumentation theory lies in its effectiveness in assessing an individual's argumentative skills. Based on the research conducted by Stephen Toulmin, he developed the Toulmin method to facilitate the construction of sound arguments. This framework aids in analyzing communication, a notion supported by the findings of Erduran, Simon, and Osborne (2004). Toulmin's argumentation model comprises six elements: claim, warrant, backing, grounds, rebuttal, and qualifier (Toulmin, 2003). A claim is a statement intended to assert a fact or truth about a particular subject. Typically, a claim is presented at the beginning of a discourse to initiate a conversation between two or more individuals. The second element, grounds, refers to the basis that supports the claim made in a statement. Warrant and backing provide guarantees and evidence, reinforcing the previously stated claim. In contrast, rebuttal pertains to the refutation of the argument being presented. The final element, the qualifier, serves to conclude the argument or statement provided. These elements enhance the clarity and precision of the statements we make. According to Warnick and Inch (1994), several characteristics can strengthen an individual's argument. First, a statement must be recognized as an argument, which inherently includes a claim. The validity of the claim is contingent upon the context and circumstances in which it is made, and it should be supported by relevant facts and reasons. Ultimately, an argument aims to persuade an audience, particularly in contexts where there is disagreement. Given these considerations, Toulmin's theory posits that effective verbal communication requires the construction of one or more of the six elements. Individuals can formulate statements based on their perspectives and logical reasoning, which serve to substantiate their claims. In general, verbal argumentation illustrates situations where a general argument may not apply, and individuals may wish to propose conditions under which the argument holds. The assumption underlying this process is referred to as support, while the conclusion is termed a claim. Claims can be categorized into three types: claims of fact, claims of policy, and claims of value. A claim represents a belief held by the speaker or writer and cannot exist in isolation. This research emphasizes the significance of argumentative ability, recognizing that each individual possesses unique qualities and characteristics when presenting their arguments. Consequently, this study aims to evaluate the quality of arguments made by speakers at the Indonesia Lawyers Club. Therefore, this research is valuable for analyzing the arguments presented by male speakers. Additionally, this study builds upon the work of other researchers in the field of argumentation (Ascanniis, 2009; Deliligka et al., 2017; Smith, 2009; Handayani & Sardianto, 2015; Setiawati & Nurlaelah, 2017; Setyaningsih).

However, the aforementioned research primarily examines the argumentation of both students and teachers, with a particular emphasis on non-verbal communication, as demonstrated by Setyaningsih (2014), who conducted a study on argumentation in journal articles. There has been limited analysis of verbal communication in television talk shows. This article focuses specifically on men. The primary objective is to identify the elements of argumentation present in the Indonesia Lawyers Club and to explore the factors that contribute to these arguments.

## 2. Method

This research is a qualitative study employing descriptive qualitative analysis, specifically utilizing the According to Sudaryanto (2018), the Pragmatic Identity Method is designed to analyze argumentative communication in relation to interlocutors. The data was collected from the arguments presented by the speakers during the talk show. The data source is a video from the Indonesia Lawyers Club Channel on YouTube, with a duration of 120 minutes. The theme of the video is "The Political Year is Getting Hotter: Tampang Boyolali vs. Sontoloyo. The research instrument in this study is the researcher's own expertise, supplemented by several analytical tables derived from various elements of Stephen Toulmin's argument

pattern. This study utilizes the Indonesia Lawyers Club to gather data. The researcher viewed several clips from the video "Indonesia Lawyers Club: The Political Year is Getting Hotter: Tampang Boyolali vs. Sontoloyo" multiple times, after which data collection was conducted for subsequent analysis.

## 3. Results and Discussion

To What Extent Are the Elements of Toulmin's Argumentation Pattern Used to Construct Verbal Arguments

### *3.1. Claim*

All statements made by men on ILC are considered claims. Claims are divided into three types: claims of fact, claims of policy, and claims of value. A claim is a statement believed by the speaker. So, when speakers want to make a verbal argument, they first try to make a claim to create a motivation to debate each other on ILC.

> *(1) Ini tidak lain tidak bukan pemilihan umum kita sudah dibuat oleh anggota DPR dan mahkamah konstitusi yang sontoloyo juga.*
>
> *This is none other than our general election that has been created by the members of the DPR and the constitutional court, which is also ridiculous.*

A male speaker begins by making a claim that sparks a counterargument. This claim is used to inform others that the general election has been conducted by members of the legislative body and the constitutional court, who are also incompetent. The term "*DPR dan mahkamah konstitusi yang sotoloyo*" is intended to state that there are incompetent members of the DPR, thus this claim will attempt to initiate a debate.

> *(2) Rezim sontoloyo Kalimat itu diucapkan karena ada penolakan politisi dengan UU keluarahan.*
>
> *The ridiculous regime That sentence was uttered due to the rejection of politicians regarding the village law.*

The second male speaker also makes a claim, one that is a type of factual claim. The second person makes a statement that incompetence exists because there is a rejection of politicians with the village bylaw managed by a village head.

> *(3) Ada primordial tentang pemilu di Indonesia.*
> *There is a primordial aspect to the elections in Indonesia.*

The third male speaker attempts to claim that something happened in the Indonesian general election based on existing facts. This is considered a factual claim. He makes a claim based on something present and true in his surroundings. So, it causes the man to make a claim.

> *(4) Lagi-lagi konteksnya hilang seperti pak prabowo hilang konteksnya ketika berbicara dominasi asing dan pernyataan pak jokowi terkait dengan politik sontoloyo juga hilang kalau kita amati,*
>
> *Once again, the context is lost just like Mr. Prabowo lost the context when talking about foreign dominance, and Mr. Jokowi's statement regarding the "sontoloyo" politics is also lost if we observe.*

The last speaker linked the problem to the loss of context in the conversation. The President's attempt to discuss politics didn't work well; even though the President has been working, there's a lot of criticism and opposition. As a result, the President said that people are incompetent, while Pak Prabowo wanted to talk about the differences in Indonesia due to the dominance of strange people, but people only caught the phrase "wajah Boyolali." This led to a debate.

To make others understand what the speaker was saying, the speaker first made a claim to initiate a verbal argument. A claim can also identify what the person meant, and it can be categorized into claims of fact, claims of policy, or claims of value.

*3.2. Ground*

In the statements made by male speakers, one key element of argumentation is present: the ground. The ground refers to the evidence that supports the claim. What are your thoughts on this? The foundation of a statement can be readily identified through data, observations, examples, or similar sources.

> *(1) Saya adalah pengikut Pak Presiden dan meneladani apa yang beliau katakan. Saya meneladani Bapak Presiden karena, yang pertama, saya merasa jengkel; yang kedua, artinya ada yang tidak beres.*
> *I am a follower of Mr. President and I emulate what he says. I emulate the President because, first, I feel annoyed; second, it means that something is not right.*

The first male speaker provided a rationale following his assertion. He observed that the claim of incompetence was directed at both the legislative body and the counting process. He stated that this was due to the two factors mentioned earlier.

> *(2) Terdapat penolakan dari politisi terhadap Undang-Undang tentang kelurahan, yang diungkapkan dalam konteks yang berbeda ketika berkaitan dengan dana kelurahan.*
> *There is a rejection from politicians regarding the Law on villages, which is expressed in a different context when it comes to village funds.*

The second male speaker also presented fundamental elements of argumentation to support the claim. Why would someone think that? And how do you know that? His assertion is related to the village law, which is overseen by the village head. The president deemed it incompetent due to a legal rejection, as his statements followed a politician's dismissal of the matter.

> *(3) Pak Jokowi terus-menerus berbicara tentang keadaan ekonomi dan upaya untuk mencapai posisi yang disebut sebagai tahap industri 4.0. Namun, jika tema ini dibuka sebagai isu politik di forum ini, kita dapat membahasnya satu per satu.*
> *Mr. Jokowi keeps talking about the economic situation and efforts to reach what is referred to as the 4.0 industrial stage. However, if this theme is raised as a political issue in this forum, we can discuss it one by one.*

Furthermore, the male speakers involved in the ILC are attempting to establish a solid foundation for their statements to provide evidence for their claims, enabling others to trust what they assert. This foundation can take the form of data, examples, observations, and similar elements.

*3.3. Warrant*

The male speakers also provided justifications for their statements. Justifications serve as a connection between the claim and the supporting reasons.

> *(1) Dalam halaman 33 putusan MK, terdapat pengulangan dari halaman putusan no. 49, di mana dinyatakan bahwa alasan yang diajukan oleh pemohon adalah bahwa hal tersebut merupakan open legal policy, bukan close legal policy.*
> *On page 33 of the Constitutional Court's decision, there is a repetition from page 49 of the decision, where it is stated that the reason presented by the petitioner is that the matter is an open legal policy, not a close legal policy.*

The first male speaker presented a statement as a warrant. A key question that can assist researchers in identifying warrants is, do you think that, whether it is true or not? The speaker asserted that the legislature and constituents are incompetent, claiming that this incompetence is both frustrating and a result of improper execution of existing laws. According to him, the decision should rest with the constituent assembly, as noted on page 33, but there is also relevant information on page 49 of the decision. He provided evidence to support his claim and reasoning.

> *(2) Masalah payung hukum dalam Undang-Undang Desa mengenai dana desa sudah jelas, tetapi untuk dana kelurahan masih belum jelas. Dalam UU Kelurahan No. 230 ayat 2 dan UU No. 23 Tahun*

*2012 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, dinyatakan bahwa alokasi untuk kelurahan yang berasal dari kecamatan harus dimasukkan ke dalam bagian anggaran kelurahan.*
*The legal umbrella for village funds in the Village Law is clear, but for neighborhood unit funds, it is still unclear. In Law No. 230, article 2, and Law No. 23 of 2012 on Regional Government, it is stated that the allocation for neighborhood units that comes from the district must be included in the neighborhood unit budget section*

Meanwhile, the second male speaker made a statement that included a warrant. He attempted to provide a guarantee by referencing the Village Law and the Neighborhood Law concerning the allocation of funds. Thus, the second male speaker not only made a claim about the incumbent's political stance but also offered a guarantee by citing the Village Law, which he elaborated on further.

*(3) Itu bisa menjadi contoh baru bagaimana kita berpolitik dengan konsep yang berbeda. Misalnya, berkali-kali saya terpaksa mengkritik Pak Jokowi karena dia adalah presiden. Mengapa saya harus mengkritik Prabowo, sementara dia tidak berkuasa? Jadi, misalnya, ada upaya untuk menjadikan manusia relevan di era 4.0.*
*It could be a new example of how we can practice politics with a different concept. For instance, I have repeatedly had to criticize Mr. Jokowi because he is the president. Why should I criticize Prabowo when he is not in power? So, for example, there are efforts to make people relevant in the 4.0 era.*

The third speaker also made a statement that included a warrant. He attempted to conclude that his criticism was aimed at Jokowi because Jokowi is the incumbent president, while he refrained from criticizing Prabowo since Prabowo is not the current president.

*(4) Jika kita melihat pada pemilihan kepala daerah di Kalimantan Selatan, seorang Jairul, mantan bupati Tanah Bumbu, sebenarnya adalah orang asli Benoa. Namun, ketika isu mengenai asal-usulnya muncul, ia diserang dengan tuduhan bahwa ia bukan orang asli Benoa, meskipun ia lahir di sana. Untuk merespons hal ini, ia membuat semacam iklan yang ditayangkan di televisi dengan narasi yang sangat kuat, di mana ia menyatakan, orang asli Benoa, lahir di Benoa dan menghirup udara Benoa. adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk merujuk pada Kalimantan Selatan.*
*In the recent regional head elections in South Kalimantan, Jairul, a former regent of Tanah Bumbu, is actually a native of Benoa. However, when questions arose about his origins, he was attacked with accusations that he was not a true native of Benoa, despite being born there. To respond to this, he created a television advertisement with a very strong narrative, in which he stated, "A true native of Benoa, born in Benoa and breathing the air of Benoa," is a term used to refer to South Kalimantan.*

The previous speaker highlighted the sensitivity of Indonesia concerning ethnicity and religion, particularly during election years. He cited the example of the general election in South Kalimantan to illustrate this point.

*3.4. Backing*

These male speakers also provided backing for their statements after presenting evidence to strengthen their arguments. Several forms of support should be offered by other speakers.

*(1) Lalu, ketika dihadapkan dengan Amerika pada saat keputusan itu, ia menyatakan bahwa jika Anda menang dalam pemungutan suara populer tetapi kalah dalam kolegial suara, itu berarti Anda tidak dibohongi. Saya sudah memberi tahu, di Amerika sudah diketahui bahwa ini bukan pemungutan suara populer.*
*Then, when confronted with America at the time of that decision, he stated that if you win the popular vote but lose the electoral college vote, it means you haven't been cheated. I've already told you, it's well-known in America that this isn't about the popular vote.*

The first male speaker provided a statement to reinforce the warrant. He explained that the support serves as additional information to substantiate the claim and the reasoning, ensuring that each of his statements is backed by a guarantee.

*(2) Kritik berdasarkan payung hukumnya. Dana desa bukanlah program dari Pak Jokowi, melainkan kewajiban yang harus dilaksanakan oleh pemimpin sebagai amanat dana kelurahan. Yang kedua adalah waktu, karena program ini baru dilaksanakan sekarang. Dana kelurahan ini penting, namun memerlukan payung hukum dan waktu yang cukup.*
*Criticism based on its legal basis. The village fund is not a program initiated by Mr. Jokowi, but rather an obligation that must be carried out by leaders as a mandate for the village fund. The second point is time, as this program has only been implemented now. The village fund is important, but it requires a sufficient legal framework and time.*

The second speaker supported the claim, reasoning, and warrant from his perspective. He stated that the president was angry due to the politicians' rejection of the village law, which indicated that village funds were not included in the program. However, he argued that these funds should be allocated according to the president's instructions.

*(3) Upaya untuk menjadikan manusia siap menghadapi era 4.0 sering kali hanya merupakan keinginan retoris. Jika kenyataannya tidak mendukung, seperti masih adanya anak balita yang mengalami kekurangan nutrisi, bagaimana mereka dapat bersaing di era 4.0? Jika otak mereka tidak mendapatkan asupan yang cukup, dalam lima tahun ke depan, mereka akan mengalami penurunan standar IQ akibat kekurangan nutrisi. Hal ini perlu kita bahas agar tidak ada harapan yang berlebihan.*
*Efforts to prepare humans for the 4.0 era are often merely rhetorical desires. If the reality doesn't support it, such as with the continued existence of malnourished toddlers, how can they compete in the 4.0 era? If their brains don't get enough nutrients, in five years they will experience a decline in IQ standards due to malnutrition. We need to discuss this so that there are no excessive expectations.*

The third speaker asserted that the president should be criticized simply for being the president, particularly in the context of the 4.0 era. He pointed out that while the president frequently discusses the importance of being human in this modern age, the harsh reality is that there are still infants suffering from malnutrition. This raises a critical question: what will happen to their future? Such conditions can significantly impact the cognitive development of these children within just five years. The speaker expressed a desire to address this pressing issue, rather than focusing on superficial topics such as the appearance of Boyolali or the perceived incompetence within the Indonesia Lawyers Club forum. This was one of his key arguments.

*(4) Sebenarnya, Pak Jokowi sedang membicarakan tentang dana kelurahan, yaitu satu kegiatan satu program yang menurutnya positif. Namun, ia terkejut karena rencana kegiatan positif tersebut justru memicu tudingan dari lawan politiknya. Akhirnya, isu tersebut beralih ke politik kebohongan, seperti yang beliau katakan, beliau keliru saat menyebut istilah*
*Actually, Mr. Jokowi was discussing the village fund, which is one activity or one program that he considers positive. However, he was surprised that this positive plan triggered accusations from his political opponents. Eventually, the issue shifted to the politics of lies, as he said, he made a mistake when mentioning the term*

While the last man supported his statement that the president was incompetent due to widespread rejection, the president believed it was a positive program. However, his political rivals consistently criticized him, which compelled him to make that assertion.

*3.5. Qualifier*

Every statement can lead to multiple conclusions drawn by the speakers; however, some individuals do not conclude their statements with a qualifier.

(1) J*ika terdapat 5 pasangan, maka akan muncul istilah-istilah baru dari hewan-hewan lain. Misalnya, ada kuda (glow) yang memiliki anak kuda, atau garuda yang memiliki anak yang disebut pig (dalam bahasa Betawi). Jadi, ada 2 poin yang harus diperhatikan, meskipun ini hanya dua poin saja.*
*If there are 5 pairs, then new terms for other animals will appear. For example, there is a horse (glow) that has a foal, or a garuda that has a child called a pig (in Betawi). So, there are 2 points to consider, even though these are only two points.*

The first speaker qualifies or draws conclusions about the statement to construct a verbal argument. For instance, if there are five candidates in a general election, various terms may arise. In reality, there are only two main candidates, which can be simplistically referred to as "*kecebong*" (tadpole) and a common practice during election years.

> *(2) Mari kita kembalikan sifat intelektual dalam politik Indonesia, karena negeri ini didirikan atas dasar pemikiran yang berkualitas. Saat ini, pemikiran berkualitas tersebut telah diambil alih oleh para demagog yang berusaha mencari margin elektabilitas. Kita memerlukan gagasan besar agar negeri ini dapat tumbuh dengan akal dan pikiran yang baik. Saya rasa itu saja.*
> *Let us restore the intellectual character in Indonesian politics, for this nation was founded on the basis of quality thinking. Currently, this quality thinking has been taken over by demagogues who seek to gain electoral margins. We need big ideas so that this nation can grow with good reason and thought. I think that's all.*

The third speaker emphasized that Indonesia must demonstrate political intelligence, as the nation was established on a foundation of sound judgment. However, in contemporary times, many individuals are primarily focused on achieving a winning margin in elections.

> *(3) Memang ada kasusnya, tetapi di satu wilayah di mana sisi etnik dan agamanya timpang, sumber daya politik identitas tidak ada karena tidak ada basis primordial. Namun, jika kita melihat wilayah yang lebih kompetitif, seperti Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Barat, Maluku, dan Sumatra Utara, tanpa adanya mobilisasi, pasti akan ada dampak. Kasus tampang Boyolali ini terkesan naïf jika kita mengatakan tidak ada mobilisasi terkait dengan pernyataan Jokowi tentang tampang Boyolali. Namun, Pak Prabowo, jika sulit mencari resonansi di Boyolali, sehebat apapun mobilisasi yang dilakukan, pasti akan menemui kesulitan karena resonansinya ada dengan segala kontroversinya.*
> *It's true that there are cases, but in a region where ethnic and religious aspects are imbalanced, the resource of identity politics is absent because there is no primordial basis. However, if we look at more competitive regions like South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, Maluku, and North Sumatra, without mobilization, there will definitely be an impact. The Boyolali face case seems naive if we say there is no mobilization related to Jokowi's statement about the Boyolali face. However, Mr. Prabowo, if it's difficult to find resonance in Boyolali, no matter how great the mobilization, it will certainly face difficulties because the resonance is there with all its controversies.*

The fourth male speaker finally addressed the sensitive issues of ethnicity and religion in Indonesia. He referred to the controversial remarks made by a presidential candidate during the 2019 general election, specifically the statement about "*wajah Boyolali*" (Boyolali face) and other inappropriate comments. Most people found these remarks contentious, particularly because they occurred during the political campaign season.

**4. Discussion**

Several argumentation patterns can serve as references for analyzing arguments; however, this article focuses on Toulmin's theory due to its robustness and the clarity with which several aspects are explained. Toulmin's argumentation pattern consists of five elements: claim, ground, warrant, backing, rebuttal, and qualifier. The analysis reveals that some elements are indeed employed to support the statement, while others are not utilized. These elements collectively strengthen the argument, with the primary goal being to defend the statement and influence others effectively.

The data analysis of the speakers in the Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) aims to utilize elements of argumentation to construct verbal arguments that support their statements. However, one critical element that is notably absent is rebuttal or refutation. The male speakers in the ILC employ only five components of Toulmin's argumentation pattern. The first speaker did not incorporate a rebuttal in his verbal argument. The second speaker utilized claim, ground, warrant, and backing but omitted rebuttal and qualifier. The third and fourth speakers included claim, ground, warrant, backing, and qualifier, yet they also failed to use rebuttal. Based on this data, the researcher concludes that the male speakers participating in the talk show attempt to formulate verbal arguments by integrating elements of the argumentation pattern. This approach is intended to defend their statements, despite the incomplete nature of the argumentation elements present in their discourse. From the talk show, it can be inferred that some speakers begin by making a claim to initiate their statements

and subsequently add other elements. Additionally, the defense of their statements can be observed not only through the content of their speech but also through their gestures and changes in body language, which indicate their efforts to substantiate their claims and persuade others to accept their assertions.

Several factors lead male speakers in the Indonesian Lawyers Club (ILC) to present convincing arguments. This talk show aims to persuade both the audience and their opponents to accept the speakers' assertions, supported by evidence. The first factor is (1) to substantiate the claims made by the speaker. These claims typically reflect the speaker's perspective on a case, particularly regarding the factors that contribute to political tensions. The second factor is (2) to convince others that a particular stance is beneficial or detrimental. The goal of presenting an argument is to instill belief in its advantages. The third factor is (3) to advocate for the correctness of a position. In the context of this talk show, the Indonesian Lawyers Club defends arguments concerning the actions and policies of the Indonesian president and presidential candidates, addressing the ongoing polemics in Indonesia.

The speakers represent both the incumbent president's camp and that of the presidential candidate. Consequently, each camp presents arguments to support various positions related to the two individuals being discussed. The fourth factor is to demonstrate that a problem exists. This involves not only persuading someone to acknowledge the issue but also providing evidence or assurances that substantiate the problem through the arguments presented by the different camps. The final factor is to offer compelling reasons for someone to reconsider their stance. This is a crucial aspect of persuasion, as it focuses on how to influence the audience's opinions through the arguments articulated by the speakers. Therefore, it is essential to incorporate elements of Toulmin's argumentation pattern. The aforementioned factors are further supported by the reasoning theory proposed by Mercier and Sperber (2011), which posits that reasoning is inherently argumentative and that individuals construct arguments to bolster the views of other male speakers. Argumentation serves to evaluate beliefs and attitudes, contributing to their persistence. Consequently, one reason individuals engage in argumentation is to defend their opinions based on their perspectives. This highlights the purpose of engaging in arguments, which involves several elements within the argumentative framework.

## 5. Conclusion

Verbal argumentation, as a form of communication, involves one person conveying spoken language to another with the intent of persuading them that a particular assertion is true and beneficial. This serves as motivation for debate. Generally, verbal argumentation occurs within a debate context. To construct a verbal argument, a speaker must incorporate at least six elements: claim, reason, warrant, backing, rebuttal, and qualifier. In the Indonesian Lawyers Club, verbal argumentation is employed, while the remainder of the discussion consists of ordinary conversation. In the episode titled "The Political Year is Getting Hotter, the five male speakers in the talk show utilized only five of the six elements. Three speakers incorporated the elements of claim, ground, backing, warrant, and qualifier, omitting rebuttal or refutation. One male speaker used four elements: claim, ground, backing, and warrant, also excluding rebuttal or refutation and qualifier, which serves as the concluding statement. Nevertheless, they attempted to formulate their arguments using the elements of the argumentation pattern to support their claims. Thus, verbal language in the Indonesian Lawyers Club exemplifies verbal argumentation as a distinctive form of communication. There are several reasons why individuals engage in argumentation; one primary reason is to persuade others to accept the arguments presented.

## References

Ascaniis, D.S. (2009) *Integrating Content Analysis And Argumentative Analysis To Reconstruct A Media-Supported Public Debate*. University of Svezzera Italia.

Besnard, P,.Hunter,A. *A Review of Argumentation Based On Deductive Arguments*. EPSRC Grant.

Besnard,P.,Hunter,A. (2008). *Elements Argument.* Massachusetts Institute of Technology. pragmatics

Cummings, L. (1999). *Pragmatics, a Multidisciplinary Perspective*. Oxford University Press.

Deliligka, S,. et al. (2017) *Verbal Aggressiveness And Argumentativeness In Physical Education: Perception Of Teachers And Students In Qualitative And Quantities Exploration*. Greece: University of Thessaly.

Dominic A. Infante (1982) *The argumentative student in the speech communication classroom: An investigation and implications*, *Communication Education*, 31:2, 141-148, DOI: 10.1080/03634528209384671.

Dominic A. Infante, J. David Trebing, Patricia E. Shepherd & Dale E.

Eemeren, F.H.V.,Grootendorst,R. *Development in Argumentation theory*. University of Amsterdam.

Erduran, S., Simon, S., & Osborne, J.(2004). *TAPping into Argumentation: Development in the Application of Toulmin's Argumentation Pattern for Studying ScienceDiscourse*. Science Education

Fromkin,V.,Rodman, R., Hyams, N. (2017). *An Introduction to Language:Eight Edition.* Thomson Higher Education.Handayani,P.,Sardianto (2015) *Analisis Argumentasi Peserta Didik Kelas X SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Palembang dengan Menggunakan Model Toulmin*. Jurnal inovasi dan pembelajaran fisika, Vo.2 No.1 Mei 2015.

Mercier, H.,Sperber,D. (2011) *why do human reason? Arguments for an argumentative theory*:Behavioral and brain sciences 34, 55-111 doi:10.1017/S0140525X10000968.

Rancer, S. A., Avtgis,A.T. (2006) *Argumentative and Aggressive Communication: Theory, Research, and Application*. SAGE Publication.

Rahayu,M.,Kurniati,T.,Yusup.I.R (2018) *Keterampilan Argumentasi pada Pembelajaran Materi Sistem Respirasi Manusia Melalui Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Think Talk Write*. Jurnal Bio Education Vol.3 No.2 hlm. 50-58.

Seeds (1984) *The relationship of argumentativeness to verbal aggression,* Southern Speech Communication Journal, 50:1, 67-77, DOI: 10.1080/10417948409372622

Setiawati,I.,Nurlaelah,I (2017) Analisis Profil Kemampuan Beragumentasi Guru dan Mahasiswa Calon Guru Dalam Pembelajaran Biologi Menggunakan TAP dan Upaya Perbaikannya. Quagga Vo. 9 No.1.

Setyaningsih,Y (2014) Pola Argumen Paragraf Argumentatif pada Artikel Jurnal Terakreditasi Bidang Ekonomi. SK Akreditasi DIKTI No: 040/P/2014.

Smith, S, N. (2009). *Toward An Understanding Of Moderate Argumentativeness: Assessing And Identifying The Impact Of Trait And Situational Factors*. University of Akron.

Sudaryanto. (2018). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Sanata Dharma University Press.

Toulmin, S. (2003). *The Use of Argument*. Cambridge University Press.

Warnick&Inch (1994) *Critical Thinking and Communication: The use of Reason in Argument, 2nd Edition*.California State University.

Yule, G. (1996) *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.