The Representation of Argumentative Discourse in Doha Debates

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Abstract:

The study aims to analyze the argumentative process contained in the YouTube Channel Doha Debate with the title "Gender Equality (Full Debate) Doha debates presenting three spokespersons by using five principles based on Damer's theory. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive. Data has been collected in the analysis by way of presenting, describing, and interpreting data. Research results show that there are twelve data in in this study, such as structural principle (twelve data), relevance (ten data), acceptability (one Data), sufficiency (six data), and rebuttal principle (four data). The researcher found that the structural principle is most dominantly used in the argument because there is a claim from the speaker's argument to strengthen the speaker's statement so that it can be accepted by the audience, relevance of reasons that are directly related to the claim, acceptability of the audience's opinion regarding the speakers' argument, sufficiency provides evidence to strengthen the argument, and rebuttal principle which is the speaker's criticism of the argument presented by the opponent. Therefore, this concluded that the most consistent during the debate was Randa saying that quotas can help gender equality while Christina said that quotas cannot work and only harm because there is no evidence that gender quotas can help equality.

Keywords: Argumentative discourse; Ayishat; Christina; Gender equality; Youtube Doha Debate

Abstrak:

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis proses argumentasi yang terdapat dalam YouTube Channel Doha Debate dengan judul "Kesetaraan Gender (*Full Debate*) Debat Doha yang menghadirkan tiga orang juru bicara dengan menggunakan lima prinsip berdasarkan teori Damer. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang telah terkumpul di analisis dengan cara menyajikan, mendeskripsikan, dan menginterpretasikan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada dua belas data dalam penelitian ini, seperti prinsip struktural (dua belas data), relevansi (sepuluh data), akseptabilitas (satu data), kecukupan (enam data), dan prinsip sanggahan (empat data). Peneliti menemukan bahwa prinsip struktural paling dominan digunakan dalam argumen karena adanya klaim dari argumen penutur untuk memperkuat pernyataan penutur sehingga dapat diterima oleh audiens, relevansi alasan yang berhubungan langsung dengan klaim, akseptabilitas pendapat audiens terkait argumen penutur, kecukupan memberikan bukti-bukti untuk memperkuat argumen, dan prinsip sanggahan yang merupakan kritik penutur terhadap argumen yang dipaparkan oleh lawan tutur. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan

bahwa yang paling konsisten selama debat berlangsung adalah Randa yang mengatakan bahwa kuota dapat membantu kesetaraan gender sedangkan Christina mengatakan bahwa kuota tidak dapat berjalan dan hanya merugikan karena tidak ada bukti bahwa kuota gender dapat membantu kesetaraan.

Kata-kata kunci: Kajian argumentasi; Ayishat; Christina; Persamaan gender; Youtube Doha Debate

INTRODUCTION

Argumentation is a form of rhetoric that seeks to influence others with a particular point of view. According to,[1] an argument is constituted by two or more explicit and/or implicit claims, one or more of which supports or provides evidence for the truth or merit of another claim, the conclusion. The premises of an argument are those statements that together constitute the reasons for believing the conclusion to be true. Some premises are conclusions of previous arguments, while others may be statements of fact, personal observations, expert testimony or expressions of common knowledge. From this statement, it can be concluded that in making arguments there is a process of analyzing, evaluating, interpreting, and collecting statistical data, facts, or actual experiences to strengthen the arguments presented in order to be able to influence and persuade others through argumentative discourse.[2]

In the YouTube Channel Doha Debate, the researcher chose this as the object of research to analyze argumentative discourse as research material. There are several reasons researcher why the analyzed this channel as the object of research including, the firstly, Doha Debate is a channel developed 14 years ago by young Saudi Arabians who have a sense of empathy about pressing problems and national and international issues. Secondly, Doha Debate works closely with the Qatar Foundation (QF) a media platform that seeks to help solve or provide solutions to digital problems experienced in Qatar and the world. In the video, there are no pros and cons directed to bring down opponents. Instead it aims to educate the public and provide solutions to the recent society issues.[3]

The Doha Debate was held on the campus of Northwestern Education City University in Doha on March 9, 2020. The day after Women's International and was broadcast on the Doha Debates YouTube Channel with the title "Gender Equality (Full Debate) Doha Debates with Christina Hoff Sommers, Ayishat Akanbi and More". In the debate, there are three

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[1] Edward Damer, *Attacking Faulty Reasoning*, 7th ed. (United State of America: Cengage Learning, 2012).

[2] M Stubbs, *Discourse Analysis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2013).

[3] and Carolyn E. Channell Crusius, Timothy W., *The Aims of Argument: A Text and Reader*, 4th ed. (America: McGraw-Hill, 1995).

people have been chosen to be speakers in the debate namely Randa Abdel Fattah a novelist, lawyer, and volunteer human rights advocate, researcher on Islamophobia from Australia. Ayishat Akanbi a cultural commentator, artist, fashion stylist, and London-based photographer from South Africa. Christina Hoff Sommers is a writer, American scholar, resident at the American Enterprise Institute, and known for criticizing contemporary feminism from the United States. One of the reasons for choosing these three people as key speakers is because they are experts in presenting arguments on socio-political and cultural issues in their respective countries and are often invited to various events.

This research focuses more on argumentative discourse to see how the process of argumentation conveyed by the three speakers can influence other people's perspectives on gender equality that has been discussed. As Damer said, basically the strength of argumentation lies in the speaker's ability to present or argue.[4] He then outlines five interrelated criteria for analyzing arguments, namely: the structural principle, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. Therefore, the researcher is interested in using Damer's argumentation principle to analyze the object.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, researcher used descriptive qualitative claim that descriptive qualitative research is classified as a type of research that uses words or images as data, not numbers, calculations, or enumeration.[5] Because the data and questions in this study are descriptive, this is related to research that discusses the argumentation process contained in the debate studied using Damer's theory. The later researcher will describe systematically, factually, and accurately to analyze and present the facts and causes of the phenomena found in the data.[6]

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researchers discussed the results of the research question how the representation of argumentative discourse in the YouTube channel Doha Debate. The researcher's methodology for data analysis was based on Damer. The researcher identified and categorizes five argumentation principles on the basis of their investigation. YouTube

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[4] Damer, *Attacking Faulty Reasoning*.
[5] and Johnny Saldana Miles, Matthew B., A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, 3rd ed. (United Kingdom: Sage Publication, 2018).
[6] G Yule, *The Study of Language* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2016).

Channel is the research's data source "Gender Equality (Full Debate) Doha Debates with Christina Hoff Sommers, Ayishat Akanbi & More".

Data 1

Picture 1. Quotas can be a solution to achieve gender equality.
Duration 12:01-21:48

This data is the speaker's argument related to the issue of gender equality and there are four types of Damer principles: structural, relevance, acceptability, and sufficiency principle. In this data, there are premises that are related to each other and provide accurate evidence based on statistical data and speakers' experience to strengthen the argument submitted so that the audience can accept and understand the meaning of the argument delivered.[7]

This data does not belong to the argument as described by Damer that a good argument must meet the five principles: structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. To see whether the proof of the statement is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

We need gender quotas to catch up with this radical redistribution of power dynamics. (Randa statement)

In Australia men are dominant in many fields and white as in, 2.8% of Fortune 500 directors are women of color out of approximately 19,000 professors in the UK, 4,000 are white women and 25 are black UK professors.

Quotas can be applied for gender equality by building quotas where they are needed. (Ayishat statement)

In industries such as road repair, and waste collection, women are fewer in those positions than men who have a greater chance of entering the industry.

Quotas are not helpful and only hurt because there is no evidence that they work. (Christina's statement – a spoke person)
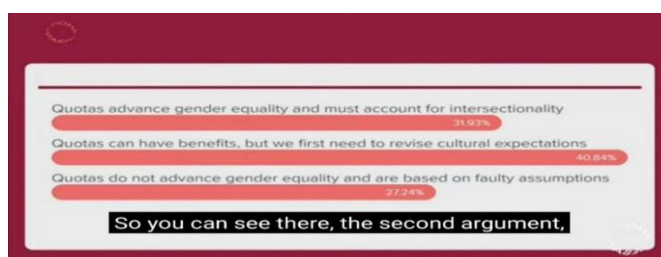
In Europe, quotas on corporate board members would improve corporate decision-making, improve performance, and help advance women at lower levels but none of

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[7] Keraf, "Persuasive Language Used in The Advertisements of Frankie Magazine," *Elysian Journal* 3, no. 129 (2007): 30.

this was proven in 2018 "The Economist" reviewed 10 years of data to see that quotas worked but the conclusion was that gender quotas did little to improve corporate performance or help women in other parts of the company now in less prosperous non-democratic societies quotas actually hurt.

The argument above is not a good argument because there are only four principles described by Damer. The argument is formed using relevant premises with accurate reasons accompanied by evidence to strengthen the argument presented so that the audience can believe and understand the meaning of the argument. But in the argument, there is no rebuttal because the argument is the speaker's assumption or opinion related to the discussion issue.[8] So this data is not included in a good argument because there is no rebuttal principle in the argument. As Damer said, an argument is good if it fulfills five principles, namely, structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle.

Data 2

Picture 2. The results of the audience voting on the speakers' arguments about the gender quota that was the topic of discussion.
Duration 27:45-28:24

This data is a connection of data 1 where this data shows the audience's opinion related to the argument submitted by the three speakers on the topic of "gender quota" and sees the speakers' ability in delivering the argument. The results of this research data are included in the acceptability principle because it has shown the results of the voting audience in connection with the argument that has been spoken by the third speaker. The first speaker Randa, she could achieved 31,93% votes, meanwhile, the second speaker, Ayishat gaining 40,84%, and the last, Christina reaching 27,24% votes. Based on the analysis results the researchers' data are included in acceptability because there is a result that proves the opinion of the audience-related argument that the speaker has displayed as described by Damer in relation to the acceptability principle.

According to Damer, the acceptability principle refers to the ability to argue and be accepted or rationally considered by the audience or recipient of the argument[9] This principle

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[8] Radhika Kapur, *The Types of Communication* (Delhi, 2014).
[9] Damer, *Attacking Faulty Reasoning*.

emphasizes the importance of arguments meeting generally accepted standards and norms of rationality. Arguments that adhere to the principle of acceptance have a higher tendency to persuade and influence the opinions of others. By ensuring logical consistency, premise reliability, information relevance, and consideration of aspects of justice and morality, until arguments can become more persuasive and have higher levels of acceptance.[10]

This data is a connection of data 1 but this data includes the acceptability principle. In this data, arguments are formed using relevant premises and can be accepted by the audience and there is accurate evidence in delivering arguments. Despite that in arguments there is no rebuttal principle because this is an argument submitted by speakers in connection with the issue discussed. Therefore, the arguments do not include in the argument as good as described by Damer that arguments can be said good if they have met the five principles: structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principles.[11]

Data 3

Picture 3. Randa said that "White women enjoy racial privilege" in this fight for gender equality.
Duration 28:57-30:20

Based on the results of the study, the researcher found three principles namely structural, relevance, and sufficiency principle. However, the researcher classifies this data insufficiency principle because there is evidence and experience that has been experienced by the speaker in presenting the argument. As there are historical words and status quo here there are words that show to strengthen the data so that researcher include this data in the sufficiency principle. As explained by Damer that in the sufficiency principle, there is accurate evidence such as describing the speaker's experience to strengthen the argument.

According to Damer, the sufficiency principle emphasizes that arguments must have sufficiently strong and sufficient premises to support or prove the arguments submitted. This

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[10] G. Brown, G., & Yule, *Discourse Analysis* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983).

[11] and D. Wood An, Seong-Jin, Jianlin Li, C. Daniel, D. Mohanty, S. Nagpure, "The State of Understanding of the Lithium-Ion-Battery Graphite Solid Electrolyte Interphase (SEI) and Its Relationship to Formation Cycling," *Carbon* 4 (2016): 8.

principle requires sufficient evidence or sufficient reasons to lead to the desired conclusion. By applying the principle of sufficiency, arguments will be stronger and more convincing for the audience so that the audience can accept the arguments delivered by the speaker.

This data is classified as the sufficiency principle but the argument is not classified as a good argument as explained by Damer that a good argument must fulfill five principles namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. To see the proof of this statement the data is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

> Women of color do not enjoy the freedom to participate
> In Western countries, women of color are not the majority (Sub primes)
> As the current status quo shows
> Therefore, inequalities need to be addressed

In the argument, there are structural, relevance, and sufficiency principles that have been displayed by the speaker. This is an argument that is well structured structurally and has one relevant and acceptable premise but there is no acceptability and rebuttal principle in the argument described by the Speaker. Since there are no complete premises and failures to meet Damer's criteria, the argument does not include good arguments. As Damer says that to meet a good argument must meet five principles that have been laid down so that the argument can be said to good.

Data 4

Picture 4. Christina forgot people like Randa who represented black people in the pursuit of gender equality. Duration 30:22-32:41

The researcher included this data in the rebuttal principle because there were two speakers who gave arguments in the questions given by the moderator and one of the speakers, Randa, criticized Christina's argument. As Randa said: "I find that a very problematic response" From the statement there are words that disagree with the argument that has been conveyed by Christina so Randa provides rebuttal and criticism to straighten out and provide examples related to the argument that Christina said. But in this data, there is no rebuttal that brings down each other's opponents here they try to provide arguments that are in accordance with the experience and knowledge that has been experienced. so that the rebuttals made can provide understanding and solutions regarding the issues discussed.

In this data, the rebuttal is given to clarify the argument that has been conveyed without dropping the opponent.

According to Damer, the rebuttal principle emphasizes the importance of considering and responding to arguments or opinions that are contrary to the arguments presented by opponents. This principle requires the argument to accommodate and address opposing arguments or objections that may be raised by the audience or other parties. This data is included in the rebuttal principle but the researcher does not say that this data is included in a good argument according to what Damer said that a good argument must have five principles in the argument speaker, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. The argument is said to be good if there are five principles that have been described by Damer. To see the proof of this statement whether the argument is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

> Quotas do not help in forming hierarchies
> As in the United States male-dominant prisons and the women's movement can disadvantage men
> So quotas cannot help with equality.
> I don't think the quota has helped so far
> Quotas are helpful because they allow us to see the disparities in different areas, so I found a problem with Christina's argument that she was wrong about gender quotas.

In this argument, there are no problems in the structural, relevance, sufficiency, and rebuttal principles. The argument is formed using relevant premises and there is evidence based on the speakers' experience in delivering the argument. Apart from that, there is no acceptability principle in the argument which proves that the argument presented can be accepted by the audience. Because there is no one of Damer's principles, the argument is not included in a good argument in accordance with what Damer says that an argument can be said to be good or perfect if there are five principles, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle.

Data 5

Picture 5. Ayishat says this is every woman and man's fight for gender equality.
Duration 32:42-34:24

This data is included in the rebuttal principle where the researcher finds the criticism in the claim given by the speaker. As Randa says: "I never said that men are enemies". Here, Randa gives criticism to the argument submitted by Ayishat. Randa straightened the meaning of the argument he spoke by giving the claim that what Ayishat accused of about the argument she spoke is wrong. So this data the Researcher input into the refusal principle because there is criticism of Randa against the argument of Ayishaat. As Damer says, the argument can be said to be the rebuttal principle when there is a critique provided by the opponent. But in this data there is no criticism that drops opponents each other like the criticism given by Randa here Randa gives criticism for justification without dropping Ayishat. So, the criticism carried out can give understanding and solutions regarding the issues discussed. Damer says the rebuttal principle emphasizes the importance of considering and responding to arguments or opinions that contradict the argument presented. There is a rebuttal or criticism given by the opponent to clarify the meaning of the speaker's argument.

This data belongs to the rebuttal principle but the argument does not belong to the good argument as described by Damer that a good argument must meet the five principles: structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. To see the proof of the statement whether the argument has been included good or not, the argument is re-formulated as follows:

> We cannot say that men are the enemy.
> So we must act to achieve equality.
> I'm not saying men are the enemy because I'm speaking for everyone.
> So we can apply quotas to help achieve inequality by following the history that has been established.

The argument seems to be structurally well-organized, and the premises seem to be clearly relevant to the truth of the conclusion. In the argument, there are structural, relevance, and rebuttal principles that have been described by the speaker. This is a structurally good argument and has one premise of relevance in the speaker's argument but there is no acceptability and sufficiency principle in the argument described by the speaker. Since there is no complete premise and it fails to meet Damer's criteria, it is not a good argument. As Damer said that to fulfill a good argument, it must fulfill the five principles that have been determined so that the argument can be said to be good.

Data 6

Picture 6. In Christina's book entitled "Who stole feminism?" Randa is the person referred to as a gender feminist. Duration 34:59

This data is included in the structural principle where there is a claim from the speaker in presenting the argument so that the audience can capture the meaning of the speaker's explanation. As in the sentence, Christina says, "In this case, Randa is what I call a gender feminist" From the sentence there is a claim conveyed by Cristina in the argument presented. So that researchers classify this data in the structural principle because there is a relationship between Damer's Theory and the data.

According to Damer, the structural principle is a claim of argument and the approach used to build a logical and coherent argument. This principle emphasizes how the elements of the argument are interrelated and support each other to form a strong structure. The main purpose of the structural principle is to ensure that the argument has a clear flow of thought and can be understood by the audience.

This data belongs to the structural principle but the argument is not classified as a good argument as explained by Damer that a good argument must fulfill five principles namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. To see the proof of this statement whether the argument is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

> In Christina's book, she calls Randa a gander feminist.
> Gender feminists have achieved equality (Subprime).
> Randa's story of being successful in my country for achieving freedom.

This data is included in the structural principle but not included in the good argument because it is not able to explain the strong reasons in the argument, the reason above is not enough to include this data in the relevance principle because it does not provide accurate and clear reasons for the speaker's argument. as Damer said the relevance principle emphasizes the importance of relevant relationships between the premises of the claim in an argument. This principle requires that the premises used must have direct relevance to the

conclusion to be proved. By applying the principle of relevance, the argument will become stronger, because it avoids irrelevant or unrelated premises to the conclusion. Besides that, in this data, there is no acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle where the argument presented is not able to convince the audience with accurate evidence and there is no rebuttal in the argument presented by the speaker. So this data is not included in a good argument as described by Damer. The argument can be said to be good when it has five principles in the speaker's argument.

Data 7

Picture 7**.** Gender inequality does not only speak to the upper class but also to racism.
Duration 46:41-48:25

This data is included in the sufficiency principle because there is accurate evidence presented by the speaker to prove that the argument is true so that the audience can believe in the speaker's argument. As in the following sentence "94.4% of our elected members of parliament have Anglo backgrounds," this data is evidence that the speaker's argument is accompanied by evidence. So researcher classify this data in the sufficiency principle as said by Damer[12].

According to Damer, the sufficiency principle emphasizes that arguments must have premises that are strong enough and sufficient to support or prove the speaker's argument. This principle demands that there is enough evidence or sufficient reasons to lead to the desired conclusion. By applying the sufficiency principle, the argument will become stronger and more convincing to the audience.

This data is included in the sufficiency principle, however, Damer stated that a good argument must contain five principles in argument speakers, namely structure, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. The researcher does not state that this information is included in a good argument. The argument is restated as follows to see the evidence for this claim as to whether the argument is good or not:

Inequality in Australia remains very worrying.
Statistics show 94.4% of parliamentarians in Australia have an Anglo background.

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[12] Damer, *Attacking Faulty Reasoning*.

I am talking about inequality in Australia.

The argument seems to be structurally well-organized, and the premises seem clear. In the argument there are structural, and sufficiency principles that have been described by the speaker. This is a structurally good argument and has statistical evidence to strengthen the speaker's argument but there are no relevance, acceptability, and rebuttal principles in the argument described by the speaker. Because there is no complete premise and it fails to meet Damer's criteria, the argument is not a good argument as Damer said that to fulfill a good argument, it must have five principles that have been determined namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle.

Data 8

Picture 8. We are talking about the real effects of implementing quotas as a solution to gender equality. Duration 44:31-45:45

Based on the results of the research, this data belongs to the rebuttal principle where there is criticism given by each speaker to clarify the meaning of the argument presented. According to Damer, the rebuttal principle emphasizes the importance of considering and responding to arguments or opinions that are contrary to the arguments presented. This principle requires the argument to accommodate and overcome opposing arguments or objections that may be raised by opponents or other parties. By applying the rebuttal principle, the argument becomes stronger and more capable of handling rebuttals or objections that may arise.

This data, there are sentences that show this data is included in the rebuttal to Principal Christina, such as "Quotas don't work and I think we agree with this". There are words that make it clear that Cristina does not agree with the opponent's argument while Randa replied, "I think it depends on the context". It can be seen from the statements of each speaker that they are trying to defend their argument so the researcher assigns this data as a rebuttal principle because there is criticism or refutation from both speakers. But in this data, there are no rebuttals that bring down each other's opponents here they try to provide arguments that are in accordance with the experience and knowledge that has been experienced. so that the rebuttals made can provide understanding and solutions to the questions asked. In this

data, the rebuttal is given to clarify the argument that has been conveyed without dropping the opponent.

This data is included in the rebuttal principle where there is constructive criticism or refutation from both speakers to defend their arguments. but researchers do not say that this data is included in a good argument in accordance with what Damer says that a good argument must have five principles in the speaker's argument, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. The argument is said to be perfect and good if there are five principles that have been described by Damer. To see the proof of this statement whether the argument is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

Quotas cannot help but harm. (Christina's statement)
When we see that in politics women are given 60% of the parliamentary seats, they don't have the courage to take on the heavy lifting.
I think it depends on the context because with quotas we can recognize the difference in inequality in that area. (Randa statement)

The result of this data research belongs to the rebuttal principle but is not included in the good argument because there is no acceptability and sufficiency principle that proves the argument presented is based on accurate evidence and there is no audience opinion regarding the argument that has been presented. As Damer said, an argument is good if it fulfills five principles, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle in an argument.

Data 9

Picture 9. Women have aspirations to join the government but women don't necessarily want to pilot fighter jets, be soldiers, fix the roof of a house and we have different aspirational interests. So we are forced to implement quotas for equality. Duration 46:41-48:25

Based on the results of the research this data is included in the structural and relevance principle where there are claims and reasons given in the argument to clarify the purpose of the argument so that the audience can accept and understand the core of the speaker's argument. as in the following sentence "I think it exists in many different cultures" the statement is a claim contained in the speaker's argument accompanied by reasons. As Damer said structural principle is a claim contained in the argument while relevance is a claim that

is conveyed there are strong reasons to clarify the meaning of the argument conveyed. After conducting research on this data, researchers found a connection between Damer's theory and the data so researchers included this data in the structural and relevance principle.

According to Damer, the structural principle is a claim of argument and the approach used to build a logical and coherent argument. This principle emphasizes how the elements of the argument are interrelated and support each other to form a strong structure. The main purpose of the structural principle is to ensure that the argument has a clear flow of thought and can be understood by the audience. The relevance principle emphasizes the importance of relevant relationships between premises and conclusions in an argument. This principle requires that the premises used must have direct relevance to the claim to be proven. By applying the relevance principle, the argument will be stronger, as it avoids irrelevant or unrelated premises to the conclusion.

These data are part of the structural principle but the researchers do not say that this data is part of a good argument in accordance with what Damer says that a good argument should have five principles in the speaker argument namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. The argument is said to be perfect and good if there are five principles that Damer has shown. To see the proof of the statement whether the argument has already been included well or not then the argument is re-formulated as follows:

> The quota needs to be improved as it does not help efficiently.
> There is still a gap in the cultural field. (Subprime)
> So there are cultural factors that drive the gap.

This data is included in the structural and relevance principle but not included in the good argument because there are no three Damer principles, namely relevance acceptability, sufficiency and rebuttal principle where the argument conveyed is not able to convince the audience with accurate evidence and there no rebuttal in the argument conveyed by the speaker. So this data is not included in the good argument as described by Damer. The argument can be said to be good when it has five principles in the speaker's argument.

Data 10

Picture 10. Randa wants to equate every profession.
Duration 49:30-50:34

This data is included in the structural and relevance principle because there are claims accompanied by reasons presented in the speaker's argument to clarify the purpose of the argument related to the issues discussed so that the audience can accept and understand the core of the argument. As in the following sentence "This is just an argument tactic to scare us all that men and women are different" the statement is a claim contained in the speaker's argument accompanied by reasons. After conducting research on this data, researchers found a connection between Damer's theory and the data so researcher included this data in the structural and relevance principle.

According to Damer, the structural principle is a claim of argument and the approach used to build a logical and coherent argument. This principle emphasizes how the elements of the argument are interrelated and support each other to form a strong structure. The main purpose of the structural principle is to ensure that the argument has a clear flow of thought and can be understood by the audience. The relevance principle emphasizes the importance of relevant relationships between premises and conclusions in an argument. This principle requires that the premises used must have direct relevance to the claim to be proven. By applying the relevance principle, the argument will be stronger, as it avoids irrelevant or unrelated premises to the conclusion.

This data is classified as the structural and principle but the argument is not classified as a good argument as explained by Damer that a good argument must fulfill five principles namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. To see the proof of this statement whether the argument is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

Equating every profession is just a tactic to say men and women are different.
Quotas can be used as a solution to help solve the problem of equality.

The results of this data research are included in the structural and relevance principle but are not included in the good argument because there are no three Damer principles,

namely relevance acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle where the argument presented is not able to convince the audience with accurate evidence and there is no rebuttal in the argument presented by the speaker. So this data is not included in the good argument as described by Damer. The argument can be said to be good when it has five principles in the speaker's argument.

Data 11

Picture 11. Quotas cannot help gender equality.
Duration 54:55-56:38

Based on the research results, this data is included in the sufficiency principle where there is evidence based on the speaker's observations and experiences presented to strengthen the argument presented so that the audience easily understands the meaning conveyed and can accept it because the speaker tries to explain based on their experience. The data that reinforces this data includes the sufficiency principle there are organizations in the United States and I have seen them succeed. From these words, it shows that the speaker includes evidence according to experience and observation about the argument presented so that the argument strengthens the speaker's statement. So, the researcher classifies this data as including the sufficiency principle because there is accurate evidence about the statement presented. As Damer says sufficiency principle emphasizes that arguments must have premises that are strong enough and sufficient to support or prove the speaker's argument. This principle demands that there is enough evidence or sufficient reasons to lead to the desired conclusion. By applying the sufficiency principle, the argument will become stronger and more convincing to the audience.

The researcher classifies this data as the sufficiency principle but does not say that the data is included in a good argument in accordance with what Damer said that a good argument must have five principles in argument speakers, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. The argument is said to be perfect and good

if there are five principles that have been described by Damer. To see the proof of this statement whether the argument is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

> Quotas cause many problems and do not help gender equality.
> There are programs in the United States to guide young women into political careers.
> So this program is more efficient to help inequality.

In this argument, there is no problem in structure and relevance because there is a clear premise and there is a sufficiency principle in the argument that presents evidence and experience to strengthen the speaker's argument. This can be said to be an argument but is not included in a good argument because there is no acceptability and rebuttal principle because it is not able to convince the audience and there is no rebuttal in the argument presented by the speaker. So the argument cannot be said to be a good argument because it does not fulfill all of Damer's principles that make the argument classified as a good argument. Where the argument can be said to be good if it has fulfilled the five principles set by Damer, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle.

Data 12

Picture 12. Women feel that quotas do not work and are not able to empower women so quotas can be demeaning. Duration 56:39-58:35

Based on the research results, this data is included in the rebuttal principle because there is criticism and refutation of the argument given by the moderator to the speaker, namely Randa. As Randa said: "I disagree" the sentence shows that Randa disagrees with the argument. This rebuttal is shown to the moderator regarding the argument presented. But in this data, the rebuttal or criticism given is only to straighten the speaker's argument so that the rebuttal can provide understanding and solutions to the audience. As said by Damer, an argument can be said to be a rebuttal principle when there is criticism or refutation that contradicts the argument.

According to Damer, the rebuttal principle emphasizes the importance of considering and responding to arguments or opinions that contradict the argument presented. There is a rebuttal or criticism given by the opponent to clarify the meaning of the speaker's argument.

This data includes the rebuttal principle but the argument is not classified as a good argument as explained by Damer that a good argument must fulfill five principles namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal principle. If the argument contains Damer's five principles, then the argument is a good argument. To see the proof of this statement whether the argument is good or not, the argument is reformulated as follows:

> Quotas can help with gender inequality.
> No, I don't agree.
> So we need to take action and quotas can help to pursue gender inequality justice.

This data belongs to the rebuttal principle but is not included in the good argument because the researchers only find the structural, relevance, and rebuttal principle, but the researcher enters this data in the rebuttal principles because in the arguments more focus on criticism to correct the given argument. While Damer says it can be said well if there are five principles in the argument. In these data, there is no acceptability and sufficiency principle that reinforces the argument that the audience has already or has not accepted the argument submitted and there is no evidence to reinforce the argument. So, this data is not included in the good argument because it does not fulfill Damer's principle.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research described in the previous chapter. The researcher can conclude that the argumentation presented by the three speakers Randa, Ayishat, and Christina has explained the reasons why they agree or disagree with the moderator's question and the opponent's statement. Moreover, the argumentation is accompanied by ideas, analysis, and supporting evidence to strengthen the argument. In the process of analyzing the argumentation carried out by the three speakers, the researcher used Damer's theory with five principles, namely structural, relevance, acceptability, sufficiency, and rebuttal.

The researcher found that the structural principle is most dominantly used in the argument because there is a claim from the speaker's argument to strengthen the speaker's statement so that it can be accepted by the audience, relevance of reasons that are directly related to the claim, acceptability of the audience's opinion regarding the speakers' argument, sufficiency provides evidence to strengthen the argument, and rebuttal principle which is the speaker's criticism of the argument presented by the opponent. During the debate, Randa and Christina were consistent in presenting their arguments. They had different opinions on the issues discussed, so they tried to defend their arguments based on evidence and experience. First Randa said that we just need to continue the history of

inequality by implementing gender quotas because it can help for gender equality in various fields. Secondly, Christina said that gender quotas cannot work and are only detrimental because there is no evidence that gender quotas have worked so far. While Ayishat during the debate argued inconsistently because she had two points of view, she said gender quotas can work where we can place them and where they are needed. The three speakers tried to give arguments in a calm way without emotion and used language properly so as to convince the audience.

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