

**STRUCTURAL ARGUMENT AND PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON *DUA SISI*
TALK SHOW**

SKRIPSI

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For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **“Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show”** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bila mana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the structural argument and pragmatic analysis on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show. The objectives of the study were to analyze the argument structures of the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show, to investigate the speakers' ways in delivering arguments and to find out the dominant types of speech act used by the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The data were the utterances presented by the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show. The technique of data analyzing was from the data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The research finding showed that there were 32 arguments found in this research which consist of 13 standard arguments and 19 non-standard arguments. Furthermore, there were 22 arguments categorized as locutionary acts, 4 arguments categorized as illocutionary acts, and 6 arguments categorized as perlocutionary acts based on Austin's theory. Locutionary act was the dominant type of speech acts found on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.

Keywords : *Structural argument, Pragmatic, Dua Sisi Talk Show*

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The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As human beings living in an uncertain world, we make claims about many matters about which we do not know or even well-confirmed beliefs. Arguments are found where there is some controversy or disagreement about a subject and people try to resolve that disagreement rationally. When they put forward arguments, they offer reasons and evidence to try persuading others that their beliefs are correct.

According to Govier (2018), an argument is "a set of claims in which one or more of them the premises are put forward to offer reasons for another claim, the conclusion". An argument may have several premises, or it may have only one. there are two premises. When we present arguments in speaking or writing, we try to persuade others by giving reasons or citing evidence to back up our claims.

Arguments are found everywhere in the lives of human beings include in mass media such as newspapers, radio, television, and the internet. One of the programs on television that portray arguments as their bases is the *Dua Sisi* talk show. *Dua Sisi* is one of the talk show programs that aired on TvOne. It discussed issues of politics, law, crime, and various hot topics in the community for 60 minutes. This program has attracted more than 71 thousand viewers all over Indonesia since it provides an exciting debate between elements of the public who

expressed their aspirations directly with members of the council in the DPR / MPR courtroom.

One of the arguments on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show “*Ketika Rakyat Berbicara di Parlemen*” was delivered by the chairman of the inter-parliamentary cooperation body Fadli Zon at minutes 21:11. He said that “*Jadi gini ya saya apresiasi ya pendapat itu dan saya memang harus kita melihat dalam sebuah konteks ketika itu memang agak dipaksakan. RUU itu lahir begitu cepat ya dengan situasi transisional sebetulnya dan memang masih banyak perdebatan yang harusnya bisa diperdalam ya. Dan ada juga sebetulnya arahan dari pak Prabowo ketika itu ya tolak aja sebetulnya begitu tapi memang dinamikanya beda akhirnya dengan catatan dan itu termasuk beberapa hal terkait dengan dewan pengawas dan lain lain. Tetapi memang menurut saya ada masalah dan kelihatan sekarang memang ada masalah. Ini yang harus dibuktikan oleh pimpinan KPK sekarang bahwa apa yang dikhawatirkan oleh masyarakat itu tidak terjadi tetapi ada beberapa insiden yang menunjukkan bahwa sekarang pelemahan terhadap KPK itu semakin terjadi. Saya kira ini tidak bisa dinafikan. Ini yang harus jadi evaluasi ke dalam KPK sendiri*”.

The argument above can be translated in English, “So this is how I appreciate that opinion and I have to look at it in a context when it was rather forced. The bill was born so quickly with the actual transitional situation and indeed there are still many debates that should be deepened yes. And there were directives from Pak Prabowo at that time, but they refused, but the dynamics were different from the notes, and that included several matters related to the

supervisory board and others. But in my opinion, there is a problem and it seems that there is indeed a problem now. This must be proven by the leadership of the KPK now that what is feared by the community did not happen but there are some incidents which indicate that the weakening of the KPK is now happening. I don't think this can be denied. This must be an evaluation within the KPK itself'.

The argument above was the standard argument because the speaker did not provide the data , warrant, and etc. The researcher made one example of a structural analysis of the argument. The argument above was claim. All the utterances were claim. According to Toulmin (2003) claim is An assertion in response to a contentious topic or problem. It was because, the speaker did not deliver his argument based on Toulmin's model of the argumentation. It can be seen that there was no data, warrant, backing, rebuttal, and a qualifier from the speaker's argument. The speaker only delivers a claim without supporting his claim with some data. Data is an important thing in argument because it can support the argument and makes it clear and the argument can persuade the interlocutor.

There are many argument models according to some experts, such as internal structure consist of a set of assumptions or premises, a method of reasoning or deduction, and a conclusion or point. Douglas neil Walton's argumentation scheme (2006) consist of premise, assertion premise, and conclusion. Toulmin Argumentation pattern (2003) including its components such as, claims, data, warrant, backing, rebuttal, and qualifier is used to analyze the argumentation skill. But researcher chose to use the argument model according to

Stephan Toulmin it is because Toulmin's argumentation model (2003) has been used to assess and model scientific research.

When someone speaks and gives an argument, then the listener will prepare to understand what does the speaker means. The listener used pragmatic as a tool to understand the meaning of the speaker's argumentation. According to Green (2015), Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning. In this definition, the important thing of pragmatic is "meaning" that was produced by the speaker when using language to communicate or interacting in a particular encounter with another person or a group of other people. Speech act according to Austin (1962) is an action performed in saying something. Speech act is the branch or the part of pragmatics that concerns in the meaning of act performed by speaker's utterance.

In the pragmatic analysis, the argument above is a locutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Austin (1962: 108) adds that locutionary act refers to a certain sense and reference from the speaker to the meaning. Moreover, this type of act has consisted of the real or certain meaning that spoken or written by the information provider. Based on the pragmatic analysis, it can be said that the speaker intends to send a message that there is a problem in KPK that must be evaluated.

Based on the explanations above, the first factor that made researcher interested to do this research because there is no thesis or research that study about structural argument and pragmatic analysis using the speech act theory. There are several studies that only focus on structural arguments and some that

only focus on pragmatics using speech act theory based on the preliminary data. The preliminary data of the research conducted by Burhanudin Rais and Sulis Triyono (2019), the title is “Pragmatic Analysis on Speech Acts on The video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi – Epic Rap Battles of Presidency. Yogyakarta State University. This research is aimed to find out the speech act as the study of pragmatic on the video. The focus of speech acts studied by the researchers is illocutionary acts.

The second factor is that none of the researchers had researched on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show. There are some who do research on several talk shows such as the Indonesian Lawyers Club, Mata Najwa, and others. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show because *Dua Sisi* Talk show is different from other talk shows like Indonesia Lawyers Club Tvone. *Dua Sisi* talk show is a talk show that is more suited to the concept of exchanging arguments or debate concepts because it is clear that there are speakers on both sides, namely the pros and cons following the name of the talk show. *Dua Sisi* Talk Show is one of the talks shows that raises the hottest issues. Furthermore, the last factor is that when researcher watch and listen to the program, the researcher find that the there are some speaker's arguments which are non standard arguments. The researcher knows that this argument is a non-standard argument from the Toulmin theory (2003). Toulmin proposes a layout containing six interrelated components to analyze arguments; Claim, Data, Warrant, Backing, Rebuttal, and Qualifier. The first three elements, “Claim”, “Data”, “Warrant”, belong to the standard (essential) components of the practical

argument. While the second triad, “Backing”, “Rebuttal”, “Qualifier”, are the complement and might not be equipped in particular circumstances. Furthermore, when there are arguments that only have 1, 2, or 3 components of the argument structure that do not belong to the main component, namely the essential component, the argument is said to be a non-standard argument. For example, if an argument only consists of claims, rebuttal, qualifier, or only consists of claims, it is a non-standard argument.

Then, after analysis the structural argument, the researcher need the pragmatic to analyze the meaning or the context contained in the argument. There are so many pragmatic theories but researchers are interested in using the speech act theory according to Austin (1962). According to Austin, speech act has 3 types to analyze the meaning contained in an argument, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The researcher aims to analyze the meaning contained in the argument, to find the types of speech acts are used by the speakers, and to find the dominant types of speech act that used by the speakers. Thus, the researcher is inspired to conduct the paper entitled “Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show”.

B. The Identification of the Problem

In this talk show, many speakers spoke with their arguments, but not all of their arguments was the standard argument, some arguments were non-standard arguments, Therefore, the theory of argument was needed to analyze the structural argument presented by the speakers. Furthermore, the researcher wanted to know the meaning or the context of the speakers’ arguments. Therefore, pragmatic was

needed to analyze the meaning, form, and context of the arguments presented by the speakers. Thus, this research was important to analyze the structural argument and the meaning or the context of the speakers' arguments.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope and research were needed to given focus on this research. This research will be focused on argument and pragmatic meaning conveyed by the speakers in *Dua Sisi* Talk Show Program.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The research problem is a problem that the researcher would like to study (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2007:27). The research problems of the study have been formulated as follows:

1. What argument structure were used in the *Dua Sisi* Talk Show?
2. How were the structures used in the *Dua Sisi* Talk Show ?
3. Why were the structures used in the way they were ?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulated research problems stated above, the objectives of this study can be formulated to provide answers to the problems as in the following :

1. To analyze the argument structures of the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.
2. To investigate the meaning of the arguments of the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.

3. To describe to find out the dominant types of speech act that used by the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.

F. Significance of the Research

Since this study mainly discussed the structural argument and pragmatic analysis, this study contributes some knowledge related to argument and pragmatic. Thus, there were some advantages of this study which can be formulated as follows :

1. Theoretically, the findings of this study can contribute to the theory of language learning as a linguistic application. Also, the findings can be a reference for further studies.
2. Practically, to other researchers, this study can be a reference and provide information to conduct research in the related field in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In this section, the literature review covers some explanations on structural argument and pragmatic. This chapter reviews the underlined theories of the present study as well as research findings dealing with density. This concept would lead to a better analysis of the variables chosen because it helps the researcher to limit the scope of the problems. Some references are explained to keep the coherence. To avoid misunderstanding and misperception, some terms are clarified.

1. The Nature of Argument

1.1 Definition of Argumentation

Argumentation is giving opinions or the reasons to reinforce or reject an opinion, Solahudin (2009). According to Govier (2018), an argument is "a set of claims in which one or more of them the premises are put forward to offer reasons for another claim, the conclusion". An argument may have several premises, or it may have only one. There are two premises. When we present arguments in speaking or writing, we try to persuade others by giving reasons or citing evidence to back up our claims. According to Boghossian cited in (Husni, 2020), argument is the conclusion of a statement that contains reasons and evidence.

According to Toulmin cited in Renkema (2017), a claim can be admitted to support an argument only if its statement achieves the standard of argument. argumentation plays as a communicative process to present and test the

acceptability of the arguer's standpoint. It means argumentation emerges when two or more individuals express different points of view and then construct a reason to test their standpoint.

Douglas Walton (2013) cited in Y. Setyaningsih and R. K. Rahardi (2018) stated that arguments can be divided into three major groups, namely (1) arguments with components of the argument in the form of a witness's testimony, (2) arguments with argument components in the form of verbal classification, and (3) argumentation with argument components in the form of rules. According to Kuhn and Udell cited in Birol Bulut (2019), the argument is the result of the discussion in support of a claim. Furthermore, Hasibuan, S. H., & Manurung, I. D. (2020) stated that the standard argument (coordinative argument) which consists of a combination of a premise, explanations, and proofs to form a conclusion.

1.2 The Structure of Argument

There are many argument models according to some experts, such as internal structure consist of a set of assumptions or premises, a method of reasoning or deduction, and a conclusion or poin. Douglas neil Walton's argumentation scheme (2006) consist of premise, assertion premise, and conclusion.

According to Renkema (2017), a significant stimulus for contemporary argumentation study was the publication of Stephen Toulmin, an English philosopher, who proposed a model to analyze argumentation in everyday language. Moreover, Toulmin's model (2003) also provides a useful understanding of reasoning in outlining informal human argument. This approach

provides the actual logic, a critic of formal logic, to deal with something as dynamic as human thought. Toulmin proposes a layout containing six interrelated components to analyze arguments; Claim, Data, Warrant, Backing, Rebuttal, and Qualifier. The first three elements, “Claim”, “Data”, “Warrant”, belong to the standard (essential) components of the practical argument. While the second triad, “Backing”, “Rebuttal”, “Qualifier”, are the complement and might not be equipped in particular circumstances.

- Claim** : An assertion in response to a contentious topic or problem. In sorts of opinion, attitude, or controversial statement that needs further evidence or needs to be defended.
- Data** : The facts or evidence used to prove the argument.
- Warrant** : The general, hypothetical (and often implicit) logical statements that serve as bridges between the claim and the data.
- Backing** : It is the result of the study, observation, interview, historical facts, or experts’ opinion. Backing is supports and completes data and Strengthens warrant.
- Rebuttal** : Counter-arguments or statements indicating circumstances when the general argument does not hold. It can be conditions which strengthen or weaken a claim.
- Qualifier** : It shows certainty or possibility. Such words or phrases include possible, probably, certainly, presumably, as far as the evidence goes, necessarily, usually, and of course.

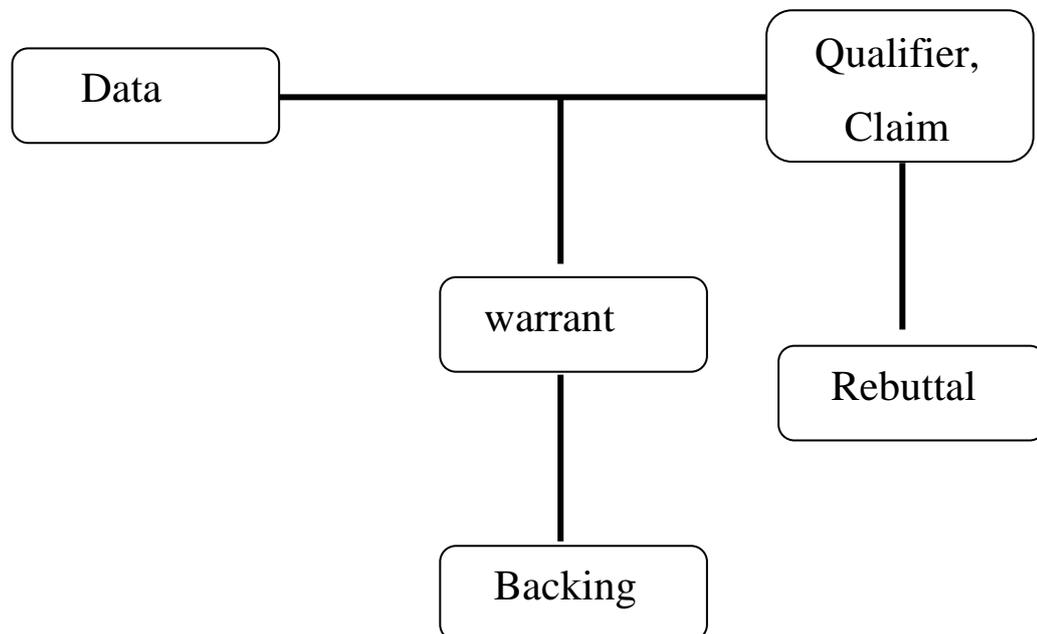


Figure 1. An illustration of Toulmin's Argument Structure

2. Pragmatic Analysis

2.1 Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a subsection of linguistics that studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation which is usually in the form of utterance. Pragmatic is the study of the aspect of meaning and language use that is dependent on the speaker, the addressee, and the other features of the context of utterance. According to Sari (2014) cited in Burhanudin Rais and Sulis Triyono (2019), which stated that pragmatic is the study of language use such as the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to, what is mutually assumed, or what has been said before.

Another description of pragmatic comes from Kurniatin (2017) states that pragmatics agree with the study of the ability of natural language speaking to communicate more than one language that is clearly stated. In the philosophy of language, a natural language or sometimes called ordinary language that is a language which is spoken, written, or signed by human beings for the general purpose of communication. Besides, Green (1989) cited in (I Ketut Seken, 2015), pragmatic as “the study of speaker meaning” means that the main focus of pragmatic is “meaning” that is produced by the speaker when using language to communicate.

Pragmatics is distinct from grammar, which is the study of how language is used to communicate Arifulhaq (2014:2). Pragmatic is the study of meaning in interaction. An important point in this definition is that language is meaningful only when it is used and the only use of language that makes sense to any investigator is its use in interaction. The term “interaction” may cover a range of meanings, but essentially it comprises an activity that involves some participants (at least two participants), in which the participants as such cooperate on matters made clear by the contents exchanged through a particular mode of communication. So two terms are closely related to “interaction” namely “cooperation” and “communication”. To cooperate members of a community interact and communicate with one another. Leech (1996) also states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations.

2.2 Pragmatics as A study of Meaning

Based on the definitions of pragmatics discussed above, we can conclude that pragmatics is the study that deals with meaning that is precise, meaning in interaction which necessarily involves context. According to Yule cited in Desri Wiana (2019) stated that pragmatics meaning is meaning or sense that is interpreted by the language user. It covers implicature, presupposition, coherence, and educational background.

Seken (2015) Pragmatic is concerned with concerning to the study of language in use, there certainly are various levels of meaning that should first of all be made clear concerning a pragmatic analysis proper. These in general can be categorized into three levels, namely, 'abstract meaning', contextual meaning', and 'speaker meaning'.

Abstract meaning refers to the meaning that a word or phrase is supposed to have like what is stated or described in a dictionary. It is abstract in the sense that such meaning is not 'real', that is, not concretized in use such as in interaction like in a real conversation, monologue, or in a piece of writing like a letter. Abstract meaning indicates that there are words and phrases in certain concepts or referents.

The second level of meaning is contextual meaning, which may also be referred to as utterance meaning or literal meaning. Contextual meaning is meaning which is made clear by the utterance produced by the speaker or writer involving some of lexical items arranged in such a way which is usually called 'structure'. The contextual meaning of an utterance is generally perceived as

meaning made up of the meaning of all elements of the utterance, lexical and structural, taken together accumulatively.

The third level of meaning is the speaker meaning that is the meaning intended by the speaker may be quite different from the literal or contextual meaning of the words uttered. In this case, the meaning intended by the speaker may not only differ from the meaning of the utterance produced, but it may also be the opposite of what is said.

2.3 Context

Context is the part of a description or sentence that can support or add clarity to the meaning of a situation that has to do with an event. context is the main foothold in the pragmatic analysis. This context includes speakers and speakers, place, time, and everything involved in the utterance. Lyons (1997) cited in (Seken, 2015) starts a discussion on 'context' by referring to it as factors that highly determine the utterance that is produced in certain situations. in his view, whatever is uttered in a certain situation has a context and is determined to a large extent by it (such as in terms of style, formality, etc). He maintains that space and time are among the factors that make up the context of an actual utterance as he writes.

Context is crucial in the interpretation of the meaning of specific speech act, the underlying intentions of a specific utterance, assumed relationships between utterance, and how acts are organized within events and events within situations.

2.4 Speech Act

A speech act is the branch of pragmatics that concerns the meaning of actions performed by speaker's utterance. This definition is in line with the Austin (1962), that speech act is an action performed in saying something. George Yule (1996:47) cited in (Burhanudin Rais and Sulis Triyono, 2019) adds that the use of speech act is for specific labels, such as promise, complaint, request, invitation, or apology.

Speech acts were introduced in the 1960's and 1970's by Austin and Searle who believed that language is not only used to say things but also, to perform actions (Austin 1975: 95-102). Speech acts are these actions performed via utterances since they consist of uttering words, referring and predicating as well as stating questioning, commanding, promising, etc (Searle 2013).

Pragmatics learn the purpose of utterance, which is what it is used for; asking what someone means by a speech act; and associating meaning with who speaks to whom, where, and how. The speech act is a central entity in pragmatics and is also the basis for the analysis of other topics in this field such as presupposition, participation, conversational implicature, cooperation principle, and politeness principle. Textual, pragmatic rhetoric requires the principle of cooperation.

Based on the above opinion it can be concluded that the speech act is an activity by saying something. Speech acts that have a specific purpose cannot be separated from the concept of the speech situation. The concept clarifies the meaning of speech acts as an act that produces speech as speech acts.

Pragmatically there are at least three types of actions that can be realized by a speaker, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Austin (1962:108) divided speech acts into three categories below.

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression, Yule (1996:48). According to Austin (1962:108) locutionary act refers to a certain sense and reference from the speaker to the meaning. Moreover, this type of act is consisted of the real or certain meaning that spoken or written by the information provider. Mey (2001) cited by Ive Emaliana and Widya Caterine Perdhani (2013) states that by locutionary aspects we mean the activity we engage in when we say something. For example when we say : *it's cold in here*, we say that the weather is cold and there is nothing more implicated. The speaker merely states that the weather is cold.

Illocutionary act is a speech act in which the speaker intends to do something by producing an utterance. Illocutionary acts would include stating, promising, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. Mostly we don't just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. We form utterance with some kind of function in mind.

Illocutionary act is speech act that contains the purpose, and function of said power. These actions are identified as speech acts that are to inform something and do something, and contain the intent, and the power of speech. Illocutionary acts are not easily identified, because illocutionary acts are related to who is the speaker, to whom, when, and where the speech act is carried out and so on. This illocutionary act is an important part of understanding speech acts.

Perlocutionary act is the act done by the hearer affected by what the speaker has said. Perlocutionary acts would include effects such as: get the hearer to think about, bring the hearer to learn that, get the hearer to do, persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. Perlocutionary acts is speech act relating to the presence of other people's sayings relating to the attitudes and non-linguistic behavior of others. A speech uttered by someone often has the power of influence (perlocutionary force), or the effect on those who hear it. This effect or influence can be intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. Speech acts whose expressions are intended to influence the interlocutor are called acts of perlocutionary.

3 *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

Dua Sisi is one of the talk show programs that aired on TvOne since 11 August 2017. Discusses issues of politics, law, crime and various hot topics in the community for 60 minutes. This is a talk show that contains several guest stars present as speakers, and each speaker is on two different sides, which are the pros and cons. Many speakers give their arguments on this talk show.

Dua Sisi talk show is different from other talk shows like Indonesia Lawyers Club Tvone. *Dua Sisi* talk show is a talk show that is more suited to the concept of exchanging arguments or debate concepts because it is clear that there are speakers on both sides, namely the pros and cons following the name of the talk show. *Dua Sisi* talk show is one of the talk shows that raise the hottest issues.

B. Relevant for The Study

In this research, the researcher has learned some studies from the other topic in other researchers. The first previous study of the research conducted by Burhanudin Rais and Sulis Triyono (2019), the title is "Pragmatic Analysis on Speech Acts on The video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi – Epic Rap Battles of Presidency. Yogyakarta State University. This research is aimed to find out the speech act as the study of pragmatic on the video. The focus of speech acts studied by the researchers is illocutionary acts. This study follows the theory of illocutionary acts by John Rogers Searle (1979). Assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The study is conducted using descriptive qualitative method using Simak and Catat (watching, listening, and note-taking) techniques as the technique for collecting the data. The data is gained from the utterance that was spoken by each character in the video of PrabowoVsJokowi – Epic Rap Battles of Presidency. The result of the video showed that 83 illocutionary acts that are found in the video. The most frequently found are assertive with a total of 41 or 49%, and the lowest is commissive with a total 1 or 1%. The Directive, expressive, and declarative have frequently found for 14 or 17%, 17 or 20%, and 11 or 13%. The researchers focus on this but my research was focus on structural argument and pragmatic. It was same with this research that study about speech act as the study of pragmatic, but this research focused on two variables, not only pragmatic but it was focused on the structural argument. The researchers just focus on illocutionary acts, but this research focus to find out the types speech acts of and the meaning of the speaker's argument.

The second previous study comes from Misyi Gusthini, Cece Sobarna, and Rosaria Mita Amalia (2018), In their research entitled “A Pragmatic Study of Speech as an Instrument of Power: Analysis of the 2016 USA Presidential Debate. Padjadjaran University, Bandung. This research is aimed at analyzing the speeches of Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton in the USA Presidential candidates’ debates as instruments of power. The data is a presidential final debate video of Trump and Clinton made in September 2016 which has been converted into a transcript. The data analyzing technique is divided into three steps: 1) describing the context, 2) analyzing the illocutionary acts, and 3) analyzing the power dimensions. The results of this research show that the speakers use the speech act as an instrument of power with classifications of representative, commissive, and expressive. In this regard, the researchers found that the speakers demonstrated their power to try to convince the voters in their society to trust them to be the president. The research results also showed that the usage of speech in debate as an instrument of power can influence the voters especially on Election Day. This research was good, but they didn’t analyze the argument of the speakers, it was because the debate, we give an argument and it must be structured. An argument that appropriates with the structure will make the argument stronger and the debate candidate will win so the research only focuses on pragmatic. It is different from this research is focus on the structural argument and pragmatic analysis of the speakers because to examine a debate, an argument is needed, and to examine an argument requires pragmatics as an instrument to find the meaning of the speaker's argument.

The third previous study of this research was conducted from Alima Nur Rosyida and Erfan Muhammad Fauzi, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati (2020) entitles *A Speech Act Analysis on Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez's 2018 Political Campaign Advertisement*. The study explores the role of language in the communication, and interpretation of intentions by analyzing the narration of Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez's political advertisement in Congressional Campaign in 2018. Hence, the study focuses on the pragmatic functions of locution, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of the speeches. This study is conducted using the qualitative descriptive method. The findings show that the overall relative frequency percentages for the speech acts in Ocasio-Cortez's 2018 political advertisement are: assertive 68%, directive 23%, commissive 4.5%, and declarative 4.5%. The results reflect that Ocasio-Cortez relied more on sentences that performed assertive acts than other speech acts since she wanted to introduce to the public who she is as an individual and what she is capable of as a future representative, and she also offered some relatable facts and situations that can appeal to the working-class public to show that she's on their sides. The researchers focus on speech act but this research focuses on the structural argument and pragmatic analysis using speech act as the theory of pragmatic.

The fourth previous study of this research conducted by Andini Khoirunisa and Rohmani Nur Indah, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (2017) entitles *Argumentative Statements In The 2016 Presidential Debates of The U.S: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. This study investigates the argumentative statements of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump during the debates. By employing two

theories, Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Toulmin's model of argument, it was aim to expose how various ideologies were expressed in the structure of arguments. It was used the Toulmin (2003) model of argument to analyze the structures of argumentation during the debates. While Van Dijk's framework covering three levels of discourse structure (the meaning, the argumentation, and the rhetoric) was used to analyze the reproduction of racism, manipulation, and Islamophobia. The result indicates the discourse of the candidates contributes the reproduction of manipulation by focusing on the positive self-presentation of "us" (civilized) and the negative other-presentation of "them" (terrorists) as mind control of the audience. The researchers focus on structural argument with two theories but this research was focused on the structural argument and pragmatic analysis. The research was good but it will be better if they analyze with pragmatic that is a speech act. Sari (2014) which stated that pragmatic is the study of language use such as the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to, what is mutually assumed, or what has been said before.

C. Conceptual Framework

This research focused on the analysis of a structural argument and pragmatic. The researcher used Toulmin's model to analyze the structure of the argument and the researcher used speech act and context to analyze the meaning of that argument. The results of the analysis were made into one table.

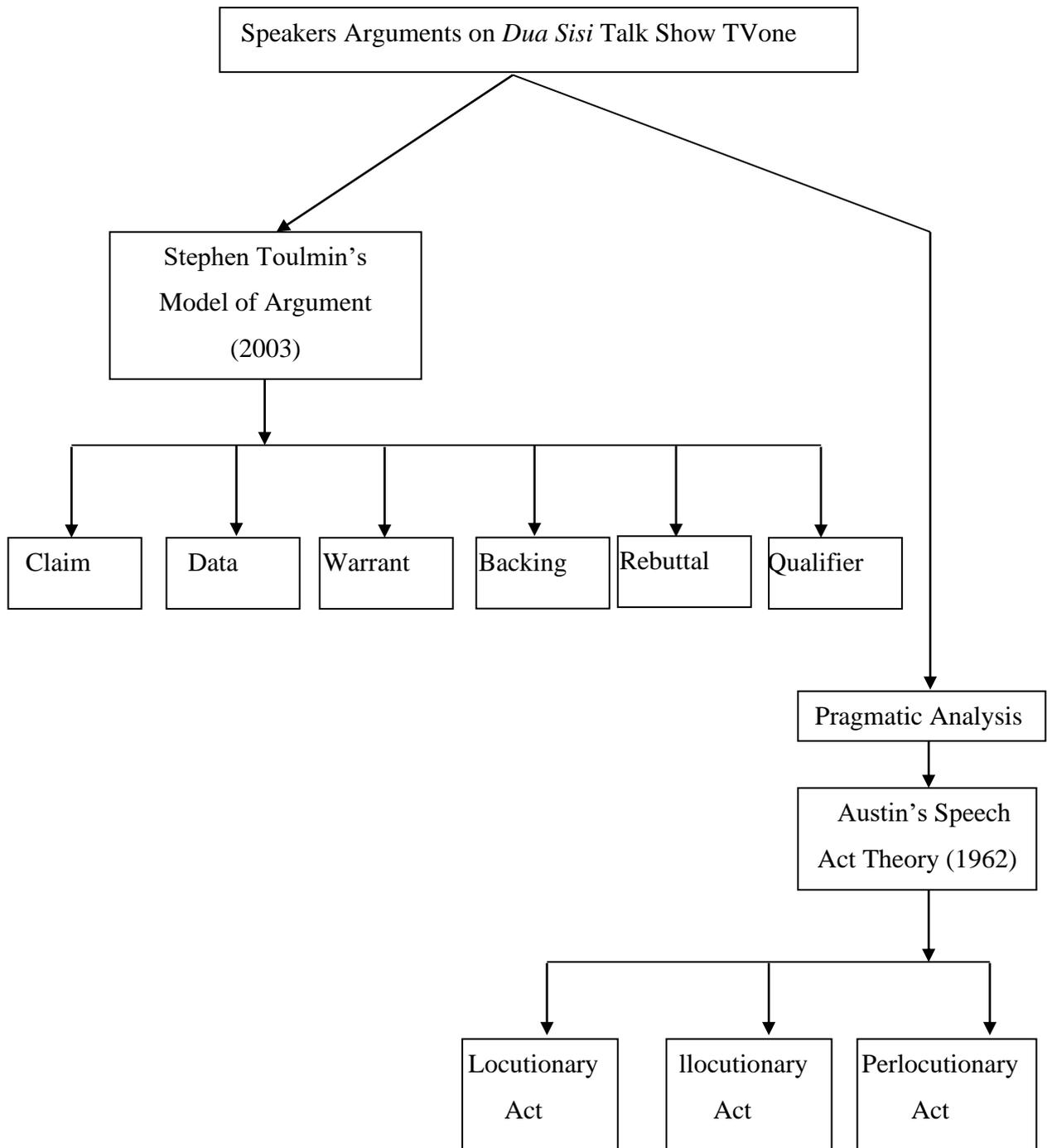


Figure 2: Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study were conducted by the descriptive qualitative method. This method was used to explain, discuss, and analyze the phenomena that occurred behind the data (Sholawat, 2017). Sutopo (as cited in Sholawat, 2017) adds that the descriptive method is done naturally by analyzing in a manner of objective and factual. Qualitative research is defined as a method that aims at producing.

Qualitative research produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under study (Vanderstoep and Johnston as cited in Sari, 2014). In colloquial language, it can be concluded that a descriptive qualitative method refers to the method that was used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomena in a natural setting by displaying in narrative or textual descriptions.

This study aimed to analyze the structural argument using Toulmin's model of argumentation (2003) and speech act by Austin's theory (1962). According to Sugiyono (2013), qualitative research is a research method that is used to examine the condition of the natural object, where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling done by purposive data, collection technique by triangulation, data analysis is inductive or qualitative with the results emphasizing on significance and purpose rather than generalization.

On the other hand, Satori and Komariah (2017) state that qualitative research thus refers to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics,

metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things. So, the researcher used descriptive qualitative in this research.

B. Data and Source of Data

The data of the study were utterances presented by the speaker on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show with the theme “*Ketika Rakyat Bicara di Parlemen*” on TvOne. *Dua Sisi* is one of the talk show programs that aired on TvOne since 11 August 2017. Discuss issue of politics, law, crime, and various hot topics in the community for 60 minutes. The source of the data is the subject from which the data is obtained (Arikunto, 2010: 172). The source of the data taken from youtube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FzPyt1vlvDk>. This talk show was discussed on 12 February 2020 with a duration of time 1:08:54 and consists of nine speakers.

C. Techniques for Collecting Data

Researcher used a method of documentation based on transcripts and also videos taken from the internet. According to Ary (2010: 442), qualitative researcher can use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. In addition, he also explained that documents may be personal, such as autobiography, diaries, and letters, official, such as files, reports, memorandums, or minutes, or popular cultural documents, such as books, films and videos.

The technique to be used to collecting of data in this study are based in a few steps, they are:

1. The researcher watched and listened the video *Dua Sisi* Talk Show until done.
 2. Understanding the arguments presented by the speakers
 3. The researcher identified the data and also report the finding
 4. The researcher created the transcription of the video
 4. The last step in collecting data was displaying.the researcher displayed the data.
- The collected data was ready to be analyzed.

D. The Techniques of Analyzing Data

Miles and Huberman (2014: 246) states that there are three activities in qualitative data analysis. They are data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction aimed at processing the raw data that appear in the written-up field notes to be analyzed. The process could be in the form of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming. In this study, the first step of data reduction was the process of selecting data. In this process the text was separated into sentences. The researcher described the data analysis in the tabulation and together with research findings in this research.

2. Data Display

The Data display in qualitative research can be done in various forms such as tables, graphs, etc. moreover, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, etc (Miles, Huberman& Saldana; 2014). By displaying the data,

the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what happened with the data presented and the researcher began to do the next plan of the research based on what the researcher had experienced. In this case, the researcher analyzed the structural argument based on theory of Toulmin (2003) and types of speech acts based on theory of Austin (1962). The researcher displays the data used tables and explanation.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

This was the last step in which the researcher drew the conclusion of the research based on finding (Miles, Huberman & Saldana; 2014). Consequently, the researcher concluded the research finding toward the formulation of problems stated in previous chapter.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data of this study were collected from the video *Dua Sisi* Talk show “*Ketika Rakyat Berbicara di Parlemen*” on Tvone with a duration of time 1:08:54 and consists of nine speakers and then the researcher wrote the script. The script of “*Dua Sisi Talk Show*” was written from the video. The data were the utterances of nine speakers which were analyzed using Toulmin’s theory. There were 32 arguments found in this research which consist of 13 standard arguments and 19 non-standard arguments. Furthermore, the researcher found that there were 22 arguments categorized as locutionary acts, 4 arguments categorized as illocutionary acts, and 6 arguments categorized as perlocutionary acts based on Austin’s theory.

B. Data Analysis

1. Arguments Structures used on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

After analyzing the data, the researcher found 32 arguments which consist of 13 standard arguments and 19 non-standard arguments. This data can be seen in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 The Table of Structural Argument

No	Types of Argument	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Standard argument	13	40,625%
2.	Non-standard argument	19	59,375%
Total		32	100%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there were 13 standard arguments with percentage 40,625%, and there were 19 non-standard arguments with percentage 59,375%.

2. Structural Argument of *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

a. Standard argument

According to Toulmin's theory of structural argument (2003), there are 6 parts to make a standard argument namely claim, data, warrant, backing rebuttal, and qualifier. The first elements "Claim", "Data", "Warrant", belong to the essential components of the practical argument. While the second triad, "Backing", "Rebuttal", "Qualifier", are the complement and might not be equipped in particular circumstances. This structure argument used to analyzed the arguments presented by the speakers on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show. The researcher found there were 13 standard arguments. This data can be seen in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 The Table of Standard Argument

No	Standard Argument	Structural Argument	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Essential argument	Claim, data, and warrant	5	15,625%
2.	Complement argument	a. Claim, data, warrant, backing, and qualifier	1	3,125%
		b. Claim, data, warrant, and qualifier	3	9,375%
		c. Claim, data, warrant, claim, warrant, and qualifier	1	3,125%
		d. Claim, data, warrant, and rebuttal	1	3,125%
		e. Claim, data, warrant, and backing	2	6,25%
		Total	13	40,625%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there were only 13 standard arguments consist of 5 claim, data, and warrant (15,625%), 1 claim, data, warrant, backing, and qualifier (3,125%), 3 claim, data, warrant, and qualifier (9,375%), 1 claim, data, warrant, claim, warrant, and qualifier (3,125%), 1 claim, data, warrant, and rebuttal (3,125%), 2 claim, data, warrant, and backing (6,25%).

Based on the data above, the researcher has made 2 examples of standard arguments from 13 standard arguments that have been found on Dua Sisi Talk Show. Two examples of standard argument were described as follow :

Data 6 (Sultan Rivandi)

“UU KPK mungkin masih seumur jagung tapi seharusnya gak punya umur sama sekali. Seharusnya KPK tidak seperti sekarang^[Qualifier]. Bapak-bapak yang ada didepan itu begitu optimis memandang bahwa KPK ini akan berhasil tetapi kalau ada wajah sebaliknya, kita justru melihat penetrasi undang undang yang baru sama sekali tidak ada penguatannya^[Claim]. Contohnya OTT. Dramatisasi OTT PT ikan seperti negara yang tak bisa ditembus oleh para penyidiknyanya. selanjutnya, kasus komisaris Rosa yang kemudian dikembalikan ke institusinya^[Data]. Dimana penetrasi penguatannya. Hal ini dikarenakan adanya cacat prosedur pada saat pembuatan RUU KPK dimana RUU tersebut dibuat pada saat kondisi yang sangat genting dan gentingnya darimana, akibat pada saat pilpres^[Warrant].

The argument above can be translated in English, **“The Corruption Eradication Commission Law probably still young, but it shouldn't have any age. The KPK should not be like this^[Qualifier]. The gentlemen at the front were so optimistic that KPK would be successful, but if there is a face to the contrary, we see that the penetration of the new law has no strengthening^[Claim]. For example, OTT. The dramatization of PT Fish's OTT is like a country that cannot be**

penetrated by investigators. Furthermore, the commissioner Rosa's case was later returned to her institution^[Data]. Where is the penetration of his strengthening. This is due to a procedural defect at the time of drafting RUU KPK where the revision was made when conditions were very precarious and precarious from where, because of the presidential election^[Warrant].

In the analysis, the first component of argument structure found was qualifier. In the previous study of structural argument analysis conducted by Andini Khoirunisa and Rohmani Nur Indah (2017), qualifier is shows certainty and possibility such as *the Corruption Eradication Commission Law probably still young but it shouldn't have any age. The KPK should not be like this*. The speaker successfully created a qualifier. The speaker mention the word “Probably”. Toulmin (2003) stated that such words or phrases used to prove qualifier include possible, probably, certainly, and presumably. The second component of argument structure found was claim. Claim is an assertion in response to a contentious topic or problem. In sorts of opinion, attitude, or controversial statement that needs further evidence or needs to be defended, such as *we see that the penetration of the new law has no strengthening*. In that regard, the speaker was able to present a claim. The speaker make an assertion that *the new law has no strengthening*. The speaker successfully make a claim to response a contentious topic or problem. The third component of argument structure found was data. Data is the facts or evidence used to prove the argument, such as *for example OTT. The dramatization of PT Fish's OTT is like a country that cannot be penetrated by investigators. Furthermore, the commissioner Rosa's case was later*

returned to her institution. That was the data. The speaker was able to provide the data to support his claim. The fourth component of argument structure found was warrant. Warrant is the general, hypothetical (and often implicit) logical statements that serve as bridges between the claim and the data, such as *this is due to a procedural defect at the time of drafting RUU KPK where the revision was made when conditions were very precarious and precarious from where, because of the presidential election.* The speaker successfully make a warrant to be the connector between the claim and the data.

Data 8 (Asfinawati)

“Ya, sudah cukup lama proses penegakan hukum tidak berkerja^[Claim]. Ada banyak data data yang cukup mencengangkan yang kami kumpulkan dari 16 provinsi. Misalnya data yang tidak fair paling banyak adalah kasus kriminalisasi. Ada orang yang sebetulnya tidak salah, dia menyampaikan pendapat yaitu mengkritik pemerintah kemudian dijadikan tersangka. Kasus ini ada 47 kasus dan tersangkanya sebanyak 1.019 orang^[Data]. Saya tidak bisa berkata-kata lagi karena untuk negara-negara yang sangat meghormati HAM maka satu nyawa manusia sangat berharga^[Warrant].

The argument above can be translated in English, “**Yes, the law enforcement process has not worked for quite a while^[Claim]. There is a lot of data that is quite surprising that we collect from 16 provinces. For example, the most unfair data are criminalization cases. There is people who are not really wrong, they express**

their opinion, namely to criticize the government and then become a suspect. There were 47 cases in this case and 1,019 suspects^[Data]. I am speechless because for countries that really respect human rights, one human life is very valuable [Warrant].

In the analysis, the first component of argument structure found was claim, such as *Yes, the law enforcement process has not worked for quite a while*. The speaker successfully make a claim and an assertion to response a contentious topic or problem. According to the theory of Toulmin (2003) cited in Andini Khoirunisa and Rohmani Nur Indah (2017), Claim is an assertion in response to a contentious topic or problem. In sorts of opinion, attitude, or controversial statement that needs further evidence or needs to be defended. The second component of argument structure found was data. Data is the facts or evidence used to prove the argument, such as *there is a lot of data that is quite surprising that we collect from 16 provinces. For example, the most unfair data are criminalization cases. There is people who are not really wrong, they express their opinion, namely to criticize the government and then become a suspect. There were 47 cases in this case and 1,019 suspects*. In that regard, the speaker was able to provide the data or the evidence to prove the claim that there were 47 criminalization cases from 16 provinces. The third component of argument structure found was warrant. Warrant is the general, hypothetical (and often implicit) logical statements that serve as bridges between the claim and the data, such as *i am speechless because for countries that really respect human rights, one human life is very valuable*. In that regard, the speaker was able to present the

warrant. The speaker said that *a country that really respect human rights, one human life is very valuable*. That was a logical statement that serve as bridges between the claim and data.

b. Non Standard Argument

Non standard argument is an argument that do not have 6 components of the argument structure consisting of 3 main components or essential components, namely claim, data, warrant, and 3 additional components or complement components, namely bakcing, rebuttal, and qualifier (Toulmin, 2003). The researcher found there were 19 non-standard arguments on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show. This data can be seen in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3 The Table of Non-standard Argument

No	Non-standard Argument	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Claim	10	31,25%
2.	Data	1	3,125%
3.	Claim and data	1	3,125%
4.	Claim and warrant	1	3,125%
5.	Rebuttal	3	9,375%
6.	Claim, data and rebuttal	2	6,25%
7.	Claim, warrant, and rebuttal	1	3,125%
Total		19	59,375%

Based on the table above, it can be seen that that there were 19 non-standard arguments (59,375%) consist of 10 claims (31,25%), 1 data (3,125%), 1 claim and

data (3,125%), 1 claim and warrant (3,125%), 3 rebuttals (9,375%), 2 claim, data, warrant (6,25%), and 1 claim, warrant, rebuttal (3,125%).

Based on the data above, the researcher the researcher has made 2 examples of non-standard arguments from 19 non-standard arguments that have been found on Dua Sisi Talk Show. Two examples of non-standard argument were described as follow :

Data 19 (Sultan Rivandi)

“Dosis narasi kebaikan begitu bagus tapi saat implemmentasi kekhawatirannya terjadi dan sperti itulah suara kaum buruh. Ada persoalan dan presentasi yang tidak terwakili^[Claim].”

The argument above can be translated in English, “**The narrative dose of kindness is great but when it is implemented the worry occurs and that is the voice of the workers. There are problems and presentations that are not represented^[Claim].**”

In the analysis, the component of argument structure found was a claim, such as *the narrative dose of kindness is great but when it is implemented the worry occurs and that is the voice of the workers. There are problems and presentations that are not represented.* The speaker was able to provide the claim but he was unable to provide futher component of argument structure to explain his claim. therefore, his argument was non-standard argument because he failed to provide three or six components of argument structure based on the Toulmin’s theory (2003).

Data 25 (Fadli Zon)

“Sebenarnya begini, sering kali dalam data-data itu perlu dikoreksi^[Rebuttal]. Legislatif itu dicampur^[Claim]. DPR, DPRD, DPRD kabupaten kota. DPR RI itu berbeda statusnya dengan DPR di provinsi dengan DPRD yang masuk di dalam pemerintah daerah^[Data].”

The argument above can be translated in English, “**Actually like this, often in the data it needs to be corrected^[Rebuttal]. The legislature was mixed^[Claim]. DPR, DPRD, DPRD city regency. The DPR RI has a different status from the DPR in the province from the DPRD which is included in the regional government^[Data]”.**

In the analysis, the first component of argument structure found was rebuttal. Rebuttal is Counter-arguments or statements indicating circumstances when the general argument does not hold. It can be conditions which strengthen or weaken a claim, such as *actually like this, often in the data it needs to be corrected*. The speaker was able to provide a rebuttal first to rebut a claim from the previous speaker. The second component of argument structure found was claim. Toulmin (2003) stated that claim is an assertion in response to a contentious topic or problem. In sorts of opinion, attitude, or controversial statement that needs further evidence or needs to be defended, such as *the legislature was mixed*. The speaker was able to provide a claim in response to a contentious topic or problem. The speaker make a simple claim that the legislature was mixed. The third component of argument structure found was data. The data is the facts or evidence used to prove the

argument, such as *DPR, DPRD, DPRD city regency. The DPR RI has a different status from the DPR in the province from the DPRD which is included in the regional government.* The speaker was able to provide the data to explain a claim but he failed to provide warrant and other components of argument structure. In the previous study of structural argument analysis conducted by Andini Khoirunisa and Rohmani Nur Indah (2017), warrant is the general principle or the logical statements that serve as bridges between the claim and the data. Warrant was used to support the data but he failed to provide the warrant. Therefore, the argument was non-standard argument.

3. Reason of using argument structure on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

In this case, the data were identified to know the reasons of using the argument structure on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show by using Austin's theory (1962). According to Austin, the meaning of argument can be viewed from 3 types of speech acts (locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary). The researcher found 22 arguments as locutionary act, 4 arguments as illocutionary act, and 6 arguments as perlocutionary act. This data can be seen in table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 The table of Speech Act

No	Speech Acts	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Locutionary act	22	68,75 %
2.	Illocutionary act	4	12,5 %
3.	Perlocutionary act	6	18,75 %
Total		32	100 %

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there were 22 arguments (68,75%) categorized as locutionary act, 4 arguments (12,5%) categorized as illocutionary act and, 6 arguments (18,75%) categorized as perlocutionary act. Then locutionary act was found as the most dominant speech acts on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.

a) Locutionary act

According to Yule, (1996:48) locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Austin (1962: 108) adds that locutionary act refers to a certain sense and reference from the speaker to the meaning. Moreover, this type of act consists of the real or certain meaning that spoken or written by the information provider. Locutionary is the actual words that are uttered. A locutionary act has to do with the simple act of a speaker saying something and the act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. One example of argument as locutionary act was described as follow :

Data 15 (Mubarok)

“Selama ini kaum buruh sudah merasakan betapa sulitnya memenuhi kebutuhan hidup terhadap kenaikan dari mulai kenaikan TDL, kenaikan BBM. Itu cukup menyulitkan kami atas nama kaum buruh. Kemudian yang kedua omni bus law. Lalu upah minimum akan dihilangkan. Tentu ini akan mengancam kami. Hidup kami akan makin sulit. Kaum buruh akan semakin sengsara. Kemudian terkait dengan PHK. Ketika omi bus law diberlakukan kaum buruh akan kehilangan rasa keadilan.

Bagaimana nasib teman-teman kami yang sudah bertahun-tahun bekerja atau mungkin puluhan tahun. Jadi, yang kita inginkan adalah keseriusan anggota dewan memperhatikan kami kaum kecil, kaum lemah, kaum buruh. Kita ingin melihat bahwasanya itu benar-benar diperjuangkan dalam paripurna terkait dengan omni bus law. Itu adalah suara jeritan teman-teman buruh yang sudah sangat sengsara dengan kondisi saat ini dan semakin sengsara dengan adanya omnibus law. Sekali lagi mohon ini menjadi perhatian khusus para anggota dewan”

The argument above can be translated in English, “So far, the laborers have felt how difficult complement the needs of life to the increase TDL and fuel. It is quite difficult for us. Then the second is omni bus law. Then the minimum wage will be eliminated. Of course this will threaten us. Our life will be more difficult. The workers will be even more miserable. Then related to layoffs. When the omi bus law is implemented, the workers will lose their sense of justice. What happened to our friends who have worked for years or maybe decades. So, what we want is the seriousness of the members of the council to pay attention to us, the small, the weak, the workers. We want to see that it has really been fought for in a plenary manner related to the omni bus law. That is the screaming voice of fellow workers who are very miserable with the current condition and are getting more miserable by the omni bus law. Again, I ask that this is of particular concern to the members of the council.”

From the data above, it can be analyzed that all of utterances above were locutionary act. It showed from the speaker’s utterance that *so far, the laborers have felt how difficult complement the needs of life to the increase, starting from the*

increase in TDL, the increase in fuel. It is quite difficult for us. Then the second is omni bus law. Then the minimum wage will be eliminated. Of course this will threaten us. Our life will be more difficult. The workers will be even more miserable. The speaker only want to told something from what happened in fact that has been felt by the laborers. The speaker just wanted to gave information from what happened in fact and that was the real meaning that spoken by the speaker. According to Austin (1962), locutionary act refers to a certain sense and reference from the speaker to the meaning. Locutionary is the actual words that are uttered. In the previous study of speech act analysis conducted by Burhanudin Rais and Sulis Triyono, they stated that locutionary act is consisted of the real or certain meaning that spoken or written by the information provider. Thus, the utterance above was locutionary.

b) Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is a speech act in which the speaker intends to do something by producing an utterance. Illocutionary acts would include stating, promising, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting, Austin (1962). Mostly we don't just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. We form utterance with some kind of function in mind. One example of argument as illocutionary act was described as follow :

Data 21 (Sultan Rivandi)

“Jangan sampai buruh dan masyarakat ini hanya digunakan pada saat kampanye politik saja. Buruh dan masyarakat hanya sekedar dijadikan pelacur politik. Jangan hanya digunakan pada saat kampanye, hanya saat pemilu tapi pada saat pembuatan kebijakan kita tidak dilibatkan. Kalau masyarakat sudah dijadikan seperti pelacur politik, maka pemerintah seperti mucikari yang hanya ingin menjual masyarakatnya”.

The argument above can be translated in English, “Do not let laborers and society only be used during political campaigns. The laborers and society are only used as political prostitutes. Do not use it only during the campaign, only during elections, but when making policies we are not involved. If society has been turned into a political whore, then the government is like a pimp who only wants to sell its people.”

From the data above, all of the utterances above were illocutionary act, such as *do not let laborers and society only be used during political campaigns. The laborers and society are only used as political prostitutes. Do not use it only during the campaign, only during elections, but when making policies we are not involved. If society has been turned into a political whore, then the government is like a pimp who only wants to sell its people.* The speaker wanted to threatening the government to be more serious, caring, and don't make the society to be a toy. The society must take part in any problems that occur in this country. We all may comment, act, and participate in the trial. The speaker mention the word "don't let it" to threatened the

government. According to Austin (1962), illocutionary act is a speech act in which the speaker intends to do something by producing an utterance. Illocutionary acts would include stating, promising, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting. Thus, the the utterance above was illocutionary.

c) Perlocutionary act

Austin (1962), perlocutionary act is the act done by the listener affected by what the speaker has said. Perlocutionary acts would include effects such as: get the listener to think about, bring the listener to learn that, get the listener to do, persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the listener. One example of argument as perlocutionary act was described as follow :

Data 18 (Maman Abdurrahman)

“Dari awal tadi sudah dijelaskan bahwa kita setuju omni bus law sepertinya ingin mendorong percepatan peningkatan investasi yang konsekuensinya meningkatkan lapangan pekerjaan. Tapi dalam forum yang terhormat ini disaksikan oleh semua masyarakat, saya harus klarifikasi terhadap dua hal bahwa pemerintah dengan tegas tidak menghilangkan upah minimum. Saya ingin menyampaikan bahwasanya posisi DPR hari ini akan berada di rakyat. Kalau memang ada kebijakan ataupun peraturan UU yang tidak pro kepada kepentingan masyarakat banyak tentu DPR akan berdiri di garda terdepan. Tetapi yang terpenting pada forum yang terhormat ini adalah mari kita berbicara berdasarkan objektivitas dan

kejujuran kita semua. Tidak boleh ada membangun opini yang lain. Maksud saya, saya ingin bahwa sebuah trobosan yang sangat spektakuler ini mari kita dukung sama-sama dengan kritikan yang objektif artinya yang benar kita katakan benar, dan yang salah kita katakan salah”.

The argument above can be translated in English, “From the beginning, it has been explained that we agree that the omni bus law seems to want to accelerate the increase in investment which consequently increases employment. But in this respectable forum witnessed by all people, I must clarify two things that the government strictly does not eliminate the minimum wage. I want to convey that the position of the DPR today will be with the people. If there really is a policy or law regulation that is not pro to the interests of the public at large, of course the DPR will stand at the forefront. But the most important thing in this respectable forum is that let's talk based on the objectivity and honesty of all of us. No one should build another opinion. I mean, I want that a breakthrough that is very spectacular, let us support together with objective criticism, meaning that what we say is true, and what we say is wrong”.

From the data above, all of the utterances were perlocutionary act, such as *i want to convey that the position of the DPR today will be with the people. If there really is a policy or law regulation that is not pro to the interests of the public at large, of course the DPR will stand at the forefront. But the most important thing in this respectable forum is that let's talk based on the objectivity and honesty of all of us. No one should build another opinion. I mean, I want that a breakthrough*

that is very spectacular, let us support together with objective criticism, meaning that what we say is true, and what we say is wrong. The speaker wanted to persuade the public that the DPR always listens to the voice of the people and defends the people. *The position of the DPR today will be with the people.* This was the utterance that the speaker as DPR member wanted to persuade the people. According to Austin (1962), perlocutionary act is the act done by the listener affected by what the speaker has said. Perlocutionary acts would include effects such as: get the listener to think about, bring the listener to learn that, get the listener to do, persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the listener. Thus, the utterance above was perlocutionary act.

C. Research Finding

The finding of this research was identified as the following :

1. The researcher found 32 arguments of 9 speakers consist of 19 non-standard arguments and 13 standard arguments.
2. The researcher found there were 13 standard arguments (40,625%) consist of claim, data, warrant as the essential argument and backing, rebuttal, qualifier as the complement argument. Furthermore, the researcher found 19 non-standard arguments consist of 10 claims (31,25%), 1 claim and data (3,125%), 1 claim and warrant (3, 125%), 1 data (3,125%), 3 rebuttals (9,375%), 2 Claim, data and rebuttal (6,25%), 1 Claim, warrant, and rebuttal (3,125%).

3. Based on the data for pragmatic analysis, the researcher found there were 22 arguments (68,75%) categorized as locutionary act, 4 arguments (12,5%) categorized as illocutionary act and, 6 arguments (18,75%) categorized as perlocutionary act. Then locutionary act was found as the most dominant speech acts on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research of the study, there were several important information taken from the research finding as conclusion of the study. It could be concluded that :

1. There were 6 elements of structural argument namely claim, data, warrant, backing, rebuttal, and qualifier. The researcher found 32 arguments of 9 speakers consist of 19 non-standard arguments (59,375%) and 13 standard arguments (40,625%).
2. The researcher found there were 13 standard arguments (40,625%) consist of 5 claim, data, and warrant (15,625%), 1 claim, data, warrant, backing, and qualifier (3,125%), 3 claim, data, warrant, and qualifier (9,375%), 1 claim, data, warrant, claim, warrant, and qualifier (3,125%), 1 claim, data, warrant, and rebuttal (3,125%), 2 claim, data, warrant, and backing (6,25%). Furthermore, the researcher found 19 non-standard arguments (59,375%) consist of 10 claims (31,25%), 1 data (3,125%), 1 claim and data (3,125%), 1 claim and warrant (3,125%), 3 rebuttals (9,375%), 2 claim, data, warrant (6,25%), and 1 claim, warrant, rebuttal (3,125%).
3. Based on the data for pragmatic analysis, the researcher found there were 22 arguments (68,75%) categorized as locutionary act, 4 arguments (12,5%) categorized as illocutionary act and, 6 arguments (18,75%) categorized as

perlocutionary act. Then locutionary act was found as the most dominant speech acts on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, suggestion are stated as the following :

1. It is suggested that the student who are studying argument and pragmatic can increase their understanding about structural argument and speech act well.
2. For the next researcher who are interested in argument and pragmatic, it will help to find many theories and analyzing the data.

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APPENDICES

Appendix : The data analysis of structural argument and pragmatic

Data	Speaker	Argument	Translation	Structure	Speech Acts
1.	I Wayan Sudirta	<p><i>Sebagai orang yang sampai hari ini menolak perkara korupsi sejak saya jadi advokat sebelum ada ITW dan KPK, tentu jawabannya boleh diksritisi oleh adik adik.</i></p> <p><i>Apakah betul ada pelemahan KPK?^[Claim]. Ibu Megawati ketika itu jadi presiden yang melaksanakan TAP MPR lalu muncul UU KPK dan sekarang ada isu-isu bahwa ada revisi UU KPK dan itu belum berjalan. Bukan pelemahan KPK namanya jika ada dewan pengawas^[Warrant].</i></p> <p><i>Contohnya, dulu ketika kita</i></p>	<p>As a person who has rejected corruption cases since I was an advocate before the existence of ITW and the KPK, of course the answer can be criticized by my younger siblings.</p> <p>Is there really a weakening of the KPK? ^[Claim]. At that time, Mrs. Megawati was the president who implemented the TAP MPR, then the KPK Law appeared and now there are issues that there is a revision of the KPK Law and it has not yet been implemented. If there is a supervisory board ^[Warrant], it is not a weakening of the KPK. For example, in the past, when we wanted to strengthen the police, we made a Criminal Code so that it was supervised, so that it wouldn't be beating, so that it wouldn't be arbitrary. Now there is a supervisory board to supervise so</p>	Standard argument (claim, warrant, data, and qualifier)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>ingin memperkuat kepolisian kita bikin KUHP supaya diawasi , supaya tidak mukul, supaya tidak sewenang wenang. Sekarang ada dewan pengawas untuk mengawasi agar jangan sampai orang disadap semena-mena, jangan sampai ada yang menjadi tersangka seumur hidup [Data]. Ini kan perlu diawasi. Kalau tidak diawasi, KPK akan menjadi sewenang-wenang, bahkan menjadi lemah. Kalau diawasi KPK menjadi kuat dan menjadi kebanggaan kita [Qualifier].</i></p>	<p>that people do not get bugged arbitrarily, so that no one becomes a suspect for life [Data]. This needs to be monitored. If not monitored, the KPK will become arbitrary, even weak. If the KPK is supervised, it will become strong and become our pride [Qualifier].</p>		
2.	Aboe Bakar Al-Habsy	<p><i>Baiklah, jadi kalau kita lihat tentang dewan KPK, kita lihat saja pak Hardie Joe dengan ibu Albertina. Mereka adalah orang yang sangat pro terhadap pemberantasan korupsi dan kita sepakat [Claim]. Semoga</i></p>	<p>Alright, so if we look at the KPK, let's look at Mr. Hardie Joe and Albertina. They are people who are very pro against corruption eradication and we agree [Claim]. Hopefully with them, this council can run directly and the Corruption Eradication Commission will not be weak as what the student previously</p>	Non-standard argument (claim, warrant, and rebuttal)	Perlocutionary act

		<p><i>dengan adanya beliau, dewan ini bisa berjalan langsung dan tidak ada istilah pelemahan KPK seperti yang dikatakan adik mahasiswa tadi^[Rebuttal]. Tetapi kita lihat saja dua bulan kedepan. Kalau ternyata prosesnya semakin sulit dalam penyelesaian masalah korupsi menggambarkan bahwa ini merupakan pelemahan KPK. Itu bisa terbukti dan bisa kita lihat. Kita lihat saja dalam perjalanan waktu. Sebenarnya UU ini kita juga yang buat, kita juga yang berdebat disana. Ada yang pro pemerintah dan ada yang oposisi. Tetapi kita berharap bisa berjalan dengan baik. Kita tunggu dua bulan kedepan^[Warrant].</i></p>	<p>said ^[Rebuttal]. But we'll see in two months. If it turns out that the process is getting more difficult in solving the problem of corruption, it indicates that the KPK is weak. It can be proven and we can see. We'll see in time. Actually, we have made this law, we are also debating there. some are pro-government and some are opposition. But we hope it goes well. We'll wait for the next two months ^[Warrant].</p>		
3.	Asfinawati	<p><i>Mari lihat permasalahan formilnya. Berapa lama sih</i></p>	<p>Let's take a look at the formal problem. How long does it take for</p>	Standard argument	Perlocutionary act

		<p><i>UU ini dibuat dan ada apa dibalik sengan cepatnya pembentukan revisi UU KPK ini. Mari kita lihat siapa sih yang menyuarakan apa yang ada di UU itu dan kenapa bisa sesuai^[Claim]. Contohnya ada beberapa pra peradilan dan tersangka yang persis itu kemudian masuk didalam revisi yang baru^[Data]. Itu sudah ditolak oleh pengadilan karena permasalahan independent sehingga ditolak oleh pengadilan. Alasannya itu karena penyidik independent tidak berasal dari polri bahkan jika membahas masalah independent, ada beberapa pimpinan KPK yang sudah kena sanksi oleh pengawas internal. Tetapi berat sekali sebuah organisasi itu menghukum ketuanya langsung itu artinya dia sangat</i></p>	<p>this law to be made and what is behind the rapid revision of the KPK Law. Let's see who voiced what is in the law and why it is compliant^[Claim]. For example, there are some pretrial and exact suspects that are then included in the new revision^[Data]. It has been rejected by the court due to independent problems so that it was rejected by the court. The reason is that the independent investigators do not come from the police. Even if they discuss independent matters, there are several KPK leaders who have been sanctioned by the internal supervisor. But it is very hard for an organization to punish its chairman directly, it means he is very independent^[Warrant].</p>	<p>(claim, data, and warrant)</p>	
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		<i>independent</i> ^[Warrant] .			
4.	Arsul Sani	<p><i>Saya minta izin kepada pimpinan yang lain untuk menjawab. Undang undang itu bukan kitab suci</i>^[Claim].</p> <p><i>Undang undang KPK harus bisa di ubah kalau memang perlu di ubah dan undang undang perubahan atau undang undang hasil revisi KPK juga nanti harus diubah kalau nanti ternyata yang dikhawatirkan oleh sebagian kalangan masyarakat itu memang terjadi pelemahan</i>^[Warrant]. Tapi ini baru berlaku beberapa bulan yang lalu^[Data]. Ya mari kita lihat sambil kita tetap membuka pintu untuk adanya registrasi preview^[Backing].</p>	<p>I asked the other leaders for permission to answer. The law is not a scripture ^[Claim]. The Corruption Eradication Commission law must be amended if it needs to be changed and the amendment law or the revised law by the KPK must also be changed later if it turns out that what some people are worried about is weakening ^[Warrant]. But this only happened a few months ago ^[data]. Yes, let's see while we keep the door open to the registration preview ^[Backing].</p>	Non-standard argument (claim, data, and backing)	Perlocutionary act
5.	Maman Abdurrahman	<p><i>Saya ingin merespon mengenai isu KPK. Semua tau bahwa KPK itu lembaga yang hot</i>^[Claim]. Kalau DPR mau membubarkan KPK</p>	<p>I want to respond to the KPK issue. Everyone knows that the KPK is a hot institution^[Claim]. If the DPR wanted to dissolve the Corruption Eradication Commission, it could</p>	Standard argument (claim, data, warrant,	Perlocutionary act

		<p><i>sebenarnya bisa saja tetapi faktanya tidak dilakukan padahal DPR sudah solid pada saat itu dan kalau kita mau membubarin lagi bisa saja tetapi faktanya tidak dibubarkan. Itu artinya DPR melihat KPK masih diperlukan di republik ini^[Data].</i></p> <p><i>Sekarang yang ingin saya sampaikan bahwa di era demokrasi suka atau tidak suka itu hak masing-masing, di era demokrasi setuju atau tidak setuju itu hak masing-masing^[Warrant]. Namun saya ingin mengatakan bahwa pimpinan KPK itu baru saja terpilih tujuh bulan. Revisi UU KPK baru seumur jagung. Saya pikir terlalu cepat dan terlalu dini kalau kita mau menilai bahwa KPK hari ini tumpul^[Claim]. Kalau memang teman-teman menganggap bahwa</i></p>	<p>have been done, but in fact it was not done even though the DPR was already solid at that time and if we wanted to dissolve it again we could but the fact was not dissolved. That means the DPR sees that the KPK is still needed in this republic^[Data]. Now what I want to say is that in the democratic era, whether we like it or not, it's each person's right, in the democratic era, agreeing or disagreeing with each other is the right of each^[Warrant]. But I want to say that the KPK leadership has only been elected for seven months. The revision of the KPK Law is only in its infancy. I think it's too early and too early if we want to judge that the KPK today is blunt^[Claim]. If you really think that the KPK is blunt or whatever, let's hone it together^[Qualifier]. Forums like this are what we make as part of our forum to supervise, monitor all future performances^[Warrant]”.</p>	<p>claim, qualifier, warrant)</p>	
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		<p><i>KPK ini tumpul ataupun apapun itu, ya mari kita asah bersama-sama^[Qualifier]. Forum-forum seperti inilah yang kita jadikan sebagai bagian dari forum kita untuk melakukan pengawasan, melakukan monitoring untuk semua kinerja-kinerja kedepan^[Warrant].</i></p>			
6.	Sultan Rivandi	<p><i>UU KPK memang masih seumur jagung tapi seharusnya gak punya umur sama sekali. Semestinya KPK tidak seperti sekarang^[Qualifier]. Bapak-bapak yang ada didepan itu begitu optimis memandang bahwa KPK ini akan berhasil tetapi kalau ada wajah sebaliknya, kita justru melihat penetrasi undang undang yang baru sama sekali tidak ada penguatannya^[Claim].</i></p>	<p>The Corruption Eradication Commission Law probably still young but it shouldn't have any age. The KPK should not be like this^[Qualifier]. The gentlemen at the front were so optimistic that KPK would be successful, but if there is a face to the contrary, we see that the penetration of the new law has no strengthening^[Claim]. For example OTT. The dramatization of PT Fish's OTT is like a country that cannot be penetrated by investigators. Furthermore, the commissioner Rosa's case was later</p>	Standard argument (qualifier, claim, data, warrant)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>Contohnya OTT. Dramatisasi OTT PT ikan seperti negara yang tak bisa ditembus oleh para penyidikannya. selanjutnya, kasus komisaris Rosa yang kemudian dikembalikan ke institusinya^[Data]. Dimana penetrasi penguatannya. Hal ini dikarenakan adanya cacat prosedur pada saat pembuatan RUU KPK dimana RUU tersebut dibuat pada saat kondisi yang sangat genting dan gentingnya darimana, akibat pada saat pilpres^[Warrant].</i></p>	<p>returned to her institution^[Data]. Where is the penetration of his strengthening. This is due to a procedural defect at the time of drafting RUU KPK where the revision was made when conditions were very precarious and precarious from where, because of the presidential election^[Warrant].</p>		
7.	Fadli Zon	<p><i>Jadi gini ya saya apresiasi ya pendapat itu dan saya memang harus kita melihat dalam sebuah konteks ketika itu memang agak dipaksakan. RUU itu lahir begitu cepat ya dengan situasi transisional</i></p>	<p>So this is how I appreciate that opinion and I have to look at it in a context when it was rather forced. The bill was born so quickly with the actual transitional situation and indeed there are still many debates that should be deepened yes. And there were directives from Pak</p>	Non-standard argument (claim)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>sebetulnya dan memang masih banyak perdebatan yang harusnya bisa diperdalam ya. Dan ada juga sebetulnya arahan dari pak Prabowo ketika itu ya tolak aja sebetulnya begitu tapi memang dinamikanya beda akhirnya dengan catatan dan itu termasuk beberapa hal terkait dengan dewan pengawas dan lain lain. Tetapi memang menurut saya ada masalah dan kelihatan sekarang memang ada masalah. Ini yang harus dibuktikan oleh pimpinan KPK sekarang bahwa apa yang dikhawatirkan oleh masyarakat itu tidak terjadi tetapi ada beberapa insiden yang menunjukkan bahwa sekarang pelemahan terhadap KPK itu semakin terjadi. Saya kira ini tidak</i></p>	<p>Prabowo at that time, but they refused, but the dynamics were different from the notes, and that included several matters related to the supervisory board and others. But in my opinion, there is a problem and it seems that there is indeed a problem now. This must be proven by the leadership of the KPK now that what is feared by the community did not happen but there are some incidents which indicate that the weakening of the KPK is now happening. I don't think this can be denied. This must be an evaluation within the KPK itself^[Claim].</p>		
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		<i>bisa dinafikan. Ini yang harus jadi evaluasi ke dalam KPK sendiri</i> ^[Claim] .			
8.	Asfinawati	<i>Ya, sudah cukup lama proses penegakan hukum tidak berkerja</i> ^[Claim] . <i>Ada banyak data data yang cukup mencengangkan yang kami kumpulkan dari 16 provinsi. Misalnya data yang tidak fair paling banyak adalah kasus kriminalisasi. Ada orang yang sebetulnya tidak salah, dia menyampaikan pendapat yaitu mengkritik pemerintah kemudian dijadikan tersangka. Kasus ini ada 47 kasus dan tersangkanya sebanyak 1.019 orang</i> ^[Data] . <i>Saya tidak bisa berkata-kata lagi karena untuk negara-negara yang sangat meghormati HAM maka satu nyawa manusia</i>	Yes, the law enforcement process has not worked for quite a while ^[Claim] . There is a lot of data that is quite surprising that we collect from 16 provinces. For example, the most unfair data are criminalization cases. There is people who are not really wrong, they express their opinion, namely to criticize the government and then become a suspect. There were 47 cases in this case and 1,019 suspects ^[Data] . I am speechless because for countries that really respect human rights, one human life is very valuable ^[Warrant] .	Standard argument (claim, data, warrant).	Locutionary act

		<i>sangat berharga</i> ^[Warrant] .			
9.	Said Iqbal	<p><i>iya, apa yang dikatakan mbak Asfinawati benar, kami kaum buruh merasakan penegakan hukum itu semakin menurun</i>^[Claim].</p> <p><i>Contoh, aksi aksi buruh dihadapi dengan kekerasan. 30 Oktober 2015 aksi buruh untuk menuntut penghapusan PP 78 dihadapkan dengan bara kuda, kekerasan, water canon dan lain sebagainya. Kemudian 26 orang dituntut termasuk dua orang dari YLBHI pada saat itu. Kita lihat Tvone merekam full. Kemudian kasus yang kedua yaitu pabrik korek api. Tidak ada orang yang dihukum seberat beratnya padahal puluhan nyawa hilang. Selanjutnya ada satu pabrik mengkorporasi di Cibitung, Bekasi mengakibatkan 38</i></p>	<p>Yes, what Ms. Asfinawati said is correct, we laborers feel that law enforcement is decreasing^[Claim]. For example, labor action is faced with violence. October 30, 2015, the laborers' action to demand the abolition of PP 78 was faced with horse embers, violence, water canons and so on. Then 26 people were charged including two people from YLBHI at that time. We'll see Tvone record full. Then the second case is the match factory. No one was punished as severely as dozens of lives were lost. Furthermore, there is a factory in Cibitung, Bekasi, where 38 people died. But until now no one has been punished^[Data]. That's what selective cutting says. It is all because the corporation, it owns the capital, it is in the name of investment, therefore it must be protected^[Backing]. In our opinion, law enforcement is a measure of whether every citizen</p>	Standard argument (claim, data, backing, warrant, and qualifier)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>orang meninggal. Tetapi sampai saat ini belum ada yang dihukum^[Data]. Itulah yang dikatakan tebang pilih. Itu semua karena korporasi, dia pemilik modal, dia atas nama investasi oleh sebab itu harus dilindungi^[Backing]. Menurut kami penegakan hukum adalah ukuran apakah setiap warga negara bersamaan kedudukannya di dalam hukum dan itu adalah peraturan konstitusi^[Warrant]. Seperti itulah yang kita rasakan, hukum di negara ini tajam kebawah tumpul keatas^[Qualifier].</i></p>	<p>has an equal position in the law and that is a constitutional rule^[Warrant]. As we feel, the law in this country is sharp downward blunt upwards^[Qualifier].</p>		
10.	Aboe Bakar Al-Habsy	<p><i>Ya, penegakan hukum masih tajam kebawah tumpul keatas^[Claim]. Kalau yang dekat kekuasaan selalu dengan mudahnya di follow up, tetapi kalau tidak dekat pasti susah^[Warrant]. Contoh kasus</i></p>	<p>Yes, law enforcement is still sharp downward blunt upward^[Claim]. Those who are close to power are always easily followed up, but if they are not close, it will be difficult^[Warrant]. For example of the case of Ade Armando when making a joker. Until now, the case report</p>	Standard argument (claim, warrant, data, and qualifier).	Locutionary act

		<i>Ade Armando ketika bikin joker. Laporan kasus itu sampai sekarang gak selesai tapi begitu ibu Risma dicolek sedikit, laporannya langsung selesai^[Data]. Itulah yang dikatakan penegakan hukum masih berat sekali^[Qualifier]”.</i>	was not finished but when Mrs. Risma was touched a little, the report was immediately finished ^[Data] . It means that law enforcement is still very heavy ^[Qualifier] .		
11.	I Wayan Sudirta	<i>Saya punya data yang berbeda. Ada tiga menteri yang sama sekali tidak dibela dan tidak ada diinteprensi oleh pak Jokowi. Pak Idris marhan, Pak Roma Harmusi, kemudian pak Narhawi. Semua sama sekali tidak ada interprensi dari presiden. Kepala-kepala daerah beberapa yang ditangkap, tidak ada interprensi. Ada yang mengatakan pak Jokowi gak memperhatikan rakyat, diberi amnesty.</i>	Saya punya data yang berbeda. Ada tiga menteri yang sama sekali tidak dibela dan tidak ada diinteprensi oleh pak Jokowi. Pak Idris marhan, Pak Roma Harmusi, kemudian pak Narhawi. Semua sama sekali tidak ada interprensi dari presiden. Kepala-kepala daerah beberapa yang ditangkap, tidak ada interprensi. Ada yang mengatakan pak Jokowi gak memperhatikan rakyat, diberi amnesty. Kemudian kekerasan terhadap anak. Kekerasan terhadap anak ini pak Jokowi agak keras membela ^[Data] . Artinya pak	Non-standard argument (claim and data)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>Kemudian kekerasan terhadap anak. Kekerasan terhadap anak ini pak Jokowi agak keras membela^[Data]. Artinya pak Jokowi lebih membela rakyat kecil^[Claim].</i></p>	<p>Jokowi lebih membela rakyat kecil^[Claim].</p>		
12.	Arsul Sani	<p><i>RUU omnibus law baru saja diterima oleh DPR kemarin^[Claim]. Saat ini sedang dibaca oleh pak Fadli zon, Habib, Maman, dan pak Wayan. Itu tebal sekali. Saya lihat naskah akademi itu lebih dari dua ribu halaman. UNAIR UU dan penjelasannya itu lebih dari seribu halaman^[Data]. Silahkan rakyat terus menyampaikan aspirasinya. Kami anggota DPR akan selalu mendengarkan aspirasi rakyat karena itu memang tugas kami. Aspirasi rakyat Indonesia itu tidak pernah tunggal. Jadi kalau ada aspirasi yang</i></p>	<p>The revision of the omnibus law law was just received by the DPR yesterday^[Claim]. Currently being read by Mr. Fadli zon, Habib, Maman, and Mr. Wayan. It's so thick. I saw that the academy manuscript was over two thousand pages. UNAIR Law and its explanation are more than a thousand pages^[Data]. Please the people continue to convey their aspirations. We DPR members will always listen to the aspirations of the people because that is our job. The aspirations of the Indonesian people have never been singular. So if there are different aspirations, the DPR's job is to mediate. If the results later come partly from the aspirations of this group, some</p>	<p>Standard argument (claim, data, and warrant)</p>	<p>Illocutionary act</p>

		<p><i>berbeda, tugas DPR adalah menengahi. Kalau hasilnya nanti sebagian mengambil dari aspirasi yang kelompok sini, sebagian dari kelompok yang lain, itu bukan berarti DPR mengabaikannya. RUU itu inisiatif pemerintah maka yang bisa menjawab tentu adalah pemerintah tetapi yang bisa kami pastikan adalah DPR akan melibatkannya nanti melalui forum- forum rapat dengar pendapat umum^[Warrant].</i></p>	<p>from other groups, that doesn't mean the DPR ignores them. The bill is a government initiative so the one who can answer of course is the government, but what we can be sure is that the DPR will involve it later through forums for public hearings^[Warrant].</p>		
13.	Fadli zon	<p><i>Menurut saya, seharusnya sejak awal dilibatkan semua stakeholder pemangku kepentingan termasuk buruh dalam hal ini sehingga didalam RUU sudah tergambar apa yang ingin diharapkan oleh pemerintah. Saya khawatir pemerintah ini salah</i></p>	<p>In my opinion, all stakeholders, including laborers, should have been involved in this matter so that the draft law describes what the government wants to expect. I am afraid that this government is misdiagnosing our economic situation and as if this is a way out to treat the current economic disease. So, if I look at this this</p>	Non-standard argument (claim)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>diagnosa terhadap keadaan ekonomi kita dan seolah-olah ini adalah jalan keluar untuk mengobati penyakit ekonomi yang ada sekarang ini. Jadi, kalau saya melihat ini harusnya ini benar-benar didiskusikan secara mendalam. Jangan sampai hukum kita itu nanti dibikin seolah-olah untuk mengambil suatu situasi tertentu seperti sekarang ini dan menjadi penyakit baru lagi.kita harap pemerintah serius melihat hal ini. Jangan sampai justru menjadi pintu masuk dari kekuatan-kekuatan ekonomi asing yang mau memanfaatkan^[Claim].</i></p>	<p>should really be discussed in depth. Do not let our law be made as if to take a certain situation as it is today and become a new disease again. We hope the government will seriously look at this. Do not let it become an entry point for foreign economic powers that want to take advantage of ^[Claim].</p>		
14.	Maman Abdurrahman	<p><i>Saya mau menyampaikan berdasarkan data yang kita miliki kurang lebih ada 50 juta pekerja formal, 60 juta pekerja informal, 7 juta pengangguran dan ada</i></p>	<p>I want to tell based on the data we have that there are approximately 50 million formal workers, 60 million informal workers, 7 million unemployed and there are approximately 1 to 2 million new</p>	Standard argument (claim, data, warrant, and rebuttal)	Perlocutionary act

		<p><i>kurang lebih sekitar 1 sampai 2 juta lulusan yang baru pertahun^[Data]. Omni bus law tentunya adalah sebuah upaya pemerintah untuk mendorong percepatan peningkatan investasi yang harapan outputnya adalah dengan adanya investasi masuk mendorong peningkatan lapangan pekerjaan^[Warrant]. Saya setuju kalau memang tidak dibuka terlalu luas tenaga pekerja asing tapi sepemahaman yang saya ketahui tenaga kerja asing yang diadopt di omni bus law itu ada tenaga kerja asing berspesifikasi tertentu artinya tidak bisa dibuka begitu saja kepada yang unskill^[Claim]. Apapun yang memang menjadi aspirasi teman-teman mari kita tampung bersama-sama dan kita godok sama-sama di</i></p>	<p>graduates per year^[Data]. Omni bus law is of course an attempt by the government to accelerate the increase in investment whose output is expected to be the presence of incoming investment which encourages increased employment opportunities^[Warrant]. I agree that if the foreign workers do not open too widely, but as far as I know, foreign workers who are adopted in the Omni Bus Law have foreign workers with certain specifications, meaning that they cannot just be opened to unskills^[Claim]. Whatever the aspirations of friends, let us collect it together and we fight together in the DPR, but if we make a decision we must reject it in my opinion that is too fast^[Rebuttal].</p>		
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		<i>DPR ini tapi kalau kita langsung mengambil keputusan harus menolak menurut saya itu terlalu cepat^[Rebuttal].</i>			
15.	Mubarok	<i>Selama ini kaum buruh sudah merasakan betapa sulitnya memenuhi kebutuhan hidup^[Claim] terhadap kenaikan dari mulai kenaikan TDL, kenaikan BBM. Itu cukup menyulitkan kami atas nama kaum buruh. Kemudian yang kedua omni bus law. Lalu upah minimum akan dihilangkan^[Data]. Tentu ini akan mengancam kami. Hidup kami akan makin sulit. Kaum buruh akan semakin sengsara. Kemudian terkait dengan PHK. Ketika omni bus law diberlakukan kaum buruh akan kehilangan rasa keadilan. Bagaimana nasib</i>	So far, the laborers have felt how difficult complement the needs of life to the increase^[Claim], starting from the increase in TDL, the increase in fuel. It is quite difficult for us. Then the second is omni bus law. Then the minimum wage will be eliminated^[Data]. Of course this will threaten us. Our life will be more difficult. The laborers will be even more miserable. Then related to layoffs. When the omni bus law is implemented, the workers will lose their sense of justice. What happened to our friends who have worked for years or maybe decades^[Warrant]. So, what we want is the	Standard argument (claim, data, warrant, and backing)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>teman-teman kami yang sudah bertahun-tahun bekerja atau mungkin puluhan tahun^[Warrant]. Jadi, yang kita inginkan adalah keseriusan anggota dewan memperhatikan kami kaum kecil, kaum lemah, kaum buruh. Kita ingin melihat bahwasanya itu benar-benar diperjuangkan dalam paripurna terkait dengan omni bus law. Itu adalah suara jeritan teman-teman buruh yang sudah sangat sengsara dengan kondisi saat ini dan semakin sengsara dengan adanya omni bus law. Sekali lagi mohon ini menjadi perhatian khusus para anggota dewan^[Backing]”.</i></p>	<p>seriousness of the members of the council to pay attention to us, the small, the weak, the workers. We want to see that it has really been fought for in a plenary manner related to the omni bus law. That is the screaming voice of fellow workers who are very miserable with the current condition and are getting more miserable by the omni bus law. Again, I ask that this is of particular concern to the members of the council^[Backing].</p>		
16.	I Wayan Sudirta	<p><i>Omni bus law ini adalah salah satu dari visi Jokowi untuk memperluas lapangan pekerjaan^[Claim]. Dengan</i></p>	<p>This Omni bus law is one of Jokowi's visions to expand the employment field ^[Claim]. With the</p>	Standard argument (claim, data, and	Locutionary act

		<p><i>adanya omni bus law ini pengangguran akan diuntungkan karena ada 7 juta yang masih belum dapat lapangan pekerjaan^[Data]. Jadi kalau yang begini tidak didatangkan investasi yang memadai sementara banyak sekali investor yang sudah keluar karena beratnya menghadapi lika-liku perizinan maka salah satu yang akan diobrak-abrik itu nanti adalah perizinan^[Warrant].</i></p>	<p>omni bus law, unemployment will benefit because there are 7 million who still do not have jobs^[data]. So if this does not bring in adequate investment while there are many investors who have left because of the difficulty of dealing with licensing difficulties, one of the things that will be torn apart will be permits^[Warrant].</p>	warrant).	
17.	Abu Bakar Al-Habsy	<p><i>Masalah omni bus law ini penuh perjuangan keras^[Claim]. Ini adalah salah satu ide yang disampaikan oleh Jokowi dan ini tidak mudah karena jika kita lihat jumlah kursi beliau untuk mendukung di DPR cukup besar sehingga semua ide gampang tapi perjuangan</i></p>	<p>The omni bus law issue is full of hard struggles^[Claim]. This is one of the ideas put forward by Jokowi and it is not easy because if we look at the number of seats he has to support in the DPR, it is quite large so that all ideas are easy, but we must really face this struggle^[Data].</p>	Standard argument (claim, data, and warrant)	Locutionary act

		<p><i>ini harus benar-benar kita hadapi dengan baik^[Data]. Apa yang di ungkap oleh para buruh ini dari kawan-kawan buruh itu memang realita dan fakta apa lagi kalau kita bicara satu tema lagi BPJS ditengah himpitan masyarakat rakyat yang semakin sulit, kerja yang berkurang, angka-angka yang makin menaik, listrik dan sebagainya BPJS juga mau dinaikin itu satu hal yang juga berat. Perjuangan kita di omni bus law ini harus benar-benar bekerja keras sesuai dengan tata cara yang baik itu saja^[Warrant].</i></p>	<p>What these laborers say from their fellow workers is indeed reality and what more facts, if we talk about one more BPJS theme in the midst of the increasingly difficult pressure of the people, less work, increasing numbers, electricity and so on BPJS also wanting to be ridden is also a tough thing. Our struggle in this omni bus law is to really work hard in accordance with that good procedure ^[Warrant].</p>		
18.	Maman Abdurrahman	<p><i>Dari awal tadi sudah dijelaskan bahwa kita setuju omni bus law sepertinya ingin mendorong percepatan peningkatan investasi yang konsekuensinya</i></p>	<p>From the beginning, it has been explained that we agree that the omni bus law seems to want to accelerate the increase in investment which consequently</p>	Non-standard argument (claim and warrant)	Locutionary act

	<p><i>meningkatkan lapangan pekerjaan. Tapi dalam forum yang terhormat ini disaksikan oleh semua masyarakat, saya harus klarifikasi terhadap dua hal bahwa pemerintah dengan tegas tidak menghilangkan upah minimum. Saya ingin menyampaikan bahwasanya posisi DPR hari ini akan berada di rakyat^[Claim]. Kalau memang ada kebijakan ataupun peraturan UU yang tidak pro kepada kepentingan masyarakat banyak tentu DPR akan berdiri di garda terdepan. Tetapi yang terpenting pada forum yang terhormat ini adalah mari kita berbicara berdasarkan objektifitas dan kejujuran kita semua. Tidak boleh ada membangun opini yang lain. Maksudnya, saya ingin bahwa sebuah terobosan yang sangat</i></p>	<p>increases employment. But in this respectable forum witnessed by all people, I must clarify two things that the government strictly does not eliminate the minimum wage. I want to convey that the position of the DPR today will be with the people^[Claim]. If there really is a policy or law regulation that is not pro to the interests of the public at large, of course the DPR will stand at the forefront. But the most important thing in this respectable forum is that let's talk based on the objectivity and honesty of all of us. No one should build another opinion. I mean, I want that a breakthrough that is very spectacular, let us support together with objective criticism, meaning that what we say is true, and what we say is</p>		
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		<i>spektakuler ini mari kita dukung sama-sama dengan kritikan yang objektif artinya yang benar kita katakan benar, dan yang salah kita katakan salah</i> ^[Warrant] .	wrong ^[Warrant] .		
19.	Sultan Rivandi	<i>Dosis narasi kebaikan begitu bagus tapi saat implemementasi kekhawatirannya terjadi dan seperti itulah suara kaum buruh. Ada persoalan dan presentasi yang tidak terwakili</i> ^[Claim] .	The narrative dose of kindness is great but when it is implemented the worry occurs and that is the voice of the workers. There are problems and presentations that are not represented ^[Claim] .	Non-standard argument (claim)	Locutionary act
20.	Asfinawati	<i>Banyak putusan-putusan MK seperti penggunaan pasal-pasal yang sudah dianut MK itu karena membawa ketidakadilan dimunculkan lagi dan ini sama seperti RKHUHP</i> ^[Claim] .	Many of the Constitutional Court decisions such as the use of articles that have been adhered to by the Constitutional Court because they bring about injustice are raised again and this is the same as the RKHUHP ^[Claim] .	Non-standard argument (claim)	Locutionary act

21.	Sultan Rivandi	<p><i>Jangan sampai buruh dan masyarakat ini hanya digunakan pada saat kampanye politik saja. Buruh dan masyarakat hanya sekedar dijadikan pelacur politik. Jangan hanya digunakan pada saat kampanye, hanya saat pemilu tapi pada saat pembuatan kebijakan kita tidak dilibatkan. Kalau masyarakat sudah dijadikan seperti pelacur politik, maka pemerintah seperti mucikari yang hanya ingin menjual masyarakatnya^[Claim].</i></p>	<p>Do not let laborers and society only be used during political campaigns. The laborers and society are only used as political prostitutes. Do not use it only during the campaign, only during elections, but when making policies we are not involved. If society has been turned into a political whore, then the government is like a pimp who only wants to sell its people^[Claim].</p>	Non-standard argument (claim)	Illocutionary act
22.	Arsul Sani	<p><i>Semua aspirasi akan dilibatkan disemua rapat pembahasan karena saya yakin rapatnya pasti akan bersifat terbuka untuk umum. Ini masih 100 hari kerja jadi kita lihat saja dulu</i></p>	<p>All aspirations will be involved in all discussion meetings because I am sure the meeting will definitely be open to the public. It's still 100 working days so let's see how it goes. We</p>	Non-standard argument (claim)	Locutionary act

		<i>bagaimana hasilnya. Kita tidak boleh juga terlalu optimis tapi juga tidak boleh pesimis. Rapatnya nanti terbuka. Semua boleh datang. Tvone juga boleh menyiarkan secara langsung</i> ^[Claim] .	must not be too optimistic but also not be pessimistic. The meeting will open later. Everyone can come. Tvone can also broadcast live ^[Claim] .		
23.	Said Iqbal	<i>Pak Arsul, tidak mungkin lah 100 hari bapak tadi menjelaskan 200 halaman, 1100 pasal dan penjelasannya merangkum 74 UU</i> ^[Rebuttal] . <i>Rasanya kami ingin berpesan melalui kesempatan dalam acara TVone ini, mohon anggota DPR dan pimpinan DPR jangan tunduk pada kemauan pemerintah yang hanya berlaku 100 hari</i> ^[Claim] . <i>Seperti yang dikatakan pak Maman sebelumnya bahwa sesuai kehendak rakyatlah yang menjadi ukuran batasan waktu untuk</i>	Mr. Arsul, it is impossible for 100 days, you explained 200 pages, 1100 articles and the explanation summarizes 74 Laws [Rebuttal]. I think we want to give a message through the opportunity in this TVone program, ask the members of the DPR and the leadership of the DPR not to submit to the will of the government which only lasts 100 days ^[Claim] . As Mr. Maman previously said, it is according to the people's wishes that is the time limit measure for this discussion ^[Data] .	Non-standard argument (rebuttal, claim and data)	Perlocutionary act

		<i>pembahasan ini</i> ^[Data] .			
24.	Asfinawati	<i>Berdasarkan data dari Indeks global, absent of corruption atau korupsi yang masih ada itu rendah sekali yaitu eksekutif 0.48. Jika mendekati 1 maka semakin tinggi. Eksekutif 0.48, pengadilan negeri 0.29, polisi atau militer 0.48, dan legislatif 0.25. Ini rendah sekali. Jadi yang paling tinggi itu 1 sudah mendekati bagus tetapi legislative hanya 0.25. Ini soal data. Indikatornya ada tiga, satu penyuapan, penggunaan pengaruh, dan penyalahgunaan dana public</i> ^[Data] .	Based on data from the global index, the absence of corruption or corruption that still exists is very low, namely the executive 0.48. If it is closer to 1, the higher it is. Executive 0.48, district court 0.29, police or military 0.48, and legislative 0.25. This is so low. So the highest is 1 is close to good but the legislature is only 0.25. It's about data. There are three indicators, one is bribery, use of influence, and misuse of public funds ^[Data] .	Non-standard argument (data)	Locutionary act
25.	Fadli Zon	<i>Sebenarnya begini, sering kali dalam data-data itu perlu dikoreksi</i> ^[Rebuttal] . <i>Legislatif itu dicampur</i> ^[Claim] . <i>DPR, DPRD, DPRD kabupaten kota. DPR</i>	Actually like this, often in the data it needs to be corrected [Rebuttal]. The legislature was mixed ^[Claim] . DPR, DPRD,	Non-standard argument (rebuttal, claim and	Locutionary act

		<i>RI itu berbeda statusnya dengan DPR di provinsi dengan DPRD yang masuk di dalam pemerintah daerah</i> ^[Data] .	DPRD city regency. The DPR RI has a different status from the DPR in the province from the DPRD which is included in the regional government ^[Data] .	data)	
26.	Asfinawati	<i>kenapa digabungkan? Kita kan harus bertanya siapa yang didongkrak oleh siapa</i> ^[Rebuttal] .	why combined? We have to ask who was jacked up by whom ^[Rebuttal] .	Non-standard argument (rebuttal)	Locutionary act
27.	Arsul Sani	<i>Bukan itu yang harus dijelaskan. Jadi kalau kita didalam lembaga perwakilan seharusnya memang dicampur karena ini adalah organisasi tertentu</i> ^[Rebuttal] .	That is not what should be explained. So if we are in a representative institution it should be mixed because this is a certain organization ^[Rebuttal] .	Non-standard argument (rebuttal)	Locutionary act
28.	Asfinawati	<i>Tetapi eksekutif juga masih dicampur. Pengadilan negeri juga dicampur</i> ^[Rebuttal] .	But executives are also still mixed. District courts are also mixed ^[Rebuttal] .	Non-standard argument (rebuttal)	Locutionary act
29.	Aboe Bakar Al-Habsy	<i>Kalau prinsip saya adalah suara suara rakyat.</i>	My principle is the voice of the people. Give your best. I will	Non-standard argument	Locutionary act

		<i>Sampaikan yang terbaik. Saya akan salurkan dan perjuangkan di parlemen, itu titik. Masalah kekhawatiran bahwa kita kalah atau menang itu resiko demokrasi</i> ^[Claim] .	convey it and fight for it in parliament, that's the point. The problem of worrying that we lose or win is the risk of democracy ^[Claim] .	(claim)	
30.	Arsul Sani	<i>Kalau begitu kita mengucapkan terima kasih dan apresiasi kepada teman-teman mahasiswa, teman-teman serikat pekerja, dan juga teman-teman elemen, semuanya kita apresiasi dan kita harapkan nanti tahun 2024, 2029 ada yang gantikan posisi kita</i> ^[Claim] .	Then we would like to say thank you and appreciation to our fellow students, fellow workers unions, as well as fellow elements, we appreciate everything and we hope that in 2024, 2029 there will be someone who will replace our position ^[Claim] .	Non-standard argument (claim)	Illocutionary act
31.	Sultan Rivandi	<i>Saya mau menambahkan sedikit saja. Kekhawatiran yang bang Said Iqbal katakan tadi bisa terjadi ketika DPR hanya menjadi cap stempel dari eksekutif</i> ^[Claim] .	I want to add just a little. The concern that Said Iqbal said earlier could occur when the DPR only becomes a stamp of the executive ^[Claim] .	Non-standard argument (claim)	Locutionary act
32.	Arsul Sani	<i>Baik terima kasih dan</i>	Fine, thank you and so by saying	Non-	Illocutionary act

		<i>demikian dengan mengucapkan Alhamdulillah rapatnya saya tutup</i> ^[Claim] .	Alhamdulillah I close the meeting ^[Claim] .	standard argument (claim)	
--	--	---	---	---------------------------------	--



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Alma Alqarana Lubis
NPM : 1602050081
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 136 SKS

IPK= 3,52

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Structural Arguments and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show	
	An Analysis of Language Style Used by Nadiem Makarim Speech in Teacher's Day	
	Semantic Analysis of Lyric Song "The Earth" by Lil Dicky	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 24 Februari 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Alma Alqarana Lubis

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

FORM K 2

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Alma Alqarana Lubis
NPM : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Selamat Husni Hasibuan, S.Pd., M. *acc RF*
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
Hormat Pemohon,

Alma Alqarana Lubis

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id**

Nomor : 660/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020
Lamp. : ---
Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Alma Alqarana Lubis**
N P M : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show

Pembimbing : **Selamat Husni Hasibuan, S.Pd., M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : **25 April 2021**

Medan, 02 Ramadhan 1441 H
25 April 2020 M

Wassalam
Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

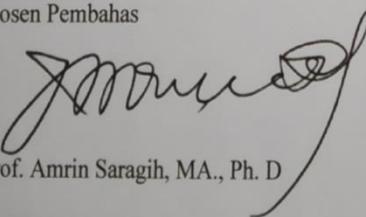
Nama : Alma Alqarana Lubis
N P M : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

Pada hari Jum'at bulan Mei tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

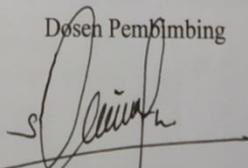
Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas



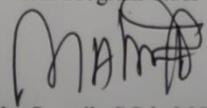
Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph. D

Dosen Pembimbing



Selamat Husni Hasibuan, S.Pd., M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri N0.3 Telp. (061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkipumsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Alma Alqarana Lubis
N.P.M : 1602050081
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on *Dua Sisi Talk Show*

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
 2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
 3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.
- Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Oktober 2020

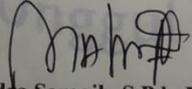
Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Alma Alqarana Lubis

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

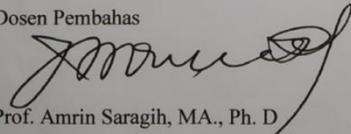
Pada hari ini Selasa Tanggal 15 Bulan Mei Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Alma Alqarana Lubis
N P M : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

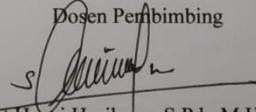
NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	
BAB I	Revise the formulation of the Problem
BAB II	
BAB III	
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 15 Mei 2020

Dosen Pembahas

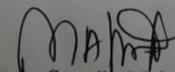

Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph. D

Dosen Pembimbing


Selamat Husni Hasibuan, S.Pd., M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum



UMSU
Bila mengabdikan ilmu di agar diabdikan
manusia dan bangsanya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 906/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 20 Syawal 1441 H
Lamp. : -- 12 Juni 2020 M
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Kepada Yth.:
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU
Di

Tempat

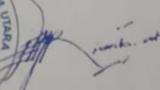
Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a : **Alma Alqarana Lubis**
NPM : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh


Dekan
Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
- Pertinggal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 1974/KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Alma Alqarana Lubis
NPM : 1602050081
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

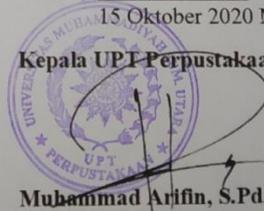
"Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 27 Safar 1442 H
15 Oktober 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Nama : Alma Alqarana Lubis
NPM : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on Dua Sisi Talk Show

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
14-04-2020	Chapter I Background of study, Scope and Limitation, formulation of problem	
	Chapter II revising the theory Conceptual framework & relevant studies	
	Chapter III almost all	
04-05-2020	Chapter I almost all	
	Chapter III Technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data	
06-05-2020	Chapter I background of the study Chapter II Revising the theory Reference	
10-05-2020	The proposal is already completely revised and ready for seminar proposal	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 11-05-2020
Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Selamat Husni Hasibuan, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 8619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama : Alma Alqarana Lubis
N P M : 1602050081
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Structural Argument and Pragmatic Analysis on *Dua Sisi* Talk Show

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf
14 Sep 2020	Revise Chapter I - Research Problems	
	Revise Chapter II - Tenses	
	Revise Chapter iY - Data Analysis	
23 Sep 2020	Revise Chapter iY - Data Analysis	
	Revise Chapter y - Conclusion	
30 Sep 2020	Revise chapter III - Research Methodology	
	Revise chapter iV - Data Analysis	
8 Oktober 2020	Revise chapter iY - Data Analysis	
	Revise chapter y - Conclusion	
15 October 2020	Revise chapter iY - Data Analysis - Research finding	
	Revise chapter V - conclusion	
19 Oktober 2020	ACC.	

Medan, 19 Oktober 2020

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Selamat Husni Hasibuan S.Pd., M.Hum

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Alma Alqarana Lubis
Registered Number : 1602050081
Place / Date of Birth : Perbaungan / 17 March 1998
Address : Citaman Jernih Dusun IV, Perbaungan
Gender : Female
Religion : Moslem
Status : Single
Hobby : Singing

Education :

1. Primary School at SD Negeri 108293 Perbaungan 2004-2010
2. Junior High School at SMP Negeri 1 Perbaungan 2010-2013
3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Perbaungan 2013-2016
4. Student of English Department FKIP University of 2016-2020

Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Father's name : Abdul Rahim Lubis
Mother's name : Duma Sari Hasibuan
Brother's name : Hardika Ardha Lubis
Sister's name : Zahwa Putri Lubis