# Disagreement Strategies in Rebuttal of Australian Parliamentary Debate at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya

### THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fullfilment as the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree in English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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# DISAGREEMENT STRATEGIES IN REBUTTAL OF AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE AT 5 VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SURABAYA

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#### ABSTRACT

Herdiana, Denisa Dinda. 2018. Disagreement Strategies in Rebuttal of Australian Parliamentary Debate at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Key Words : Disagreement Strategies, Rebuttal, Australian Parliamentary Debate

This thesis examines about disagreement strategies especially in rebuttal of Australian Parliamentary Debate. The researcher uses the debaters of 5 Vocational High School Surabaya as the data source. She also analyze about the context of situation in this thesis. Many previous researchers have been analyzed about disagreement in different fields such as, Mulyani analyzed disagreement in first presidential debate between Barrack Obama and McCain (2011), Arofa analyzed disagreement in Meet the Fockers Movie (2015), and Rohmah analyzed disagreement in doctorate classroom at the State University of Malang (2005).

The researcher brings Locher's theory to analyze the disagreement and uses Hymes's theory to analyze the context of situation. The methodology of this research is qualitative because this research analyze about the textual data. In addition, the researcher acts as human instrument and she also uses some supporting instruments like video recorder and field notes. In data collection, the researcher takes the data from the debaters of 5 Vocational High School Surabaya when they do a sparring and she collects the data in 4 weeks.

As the result, the first is about type of disagreement strategies that used by the positive and the negative team is the use of hedges. The second is about the motion that frequently appears in disagreement is the motion about *Government should not fund the reconstrution in areas that prone to disaster* in the fourth week. The last is about the context of situation applied by each speaker. The researcher here only brings four features of situation such as participants, topic, setting and key. For get the result of the context situations, we need to clarify the data one by one and it can take from the field notes.

#### INTISARI

Herdiana, Denisa Dinda. 2018. Disagreement Strategies in Rebuttal of Australian Parliamentary Debate at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata Kunci : Strategi-strategi ketidaksetujuan, Sanggahan, Debat Parlemen Australia.

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang strategi-strategi ketidaksetujuan terutama di sanggahan Debat Parlemen Australia. Peneliti menggunakan ahli-ahli debat SMK Negeri 5 Surabaya sebagai objek. Dia juga meneliti konteks situasi di skripsi ini. Banyak peneliti yang terdahulu telah menganalisa tentang ketidaksetujuan di beberapa ladang seperti, Mulyani menganalisa ketidaksetujuan di debat presiden pertama antara Barrack Obama dan McCain (2011), Arofa menganalisa ketidaksetujuan di film *Meet the Fockers* (2015), dan Rohmah menganalisa ketidaksetujuan di kelas dokter Universitas Negeri Malang (2005).

Peneliti membawa teori dari Locher untuk menganalisa ketidaksetujuan dan menggunakan teori dari Hymes untuk menganalisa konteks situasi. Metode dari penelitian ini adalah kualitatif karena penelitian ini meneliti tentang data tekstual. Selain itu, peneliti bertindak sebagai instrumen manusia dan dia juga menggunakan beberapa alat pendukung seperti perekam video dan catatan lapangan. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti mengambil data dari ahli-ahli debat SMK Neegeri 5 Surabaya ketika mereka berdebat dan dia mengambil data selama 4 minggu.

Hasilnya, pertama adalah tentang tipe dari strategi-strategi ketidaksetujuan yang digunakan oleh tim positif dan tim negatif adalah penggunaan batasanbatasan. Kedua adalah tentang topik yang paling sering muncul ketidaksetujuan adalah topik tentang *Pemerintah seharusnya tidak mendanai pembangunan di area-area rawan bencana* di minggu ke empat. Terakhir adalah tentang konteks situasi yang digunakan oleh setiap pembicara. Peneliti disini hanya membawa empat ciri situasi seperti partisipan, topik, keadaan, dan petunjuk. Untuk mendapatkan hasil dari konteks situasi, kita perlu menjabarkan datanya satu persatu dan itu bisa diambil dari catatan lapangan.

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains the background of the study, the research problems, the research objectives, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms which become the basis of this research.

#### **1.1 Background of Study**

A disagreement is defined as a speech activity in which the interlocutors try to keep their own positions by opposing each other (Sofwan & Suwignyo, 2011: 42). According to Rohmah, expressing disagreement is one way of showing one's intellectual stance which is different from the other position (2005: 44). The other opinion from Waldron and Applegate (in Locher, 2004:4) that verbal disagreement is a form of conflict because verbal disagreements are taxing communication events, characterized by incompatible goals, negotiation, and the need to coordinate self and other actions. The writer finds eight categories of the ways expressing disagreement which divided by Locher. There are the uses of hedges, giving personal or emotional reasons for disagreeing, modal auxiliaries, shifting responsibility, objections in the form of a question, the use of but, repetition of an utterance by next or the same speaker and non-mitigating disagreement strategies.

Disagreement is important and always happen in our life while we do a conversation with the other people. The important point of disagreement is we can defend our opinion by showing a reason that the other person opinion is wrong. As the human, doing disagreement is a habit to win the discussion. So disagreement will always used by the human.

There are several previous studies about disagreement strategies. The first previous study is written by Mulyani (2011). The title of her research is *Disagreement Strategies in the First Presidential Debate between Barrack Obama and McCain*. The writer of this research uses qualitative descriptive research. The researcher uses eight categories of expressing disagreement by Locher. She analyzes disagreement strategies that used by Barrack Obama and McCain and also the differences and the similarities of expressing the disagreement. The result of this research, Barrack Obama used hedges, giving personal and emotional reasons for disagree, objection, the use of but, repetition of an utterance and non-mitigating disagreement. The researcher uses a formula to find the result of the differences and the similarities of expressing the disagreement. The researcher uses a formula to find the result of the differences and the similarities of expressing the disagreement. The disagreement. The researcher uses a formula to find the result of the similarities of expressing the disagreement. The disagreement uses a formula to find the result of this researcher gives the examples not based on the discussion.

The second previous study about disagreement strategies is a thesis with the title *Verbal Disagreement Strategies used by Greg toward his Father and his Future Father-in-law in Meet the Fockers Movie* by Arofa (2015). Here, the writer investigates same like the Mulyani research. The researcher also uses eight categories of expressing disagreement by Locher. The weakness of this research is she had been like do nothing because the statement of problems and also the methodology really same with Mulyani research. She just changes the data source.

2

The third previous study is a dissertation with the title *Verbal Disagreeing Strategies and Responses in the Doctorate Classroom Discussion Context at the State University of Malang* by Rohmah (2005). This dissertation tells about the students when expressing disagreement during discussions. The researcher also analyzes the response to the disagreement and also the context of the disagreeing strategies. There are five main strategies used by the researcher. The five strategies are aggravating disagreement, expressing disagreement baldly, acknowledging peers during disagreement, asserting vulnerability during disagreement, and disagreeing indirectly. The researcher takes the data from the students of English Program in the Doctorate Classroom at State University of Malang while they speaking to other participants. This research is so clear, but there is a gap that can be filled by the next researcher. The gap of this research is the researcher focus on disagreement in classroom discussion.

So from the explanation above makes the researcher interest to fill the last previous study gap by analyzing the disagreement strategies in rebuttal of Australian Parliamentary Debate. The researcher wants to analyze it because she wants to know how is the difference between disagreement in classroom discussion and disagreement using a rule. The aim of this research is the researcher wants to make the reader know about rebuttal and also Australian Parliamentary Debate which analyze use disagreement strategies. The researcher analyzes rebuttal use disagreement strategies because they correlate each other. The correlation is rebuttal itself uses to rebut or attack the weak argument of opposition team, and disagreement strategies is the way to express our discontentment with other opinion. The researcher does not analyze the differences and the similarities of expressing disagreement in this research because we need so many data to analyze then percentages that data to know the result of differences and similarities whereas the data of this research is in average.

The researcher brings rebuttal in Australian Parliamentary Debate because this style of debate is the simplest than the others. Australian Parliamentary Debate is the Australian style of debate. The rule of this debate is parliamentary procedure. Every parliamentary debate always discuss a motion. Motion is also known as the topic (Meany & Shuster, 2002:10). According to West (2007: 12) parliamentary debate is often called as competition of knowledge, strategy and oratory.

The researcher takes 5 Vocational High School Surabaya as the data source because this school have the good achievements in debate. This school ever be the first winner of LKS SMK Jatim, the first winner of EDSO CHALLENGE Airlangga University, the first winner of ENGLISH WEEK Unesa University, the first winner of STIKOM ENGLISH DEBATE COMPETITION and many more. So, because of their achievements make the researcher believes to do a research about disagreement in rebuttal of Australian Parliamentary Debate at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya.

#### **1.2 Research Problems**

Based on the background above, the writer find the problems to the following:

- 1. What types of disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team?
- 2. Which motion that frequently appears in disagreement while they do debate?
- 3. How the context of situations applied by each speaker?

#### **1.3 Research Objectives**

Deal with the topic that will be discuss, the researcher thinks that the title of study must connect with the topic that already selected, so the researcher decided that the purpose of this research are:

- 1. To identify the types of disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team.
- 2. To analyze the motion that frequently appears in disagreement while they do debate.
- 3. To describe the context of situations applied by each speaker.

#### **1.4 Significance of Study**

The researcher hopes that the result of this study is useful for English Department students in linguistics field especially in disagreement topic. The findings would be worth to introduce debate to the reader and to show the sentences can be used when we disagree with argument of opponent team in debating. The researcher believes that the English Department students in linguistics field also curious with this topic because this is the first research which discusses about one of the styles of debate (Australian Parliamentary Debate). The writer hopes this study can be one of the references for the next researcher who interested in studying disagreement strategies.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is about disagreement strategies. The researcher uses eight categories of the ways expressing disagreement which divided by Locher. There are the use of hedges, giving personal or emotional reasons for disagreeing, modal auxiliaries, shifting responsibility, objections in the form of a question, the use of but, repetition of an utterance by next or the same speaker and non-mitigating disagreement strategies. The limitation of this study is focus on the rebuttal of each speaker when they do sparring. The researcher also limits the style of debate. There are three style of debate (Australian Parliamentary Debate, Australasian Parliamentary Debate and British Parliamentary Debate) and she chooses Australian Parliamentary Debate because it is the simplest style. She will take the data in 5 Vocational High School Surabaya.

#### 1.6 Definition and Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about the discussion, the researcher gives several key terms and also the definition to make the reader easy to catch the main discussion. The key terms such as:

- **1. Debate**: A formal contest in which the affirmative and negative sides of proposition are advocated by opposing speakers.
- 2. Rebuttal: Persuading an audience means that debaters must explain both why their arguments are right, as well as why their opponent arguments are wrong (D'Cruz, 2003:9).
- **3. Disagreement**: An argument caused by people having different opinions about something.



#### CHAPTER II

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter explains about the theories that can support to this research. The theories that can support such as:

#### 2.1 Disagreement

A human has several ways to express what they feel. One way to express our discontentment with another opinion is by expressing disagreement. Expressing disagreement as Locher in Behnam & Niroomand (2011: 204) which is unavoidable in everyday interaction, may threaten the relationship between the interlocutors. Disagreement is one of the examples of speech act which is often used to express different opinion from his/her interlocutors, for example "No, I don't like this one". From this example, it is known that speaker disagree with the interlocutor's opinion. In this case, the speaker cannot accept an issue without a strong reason because the speaker has different opinions and perceptions toward the issue (Sofwan & Suwignyo, 2011: 42).

#### 2.1.1 The Use of Hedges

Aijmer (in Locher, 2004:116) stated hedges are mean to comment what is on someone mind. There is a nuance of showing the hearer's lack of knowledge, understanding or analysis. In other words, hedges function is to soften the disagreement by not imposing the hearer to accept them and consider them as totally true (Rohmah 2005:168). Brown and Levinson (in Rohmah, 2005:168) mention some examples of hedges like sort of, kind of, like, in a way, in a sense, I suppose, I think, I guess, I believe, I assume, as you know, as we all know, question tag, it seems to me, don't you agree, if you'll allow me, sorry I've just thought, excuse me if I mention this while I'm thinking of..., this is may not be relevant, but..., frankly, to be honest, I hate I have to say this, but..., I must say this. Beside, Locher also mention the features of hedges are actually, anyway, as it were, basically, a bit, certainly, honestly, I mean, I think, in a way, in fact, just, kind of, let me, little, maybe, more or less, of course, perhaps, probably, say, see, so 'called, somehow; sort of, stuff, suppose, type of, uh, uhm, well, whatever, what you call, or and and.

The researcher takes some of hedges that ever use in rebuttal of parliamentary debate such as *I think, I believe, as you know, just, let me, say, well.* The researcher will explain the hedges *I think, just,* and *well* and also give the example of it. The researcher explains some hedges like *I think, just,* and *well* because they are the most hedges that use in rebuttal of parliamentary debate.

#### I think

Mulyani (2011:16) stated that *I think* or in debate *we think* functions as a hedge, it can be used to show that the speaker wants to say about his/her personal idea or point of view. For example:

- First speaker positive: Ladies and gentlemen, we support the government when they will ban the cigarette advertisement because that advertisement makes the society want to buy cigarette and it can damage the healthy.
- 2. First speaker negative: **We think** that the positive team does not know the function of cigarette advertisement ladies and gentlemen. The function of cigarette advertisement is to help your event by giving a sponsor if you make a big event.

#### Just

According to Locher, *just* have five functions. It can be used as a booster or emphasize, as a restrictive adjunct, as a time adjunct, and as hedge. For example:

(For example the motion is government should banned cigarette advertisement)

- First speaker positive: Ladies and gentlemen, we support the government when they will ban the cigarette advertisement because that advertisement makes the society want to buy cigarette and it can damage the healthy.
- 2. First speaker negative: Ladies and gentlemen, they **just** focus on the health aspect. They do not open their mind that any good aspect of cigarette advertisement like can get a sponsor when we will make an event. There is also no rule from the government to ban cigarette advertisement.

Howard (in Mulyani, 2011: 14) defined that *well* can indicate that the speaker is considering something, without saying exactly. Locher states (in Arofa, 2015: 8) as a discourse marker, it is used as a marker of insufficiency which indicates some problems on the content level of the current or the preceding utterance, as a face-threat mitigator which indicates some problems on the interpersonal level, as frame marking device which indicating a topic change or indicates direct reported speech, as a delay device, as sign of waiting for an overdue response, and as sign of aggressiveness. For example:

(For example the motion is government should banned cigarette advertisement)

- 1. First speaker positive: Ladies and gentlemen, we support the government when they will ban the cigarette advertisement because that advertisement makes the society want to buy cigarette and it can damage the healthy.
- First speaker negative: Well ladies and gentlemen, the positive team do not know any good aspect of cigarette advertisement.

#### 2.1.2 Giving Personal or Emotional Reasons for Disagreeing

According to Gracia (1989: 322) the speaker will express disagreement by repeating his or her interlocutor's (person taking part in a discussion or dialogue) context their own question and then the speaker ends the response with his or her own ideas or opinion. For example:

#### (For example the motion is avoid curfew for student)

- Second speaker positive: The first speaker of negative team said that the student also needs study although they are bored. The word "need study" means like they support the positive team for avoid curfew for student.
- 2. Second speaker negative: Support the positive team?
- 3. Third speaker positive: Yes, you are support our team.
- 4. Third speaker negative: We don't support your team because we already give the clear explanation that force the student to study makes bored and make them need go outside after studying.

#### 2.1.3 The Use of Modal Auxiliaries

In the appropriate context *may, might, and could* carry the meaning of possibility or ask permission, *would* express probability and *should* can express putative or tentative meaning (Quirk, in Locher, 2004: 129). For example:

#### (For example the motion is legalize prostitution)

- 1. First speaker positive: Prostitution happens because of the low economy.
- First speaker negative: Could you imagine about the new generation? They will get bad impact of prostitution if the society just thinking about the low economy.

#### 2.1.4 Shifting Responsibility

Shifting responsibility can be achieved by clearly making an utterance as coming from a different source or by using pronouns (Locher, 2004:130). For example:

#### (For example the motion is legalize prostitution)

- Third speaker positive: The sex worker does prostitution because they do not have a choice.
- 2. Third speaker negative: Ladies and gentlemen, if they say like that, they disparage the woman emancipation. They forget what **my first speaker** already said that by prostitution they can get a disease like HIV.

#### 2.1.5 Objection in the Form of a Question

A further way of displaying a different point of view is to use the form of a question (Locher, 2004:133). Furthermore, a disagreement in form of questions is considered as less directly. According to Leech's (in Locher, 2004:133) indirectness is more polite than the direct utterances. For example:

# (For example the motion is allow the LGBT people teaching sexual education in all schools)

- 1. Third speaker positive: The sexual education is possible to give in all schools.
- 2. Third speaker negative: How can it possible to give in all school? Is it not danger if the student is normal student?

#### 2.1.6 The Use of *But*

Locher (2004: 134) defined *but* has two functions in expressing disagreement. Firstly, when *but* occurred at the beginning of speaker's new turn it was used to oppose a previous speaker's contribution. On the other hand, when the word *but* occurred within the turn of the same speaker, it was used to indicate disagreement with a previous speaker's utterance or to give evaluation of the speaker own contribution. For example:

#### (For example the motion is legalize prostitution)

- First speaker positive: Prostitution, for example in Surabaya, Dolly gives benefit for the Surabaya city.
- First speaker negative: They said that prostitution gives a benefit, but they do not mention what is the benefit.

#### 2.1.7 The Function of Repetition of an Utterance by the Next or the Same Speaker

Pomerantz states (in Locher, 2004:139) repetition of a previous utterance

can also be means of voicing disagreement or to question the content of utterance.

For example:

#### (For example the motion is support homeschooling)

- 1. First speaker positive: We believe that public school is not safety for the student.
- 2. First speaker negative: **Not safety**? So if public school is not safety it means they underestimate the function of teacher as the parent in school.

#### 2.1.8 Non Mitigating Disagreement Strategy

Gracia (1989: 301) stated that the speaker delivers his or her answer straight forwardly to the interlocutors and directly refuses with variations of "no" words. For example:

#### (For example the motion is wild animal should be in cage)

- Third speaker positive: They said that wild animal should not be cages?
   Do they really brave enough to cage the wild animal?
- 2. Third speaker negative: No, we don't say it.

#### **2.2 Context of Situation**

For understanding the meaning of utterances, we must pay attention to the surrounding context of situation. It is because the context has a great influence and also effect in understanding the meaning of an utterance. Through the context, the speaker and the addressee share their background in understanding the utterances. According to Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 38), the features of context consist of:

- a. Participants
  - Addressor : The speaker who produces the utterance.
  - Addressee : The hearer who is the recipient of the utterance.
- b. Topic : What we are talking about.
- c. Setting : Where the event is situated in place and time.
- d. Channel : How is the contact between the participants (by speech, writing, signing, etc).
- e. Code : What language, dialect, or style of language is being used.
- f. Message Form: What form is intended (chat, debate, fairy tale, etc).

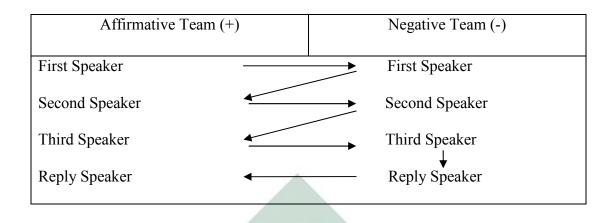
- g. Event : The situation where the utterance happens.
- h. Key : Which utterance involves evaluation.

i. Purpose : Why the speaker produces the utterance.

In this research, the writer will not use all the features above. She just uses four features of the context. It is because of the researcher knows that if she writes all the features it will make the table of features full of equal answers. The four features of context that will be use by the writer are participants, topic, setting, and key.

#### 2.3 Australian Parliamentary Debate

Australian Parliamentary Debate is debate between affirmative team and negative team to defend that their argument is right. Each team consists of three speakers (three affirmative speakers and three negative speakers). Klopf & McCroskey (1969: 17) stated the affirmative consist of the person or persons who upload the resolution; they argue for a change in what presently exists. The negative consist of the person or persons who argue against the change proposed in resolution, and uphold conditions as they presently exist or advocate change in the present system other than those proposed by the debate resolution. Debate never pay attention to the grammar. So if the reader finds some wrongs grammar, it is allowed in debate. Every debate always consists of a motion. Motion is the topic that will be a bridge of debating. There is also the reply speaker inside each team. Reply speaker generally from the first or the second speakers of the team. The table below is the role play of Australian Parliamentary Debate in delivering speech.



Every parliamentary debate consists of the rebuttal. In rebutting, you need to identify clearly your opponent's point, take it at its strongest and argue your objection (Smith, 2011: 53). The position of the rebuttal according to the new style of debate is in the opening, main argument of the speaker or in last of the speech. The rebuttal first time appears after the first speaker of affirmative team deliver the argument. So rebuttal appears in the first speaker of the negative team. Then rebuttal also bring by the second speaker of affirmative team, the second speaker of negative team, the third speaker of affirmative team, and the last is the third speaker of negative team. The reply speaker does not allow do a rebuttal again. They just re-deliver the big point of the argument of the team.

#### CHAPTER III

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter contains the method to analyze the data. It consists of research design, the data collection, the data analysis and the research time frame.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The researcher will use the qualitative approach for doing this research because the data is word form. Litosseliti (2010: 52) stated qualitative is concerned with structures and pattern and how something is. Qualitative approach is the theory that is derived from textual data so it will be relevant for writes this research. In this research, the researcher will classify the rebuttal data to the eight categories of disagreement strategies then search which disagreement strategies often appear in their rebuttal.

#### 3.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this research will take by video recording of the sparring when they do a debate. The researcher also noting the context of situation when they do sparring because it can helps when the video recording is unclear. The researcher will collect the data from 5 Vocational High School Surabaya because she ever be the sparring partner of this school team.

#### **3.3 Instrument**

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. According to Ary et al (2010: 492) because the main instrument in qualitative research is the human instrument, it is important that the writer gives some personal or professional information about him-or herself that might be relevant to the inquiry. The researcher (the writer of this research) is the main instrument because collect the data, analyzed the data, interpreted the data, and make a conclusion of the research. To collect the data, the researcher needs some supporting instruments like video recorder and also field notes. Field notes are your main way of recording data. These might be practical details about events, times, dates and places. It might be methodological notes concerning on a role, an influence on the encounter, a relationship with the informants, sampling procedures and so on (Dawson, 2009: 110).

#### **3.4 Techniques of Data Collection**

This point is the technique of the researcher to collect the data. There are several techniques to collect the data, such as:

- 1. The researcher will go to 5 Vocational High School Surabaya. When she arrived there, she asks permission to the English teacher.
- 2. Then the researcher will record the full round of debate, because the new style of debate, rebuttal can appear in the opening, main argument of the speaker or in last of the speech. In Australian Parliamentary Debate there are 6 speakers (3 positive team speakers and 3 negative team speakers). The researcher does not forget to

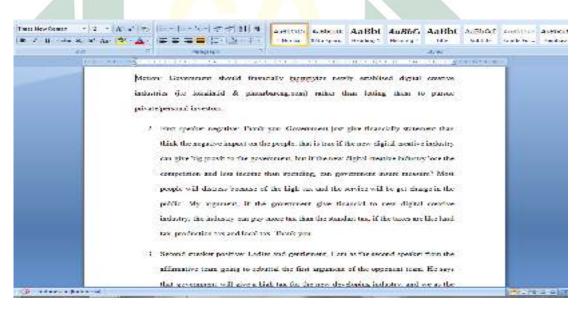
make a field note for each round to collect the data of context of situation.

3. The researcher will collect the data more or less 4 weeks because the sparring only three hours in once a week. She also takes the data from 4 difference motions because one meeting always discussing about one motion.

#### 3.5 Data Analysis

To analyzing the data, the researcher will use the steps such as:

1. After getting the data, the researcher transcribes the full round of



debate in video recording from week 1 until week 4.

**Figure 3.1 Transcript of the Rebuttal** 

2. After finish the transcript, the writer will give codes based on Locher's theory. Then the researcher highlight the rebuttal data

which consist of eight categories of disagreement based on Locher's theory.

#### Table 3.1

Hedges	н	866666
Giving Personal or Emotional Reasons for Disagreeing	GR	Databa
Modal Auxiliaries	ма	
Shifting Responsibility	58	200220
Objection	0	2 m 3
But	6	in the second
Repetition of utterance	R	and and
Non-mitigating Disagreement	NM	-

#### **Coding: Disagreement Strategies**

The table above explains about the codes for disagreement strategies based on Locher's theory. After make the codes, then highlighting the rebuttal data with colors beside each codes. The example of highlighting in analyzing data is presented as:

#### THE R. A

Weifing: Contribution density and Gasel transitional density fully protective diservation

- iii. Their specifies problem: For example the generatorial instal his many and baild his informations in the disarder way, as we there has be prover an installing building building the information will not be use by the order because the consider will walker that their case is as they will be an one first the generatorial should reach their many informable material.
- 2. Shad question republicant They and an in part working receive if the recordence in Mathematical Inductions for the area than party as thereas. Not app on taking and gradiences, in the second mapped anticipation of the second strategy for the appearance about the induction in Mathematica.

#### Figure 3.2 Example of Highlighting the Rebuttal

3. To answer the research problem number one, after get the coding and highlighting data, the researcher counts each code of disagreement strategies based on Locher's theory on the transcribes, then enter the result to the column. The researcher will count it every week with the different motion. This is the following table for counting disagreement in every week.

#### Table 3.2

#### Disagreement Strategies used by Positive and Negative Team in

One Meeting

Motion Week 2 (Developing country should not host international sport event (i.e. Asian Games & Olympic))

TEAM	TOTAL							
	H	GR	MA	SR	0	B	R	NM
1. Positive Team	6	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
2. Negative Team	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

After get the data of positive and negative team in four meetings, the researcher must count all the results of the four meetings to know which disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team. The table presented as:

#### RESULT

TEAM	TOTAL								
	H	GR	MA	SR	0	B	R	NM	
1. Positive Team	32	-	-	1	2	13	-	4	
2. Negative Team	30	-	1	2	2	3	-	3	

#### Figure 3.3 The Result of Disagreement Strategies used by Positive and

#### **Negative Team**

4. To answer the research problem number two, the researcher counts the result of disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team in every week. This is the following table for counting which motion is frequently appear in disagreement.

#### Table 3.3

The Motion that Frequently Appear in Disagreement

2

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	hiteration States (19	2%	*	24	*	د.	1	-+	3	*
	Billion Static	錄	~	5	Ċ	25	8		Ħ	鏚

5. To answer research question number three, the researcher takes the answer from the field notes. She needs to analyze the four features of context from the field notes 1-4. The field notes of one meeting activity is like:

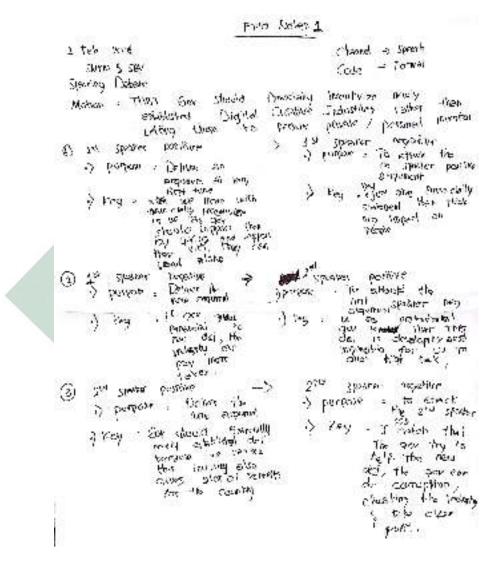


Figure 3.4 Example of Field Notes in One Meeting Activity

#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. So this chapter is the main section to answer the statement of problems of this research.

#### 4.1 Findings

The purpose of finding is to show the reader about the result of data analysis. Consider to the statement of problems, the researcher brings three problems that must be answer. So the finding of this research also consist of three points. The first point is about the types of disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team. The second point is about the motion that frequently appears in disagreement while they do debate. The third point is about the context of situations applied by each speaker.

#### 4.1.1 Types of Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive and Negative Team

This part presents the first finding that is about types of disagreement used by positive and negative team. Based on the analysis, the researcher finds 5 types of disagreement strategies used by positive team. The other side, the researcher finds 6 types of disagreement strategies used by negative team. The complete findings about the type of disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team are shown in chart below (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2).

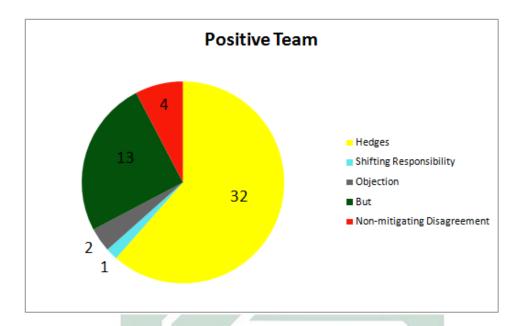


Figure 4.1 Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive Team

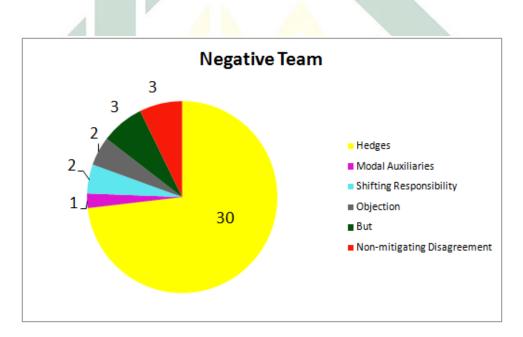


Figure 4.2 Disagreement Strategies Used by Negative Team

After we see the charts above, Figure 4.1 shows that there are 5 types of disagreement strategies used by positive team, such as 'the use of hedges', 'shifting responsibility', 'objection in the form of a question', 'the use of but', and

'non-mitigating disagreement strategy'. The other side, Figure 4.2 shows that there are 6 types of disagreement strategies used by negative team, such as 'the use of hedges', 'the use of modal auxiliaries', 'shifting responsibility', 'objection in the form of a question', 'the use of but', and 'non-mitigating disagreement strategy'. The positive team use disagreement strategies in 52 utterances. The negative team use disagreement strategies in 41 utterances. Before we can reach the result likes in the chart above, the researcher wants to show to the reader how to count it. The reader can see the process in the Table 4.1 until Table 4.4 and see the last result that can present to the chart in Table 4.5.

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Table 4.1 Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive and Negative Team

Week 1

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#### Table 4.2 Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive and Negative Team

Week 2

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Table 4.3 Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive and Negative Team

Week 3

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# Table 4.4 Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive and Negative Team

Week 4

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	<b>1</b>	44	62	<b>20</b>	8	<b>1</b> 2	<b>.</b>	創刻
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3. Augultus Conta	182	1	a	â	â	4	-	Ş.

# Table 4.5 The Result of Disagreement Strategies Used by Positive and

# **Negative Team**

For the complete explanation of each types of disagreement strategies are discussed in the section below.

### 4.1.1.1 The Use of Hedges

Hedges are the first type that will be discuss in this point. Hedges are mean to comment what is on someone mind. Hedges appear in both of the teams. The positive team used hedges for about 32 times and the negative team used hedges for about 30 times. The researcher will show two example of the use of hedges in different motion.

#### Excerpt 1

First Speaker Positive: So what we mean with the financially incentivize is we as the government should support them by giving them, by provide the ethical at the first improvement, and keep support until they can stand alone. So, we as the government purpose you to give them financial incentivize until they can stand alone. First Speaker Negative: Government <u>just</u> give financially statement than think the negative impact on the people.

### Excerpt 2

First Speaker Negative: If the government invest their money to build the facilities in area that prone to disaster, they can get acknowledge from the international community and the other country because they can build the better facilities, they can prove it, they can handle the disaster area such as Japan that can build the better technology that can handle the big disaster like earthquake and the other disaster. Basically the point is the government must prove that they can handle the natural disaster, they still stand from the natural disaster with their ability because the government have an obligation to increase the image of the country.

Second Speaker Positive: The opposition team <u>said</u> that government needs to handle the disaster by build the better facilities. We said no it is untrue. Government does not need to handle that area because the infrastructure is certainly fail at very first place because at the end government is the one who exactly know which is better for their society.

Second Speaker Negative: For example in Japan, we already know that they are prone to earthquake and tsunami, but they can survive and they get reconstruction immediately. So the context of good country itself is they can immediately recover from the disaster and they still can run the country well. Let's we see if this developing country, the context of developing country is they can immediately recover from disaster, they still can run their country and also they still can stand their country. So let we see if developing country also do this. We <u>believe</u> they can recover faster like my first speaker has <u>said</u> that this government have a capability to do this.

The underline words in Excerpt 1 and 2 show the use of hedges. Here the researcher gives the example not in a full conversation because first if she shows the full conversation it will too long and the second each speakers will do rebuttal if they find a mistake of their opponent. The motion of Excerpt 1 is *government should financially incentivize newly establised digital creative industries (i.e lokalin.id & pintarbareng.com) rather than letting them to pursue private or personal investors.* The first speaker positive gives a statement like in Excerpt 1, then the first speaker negative rebut the argument of the first speaker positive and he uses a hedge *just* because he comment the argument of view. The motion of

Excerpt 2 is government should not fund reconstruction in areas that prone to disaster. We can see that the second speaker positive used the hedge said to show to the audiences that the first speaker negative opinion is about handle the disaster by build the better facilities. Then the second speaker negative used the hedges *believe* and *said* because she really believes to show the audiences that the opponent team argument is wrong and she strengthen her argument by saying that her first speaker negative already told about it in the first time.

# 4.1.1.2 The Use of Modal Auxiliaries

The second type is the use of modal auxiliaries. Based on the name of the type, the use of modal auxiliaries always contain the modal auxiliaries words. The researcher finds it only one time. The Excerpt 3 will explain to the reader about this type.

## **Excerpt 3**

First Speaker Positive: So, let's compare if we as the government takes those steps, first we can control the money flip by our rules and fully the people necessary and we as the professional government wants to make a rule that give a skill for the society and let's see the example that we as the government can build the new established digital creative industry into the big industry.
First Speaker Negative: That is true if the new digital creative industry lose the competition and less income than spending, can government insure measure?

From the Excerpt 3 above, we can see that the first speaker negative uses modal auxiliaries. Modal auxiliary that used by the first speaker negative is modal *can*. It happens because at very first time the first speaker positive explain that the government wants to give a skill for the society to make them start their business from digital creative industry to reach the big industry. Automatically after they can be a big industry, they will also give a big profit to the government. So it makes first speaker negative uses the modal *can* the function is to ensure the posibility of government to insure their action of spending money to give a skill for the society without thinking whether the income can return monetary capital.

### 4.1.1.3 Shifting Responsibility

Shifting responsibility is the third type of disagreement that use by the debaters. According to Locher (2004:130) shifting responsibility can be achieved by clearly making an utterance as coming from a different source or by using pronouns. The researcher finds only three times the debaters used shifting responsibility. The researcher will give one example to make the reader understand. For the clear explanation followed with the example can be seen below.

### **Excerpt 4**

First Speaker Negative: If the government gives financial to new digital creative industry, the industry can pay more tax than the standard tax. The taxes are like land tax, production tax and local tax. Second Speaker Positive: He said that government will give a high tax for the new developing industry, and we as the professional government know that this digital industry is developing and it is impossible for us to give a high tax for the new developing industry. Second Speaker Negative: Even the government wants to help us, there will be a lot of tax to pay and there is a fake law to obeyed. Third Speaker Positive: I found no correlation here. As <u>my second</u> <u>speaker</u> said it is impossible to give a high tax because we already know this developing industries cannot stand alone.

The example in Excerpt 4 seen that from the first speaker negative until the third speaker positive debating about a high tax for the new developing industry. It starts from the first speaker negative said that *If the government gives financial to new digital creative industry, the industry can pay more tax than the standart tax.* Then the second speaker positive rebut it with saying that they as the professional government know that this digital industry is developing and it is impossible for the government to gives a high tax for the new developing industry. After that the second speaker negative also gives rebuttal that although the government wants to help, there will be a lot of taxes that must to pay and there is a fake rule that must be obey by the developing industry. The point about shifting responsibility is here. The third speaker positive states "as my second speaker". He wants to clarify the debate which discuss about a high tax by use a different source to make the adjudicators remember their point before.

#### 4.1.1.4 Objection in the Form of a Question

This type uses question form and disagreement in a form of question is considered as less directly. Like what Locher (2004) stated that indirectness is more polite than the direct utterances. Objection appears four times from all data.

33

The researcher will show an example about objection in the form of a question in Excerpt 5.

### **Excerpt 5**

First Speaker Negative: Ladies and gentlemen, we believe that developing country should develop the society in sport event, by that the developing country can replace the public trouble. They have so many discover paradises like in Indonesia that are not interest on the tourism point of view. They can show that their culture can persuade the developing of the country and another country represent that we are develop. Second Speaker Positive: They said that developing country have so many vacation venue that will make the tourism improve, but about developing country they give example about the nature. <u>How about another developing country that</u> <u>does not have the vacation venue?</u>

From the example above, we can see that the first speaker negative wants to explain to the adjudicators and also the audiences that developing country should involve their society in international sport event because the first factor is for replace the public trouble and the other factor is they can promote their beautiful tourism to the world. After the first speaker negative states like that, the second speaker positive gives a rebuttal use objection in a form of a question. The second speaker positive states "*How about another developing country that does not have the vacation venue?*" it means that the second speaker positive asks to the first speaker negative about the other developing country which does not have a beautiful place to expose to the world.

#### 4.1.1.5 The Use of *But*

The fifth type is the use of but. The use of but is included as the type that often use by the debaters. It is included as the type that often used by the debaters because like already written in the chapter 2 of this thesis that *but* always use to oppose the previous speaker. The researcher will give one example to show to the reader about the use of but appropriate with the data source of this thesis.

### Excerpt 6

First Speaker Negative: Basically the point is the government must
prove that they can handle the natural
disaster, they still stand from the natural
disaster with their ability because the
government have an obligation to increase the
image of the country.
Second Speaker Positive: We find another alternative for government
to implement their responsibility to take
care the society by moving them to another
area in order to handle the society right at
very first place. We want to move them to
another area because we believe that this
area do not deserve government money
because it will not to be success and not
contribute for the government at all. Even
their argument about government
obligation is true, <u>but</u> we want to ensure the
society life at very first place.
society tije ut very just pluce.

After we read the example of Excerpt 6 above, the first speaker negative explains that government have an obligation to save their society by handle the natural disaster. The other side by the society can do their obligation, the other country will admit that this country can stand from the disaster because this country have a good infrastructure. This image can be an example of the others country. Then the second speaker positive gives a rebuttal upon the first speaker negative statement. He uses *but* because his rebuttal at very first time agree with the statement of first speaker negative about the government obligation. After he agree with the statement of the first speaker negative about government obligation, he uses *but* to give an evaluation that government wants to ensure the society life first than to build the infrastucture for disaster area.

## 4.1.1.6 Non Mitigating Disagreement Strategy

The last type is non mitigating disagreement strategy. This type explain that the speakers do disagreement to the opponent by answer straight forwardly use the word "*No*". Non mitigating disagreement appears seven times from all data. Excerpt 7 will make the reader understand the example of non mitigating disagreement strategy.

## **Excerpt 7**

First Speaker Negative: When the leader get a money, they will do what they already told in the campaign. The society will be happy and feel satisfied. Second Speaker Positive: The opposite team said that after the elected leader get the money and they will do what they told during the campaign and people will trust it. **No we reject this**.

Excerpt 7 already show us that the second speaker positive uses non mitigating disagreement. This type are so clear and so short because of it we can so easily to identify. The example above explain that the first speaker negative believes that if the leader is elected then receive a money, they will realize all what they already told in the campaign. Then the second speaker repeats the utterance that what they want to rebut because this is must do in debate. After she repeats the utterance that she wants to rebut, she straight forwardly says "*No*". By saying "*No*" it shows that the positive team refuses the statement that out from the negative team.

# 4.1.2 The Motion that Frequently Appear in Disagreement

This section discusses the second research question about the motion that frequently appear in disagreement. The goal of this study is to search which motion is the most appear a disagreement. In chapter two the researcher already explains that motion is the topic that will be a bridge of debating. This study is a new idea so it will be interest to analyze. The complete findings of the motion that frequently appear in disagreement are shown in table below (Table 4.6).

+++									
	H	GR	MA	SR	0	В	R	NM	TOTAL
Motion Week 1	11	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	18
Motion Week 2	10	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	15
Motion Week 3	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	22
Motion Week 4	22	-	-	1	3	7	-	5	38

#### **Table 4.6 The Motion that Frequently Appear in Disagreement**

Table 4.6 show us about the result of the motion that frequently appear in disagreement. The researcher have four weeks to collect and to analyze the data of motion that frequently appear in disagreement. Because only four weeks, the result is easy to guess. For the detail, the researcher will give a clear explanation below.

#### 4.1.2.1 First Week

The first week, the motion that they use for debating is *government should financially incentivize newly establised digital creative industries (i.e lokalin.id & pintarbareng.com) rather than letting them to pursue private or personal investors.* Based on the table 4.6, first week shows that the debaters use four types of disagreement. The four types of disagreement are hedges, modal auxiliaries, shifting responsibility, and the use of but. The first is they use hedges for 11 times. The second, they use modal auxiliaries only 1 time. The third is they use shifting responsibility for 2 times. The last, they use *but* for about 4 times. After the researcher knows it detail about the types of disagreement that use by the debaters in the first week, the researcher counts all of them and the result of disagreement that appear in first week are 18 disagreements.

### 4.1.2.2 Second Week

In table 4.6, the second week shows that the debaters only use three types of disagreement. The three types of disagreement are hedges, objection in the form of a question, and the use of but. The first type is hedges. The debaters use hedges for 10 times. The second type is objection in the form of a question. The debaters use objection only 1 time. The third type is the use of but. The debaters use *but* for about 4 times. Then the researcher calculates all of it and the result of disagreement that appear in second week are 15 disagreements. The motion that they use is *developing country should not host international sport event (i.e. Asian Games & Olympic)*.

### 4.1.2.3 Third Week

The third week, in table 4.6 shows that the debaters use three types of disagreement same with the second week, but there are still have a differences between second week and this third week. The difference is on the type that use by the debaters. In second week, the types of disagreement that use by the debaters are hedges, objection in the form of a question, and the use of but. Different with third week, the types of disagreement that use by the debaters are hedges, the types of disagreement that use by the debaters are hedges, the types of disagreement that use by the debaters are hedges, the use of but, and non mitigating disagreement strategy. First, the debaters use hedges for 19 times. Second, the debaters use *but* only for 1 time. Third, the debaters use non mitigating disagreement for 2 times. Then the researcher calculates it all and the result of disagreement that appear in third week are 22 disagreements. The motion that they use is *prosecute elected leader who does not commit to realise their promise in the campaign*.

# 4.1.2.4 Fourth Week

In the fourth or the last week, the motion that they use is *government should not fund reconstruction in areas that prone to disaster*. This last week in table 4.6 shows that the debaters use five types of disagreement and this is a week that the debaters most appearing a type of disagreement. The five types are hedges, shifting responsibility, objection in the form of a question, the use of but, and non mitigating disagreement strategy. The first type is hedges, the debaters use it 22 times. The second type is shifting responsibility, the debaters use it only 1 time. The third type is objection in the form of a question, the debaters use it 3 times. The fourth type is the use of but, the debaters use it 7 times. The fifth type is non mitigating disagreement strategy, the debaters use it 5 times. After that the

researcher calculates it all and the result of disagreement that appear in fourth week are 38 disagreements.

### 4.1.3 Context of Situations Applied by Each Speaker

To find the intended meaning of an utterance, it is important to know the context when they uttering it. Context can helps the reader understand what the meaning of the utterance. At very first time the researcher already said that she uses Hymes's theory about the features of context. The researcher also already said that only use four features of context. They are participants, topic, setting, and key. The goal of this section is to analyze four features of context that appear while they do sparring use Australian Parliamentary style especially focus on the rebuttal. The answer of this problem can find in the field notes and the field notes is shown in appendices as an evidence. For the complete explanation of the features of context are discussed in the section below.

### 4.1.3.1 First Week

The first week, the researcher finds the context of participant that there are six participants in this debate sparring. Then the researcher also finds the context of topic, the topic of the first week is *government should financially incentivize newly establised digital creative industries (i.e lokalin.id & pintarbareng.com) rather than letting them to pursue private or personal investors.* Next the researcher finds the context of setting. The setting of the first week is the sparring held on first February 2018 at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya. After the debate start, the researcher finds five addressors and five addressees from that six participants. It can be five addressors and five addressees, because the argument of one speaker is so long and the other speaker can rebut whichever from that long argument. So it can be so many rebuttals from that long argument, but the researcher just take one rebuttal that can catch by her then write it in the field notes.

First addressor and addressee are the first speaker positive and the first speaker negative. Here the researcher finds the keys of the first addressor and addressee. All of the keys here are in rebuttal form. The both keys are written in the excerpt 8 below.

### **Excerpt 8**

First speaker positive key: What we mean with financially incentivice is we as government should support them by giving and support them until they can stand alone.
First speaker negative key: They just give financially statement than think negative impact on people.

From that both keys in excerpt 8 we can correlate that the first speaker negative gives rebuttal to the first speaker positive statement. Firstly the first speaker positive delivers an argument that government should financially the new establish industry until they can stand alone, then the first positive negative does not agree with that statement because it seen like government only focus on the financially new establish industry than think the negative impact of their society if government financially new establish industry. Second addressor and addressee are the first speaker negative and the second speaker positive. The researcher finds the keys of the second addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 9 below.

### **Excerpt 9**

First speaker negative key: If government gives financially to new Digital Creative Industry (DCI), the industry can pay more taxes. Second speaker positive key: We as professional government know that this Digital Creative Industry (DCI) is developing and impossible for us to give high tax.

From that both keys we can see that the second speaker positive disagree with the first speaker negative statement. The first speaker negative said that digital creative industry can pay more taxes if the government financially them, then that statement rebutted by the second speaker positive because she believes it is so impossible if government gives high tax to the developing industry.

Third addressor and addressee are the second speaker positive and the second speaker negative. The researcher finds the keys of the third addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 10 below.

### **Excerpt 10**

Second speaker positive key: Government should financially newly established Digital Creative Industry (DCI) because we can see this industry also gives a lot of benefits for the country. Second speaker negative key: I catch that the government try to help the new Digital Creative Industry (DCI), the government can do corruption, cheating the industry and take over profit.

From that both keys in excerpt 10 we can correlate that the second speaker negative disagree with the second speaker positive statement. The second speaker positive states that digital creative industry should get financial from the government because she thinks that this digital creative industry also give benefits to the country, but the second speaker negative disagree with that statement because he thinks if government helps new digital creative industry, government can do corruption by take a lot of profits from the income of that new digital creative industry.

Fourth addressor and addressee are the second speaker negative and the third speaker positive. There are two keys from this each fourth addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 11 below.

# Excerpt 11

Second speaker negative key: I catch that the government try to help the new Digital Creative Industry (DCI), the government can do corruption, cheating the industry and take over profit. Third speaker positive key: We have know that we can avoid corruption if we keep lobbying and proofing that we do not give a high tax.

From that both keys we can see that the second speaker negative believes if the government financially the new digital creative industry, government can do corruption by take a lot of profits from their income. Then that statement rebutted by the third speaker positive that as the government they can avoid the corruption by prove if to all creative industries that they do not give a high taxt to their business.

The fifth or last addressor and addressee of this week are the third speaker positive and the third speaker negative. There are two keys from this each fifth addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 12 below.

# Excerpt 12

Third speaker positive key: So we can help them become developing industry until they be the big industry which can stand alone. Third speaker negative key: I know that the government looks give more profits. Then let's think if it is collapse. If it collapse, it will give negative impact toward the people and the government.

From that both keys we can correlate that the third speaker positive already states that their team will always support the government to financially the new digital creative industry but the negative team disagree with their support. The disagreement of the negative team reach a climax in the third speaker negative until he asked to the positive team to imagine that how if the digital creative industry that get a financial from government collapse. He until states that if that industry collapse, it will give negative impact to all the digital creative industries and also the government.

#### 4.1.3.2 Second Week

In this second week, the researcher finds the context of participant that there are five participants in this debate sparring. In debate competion the participant should be six persons, but because this is sparring and the other participants cannot come to join sparring so the coach fix to start the sparring although only five participants. The topic of this week is *developing country should not host international sport event (i.e. Asian Games & Olympic)*. Then the setting of the second week is same with the first week that at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya on 8 February 2018. After the debate start, the researcher finds four addressors and four addressees from that five participants.

First addressor and addressee are the first speaker positive and the first speaker negative. There are two keys from this each first addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 13 below.

### Excerpt 13

First speaker positive key: They need to increase the security to decrease the criminality numbers. First speaker negative key: We believe that developing country should develop the society in sport event, by that the developing country can replace the public truoble.

From that both keys in excerpt 13 we can correlate that the first speaker positive believes that there are so many criminalities, so before hosting the international sport event government needs to increase the number of security first to make the country safe from the criminal, but the first speaker negative disagree with that statement and believes that the society should join to be the host of international sport event to develop more their country and by that way can make their country popular so it can replace their public troubles such as the criminality.

Second addressor and addressee are the first speaker negative and the second speaker positive. There are two keys from this each second addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 14 below.

#### **Excerpt 14**

First speaker negative key: They have so many discover paradises like in Indonesia. They can show that their culture can persuade the developing of the country. From that profit they can improve the country facilitations like transportation, etc. Second speaker positive key: Developing country have so many vacation venues that will make the tourism improve. How about developing country that does not have the vacation venue?

From that both keys in excerpt 14 we can correlate that the second speaker negative disagree with the first speaker negative statement that they can develop their country more by promoting the tourism of their country. The second speaker positive thinking about how about the other developing country that does not have a good tourism. So it means that if the first speaker speaker negative said like that, the others country that do not have a good vacation venue cannot be develop. Third addressor and addressee are the second speaker positive and the second speaker negative. There are two keys from this each third addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 15 below.

### Excerpt 15

Second speaker positive key: Moreover, hosting the international sport event also need a lot of moneys to be used. For developing country, they will secure to debt a money to look for cloth or equipment. Second speaker negative key: She said about they need a lot of moneys to host the sport event.

Here there is an awkwardness in the keys above. From the start the researcher brings about rebuttal, so she also wants to analyze the key in the rebuttal. The second speaker positive already deliver an argument that can be attack by the second speaker negative. The second speaker negative found that weak point but he just repeat the statement of the second speaker positive without gives the explanation why her argument is wrong.

Fourth addressor and addressee are the second speaker negative and the third speaker positive. The researcher cannot find the both keys in this part because the second speaker negative argument does not clear. He cannot make a clear argument because still the new beginning in debate. Because of the second speaker negative does not deliver anything that can be rebut by the third speaker positive, the key of the third speaker positive also cannot appear in this section.

### 4.1.3.3 Third Week

The third week, the researcher finds the context of participant that there are four participants in this debate sparring. Of course because the researcher takes the data in the a field, so she must be ready if the debaters always decrease every week because while she takes the data, the situation of that school is do a midterm test. So that make the debaters never be complete every week. The topic of this week is *prosecute elected leader who does not commit to realise their promise in the campaign*. Then the setting of this third week is still same with the first week and the second week that at 5 Vocational High School Surabaya on 15 February 2018. After the debate start, the researcher finds three addressors and three addressees from that four participants.

First addressor and addressee are the first speaker positive and the first speaker negative. There are two keys from this each first addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 16 below.

#### **Excerpt 16**

First speaker positive key: So, what we mean about prosecute is the society would prosecute the elected leader to realise their promises like what they said in the campaign.
First speaker negative key: I believe if the leader get punishment, it will make the society not giving their trust to the future candidate in the next election.

From that both keys we in excerpt 16 can see that the first speaker positive believes that the society will prosecute the elected leader who does not commit to realise their promise in the campaign. If they do not want to prosecute by the society they must realise their promises while in campaign, but the first speaker negative disagree with the statement of the first speaker positive and he believes that if the society likes what the first speaker positive said they will never trust the next candidates.

Second addressor and addressee are the first speaker negative and the second speaker positive. There are two keys from this each second addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 17 below.

# Excerpt 17

First speaker negative key: When the leader gets a money, they will do what they told in the campaign. Second speaker positive key: No, we reject this. There is no guarantee that the people satisfied with the leader promises. When the leader gets their money back, it means that the leader still satisfied with that money and will forget their promises.

From that both keys, the first speaker negative said after the leader receive a money, the elected leader will realise all what they already said while in campaign, but the second speaker positive reject directly the statement of first speaker negative because she believes that when the leader already gets their money back they will enjoy the money until forget all their promises. So, because of that behavior the society never satisfied with a promises of the candidate in the campaign. Third addressor and addressee are the second speaker positive and the second speaker negative. There are two keys from this each third addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 18 below.

### Excerpt 18

Second speaker positive key: The society has a right to prosecute the elected leader who does not commit their promises because we believe that there is a contract between two sides, the leader and the society. Second speaker negative key: We as the negative team say no. Why? If we force the elected leader, it does not guarantee that the elected leader will make their promises fully realized.

From that both keys in excerpt 18 we can correlate that the second speaker positive believes that every society has a right to prosecute the elected leader who does not realise their promise because at the very first time the candidate makes a contract between the society and them while in campaign and the second speaker negative does not agree with that statement until saying no because although the society punish continuously the elected leader, they cannot realize full their promises.

# 4.1.3.4 Fourth Week

The fourth week or the last week, the researcher finds the context of participant that there are four participants in this debate sparring so the total of each addressors and addressees are three. The total of the participants are same with the third week but here there is a different reason why the participants are not complete. In this week the participants are not complete because the sparring held in the school off day so there are so many debaters that cannot come. Because the sparring held in the school off day so the setting of this week at Surabaya City Hall on 24 February 2018. Their sparring partner also from different school, they are from 1 Senior High School Surabaya so Surabaya City Hall is the perfect place for them to do a sparring. The topic of this week is *government should not fund reconstruction in areas that prone to disaster*.

First addressor and addressee are the first speaker positive and the first speaker negative. There are two keys from this each first addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 19 below.

### **Excerpt 19**

First speaker positive key: If we want to build any construction or we want to construct or reconstruct something in that brown area is very risky for us.
First speaker negative key: They said about the risky to reconstruct the facilities that build in that disaster area in context burn the disaster area, it means they will make the disaster bigger.

From the both keys above, the first speaker positive deliver an argument that their team believes if they as the government reconstruct the infrastructure in the disaster area it is too take a risk for the builder and also the society if hold out in that area. But the first speaker negative disagree with that statement because he thinks that if the first speaker positive speaks like it means that they want to close that area and if the government do like what the positive team believes it will makes the disaster bigger. Second addressor and addressee are the first speaker negative and the second speaker positive. There are two keys from this each second addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 20 below.

### Excerpt 20

First speaker negative key: So the government should build the facilities and better to keep the area stand especially in disaster area. Second speaker positive key: They said that government needs to handle the disaster by build the better facilities. We said no it is untrue. Government does not need to handle that area because the infrastructure is certainly fail.

From that both keys in excerpt 20 we can correlate that the first speaker negative believes that government must build the facilities there or rebuild the existing facilities become better and better especially in disaster area because that area also the part of one country so it needs an attention from the government. But the second speaker negative rejects the statement of the first speaker negative and states that government does not need to reconstruct that area because everything will being waste cause the area is never support.

Third addressor and addressee are the second speaker positive and the second speaker negative. There are two keys from this each third addressor and addressee. The both keys are written in the excerpt 21 below.

### Excerpt 21

Second speaker positive key:	We believe that this area does not
	deserve government money because it
	will not be success and not contribute
	for the government.
Second speaker negative key:	The government team has said that it is
	only wasting time from that area which
	is prone to natural disaster and instead
	of fund them. We reject this because
	government have a lot of consideration
	to make decision.

From that both keys above we can see that the second speaker positive believes this area does not deserve the money or fund from the government because that area make everything not be success and not contribute to the government. Then the second speaker negative reject his statement about wasting time to fund the area that prone to disaster because government decide to fund the natural disaster also need a long consideration. So when the government fund them, it is the best decision from the long consideration.

#### 4.2 Discussion

This section discusses about the result of the findings that already explain by the researcher above. There are three problems that have been answered such as the the types of disagreement strategies, the motion that frequently appear and the context of situation that applied by each speaker. The first finding, the researcher successful to elaborates the type of disagreement strategies from Locher's (2004) theory that used by the positive and the negative team. The researcher does not find all types of disagreement strategies. She just finds 5 types of disagreement strategies for the positive team and 6 types of disagreement strategies for the negative team. The five types of disagreement strategies that use by the positive team are the use of hedges, shifting responsibility, objection in the form of a question, the use of but, and non mitigating disagreement strategy. Then the six types of disagreement strategies that use by the negative team are the use of hedges, the use of modal auxiliaries, shifting responsibility, objection in the form of a question, the use of but, and non mitigating disagreement strategy.

The first type is the use of hedges. Rohmah stated that hedges function is to soften the disagreement by not imposing the hearer to accept them and consider them as totally true (2005:168). Here, the researcher finds 32 hedges used by positive team and 30 hedges used by negative team. The hedges that often used by the both teams such as *think*, *just*, *believe*, *say*, and *know*.

The use of modal auxiliaries is one of the type that use modal auxiliaries to express a disagreement. The researcher finds only 1 modal auxiliary that used by the negative team. The only one modal auxiliaries that used is *can*. It appears in transcript week one on the first speaker negative argument.

The third type is shifting responsibility. Shifting responsibility is the type of disagreement that making an utterance by using pronouns. The researcher finds 1 shifting responsibility used by the positive team and 2 shifting responsibilities used by negative team. The shifting responsibility that used by the both teams such as *my first speaker* and *my second speaker*.

The next type is objection in the form of a question. Objection in the form of a question is the type that use a question form to express a disagreement. The researcher finds 2 objections used by the positive team and 2 objections used by negative team. The objection that used by the both teams such as *why*, *what* and *how*.

The fifth type is the use of but. The function of but in expressing disagreement is to oppose the other person statement directly or oppose them by giving an explanation to strengthen our argument. The researcher finds 13 times the positive team used but and 3 times the negative team used but. This is also the type that often appear while they do a sparring.

The last type is non mitigating disagreement strategy. According to Gracia (1989) non mitigating is when the speaker delivers his or her answer straight forwardly to the interlocutors and directly refuse with "No" word. The researcher finds 4 non mitigatings used by the positive team and 3 non mitigatings used by the negative team. This type is the most explicit way to expressing disagreement.

The second problem of this reseach is about the motion that frequently appears in disagreement and the researcher already finds the answer in the finding. Meany and Shuster stated the motion is also known as the topic (2002: 10). Here the researcher will clarify the result of motion that frequently appears in disagreement that already written in finding point. The first week, the both teams use 11 hedges, 1 modal auxiliary, 2 shifting responsibilities, 4 times but and the total is 18 disagreements. The second week, the both teams use 10 hedges, 1 objection, 4 times but and the total is 15 disagreements. The third week, the both teams use 19 hedges, 1 time but, 2 non mitigatings and the total is 22 disagreements. The last week, the both teams use 22 hedges, 1 shifting responsibility, 3 objections, 7 times but, 5 non mitigatings and the total is 38 disagreements.

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The third problem is the context of situations that applied by each speaker. Here the researcher brings the Hymes's theory. She uses four features of the context. They are participants, topic, setting, and key. To answer this problem, the researcher takes it from the field notes and support by video recording. If we read the field notes in the appendices and watch the video we will find the answer quickly of that four features of context. The researcher will show one picture of field note to show the reader about the four features of context.

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From the field note above we can analyze the four features of context. The participants are the first speaker positive as the addressor and the first speaker negative as the addressee. The topic is *government should financially incentivize newly establised digital creative industries (i.e lokalin.id & pintarbareng.com) rather than letting them to pursue private or personal investors.* There are settings in that field note, the setting of time is on 1 February 2018 and the setting of place is at 5 Vocatiobal High School Surabaya. Then when we show the key, it is take from the rebuttal of the both speakers. It seen that the first speaker positive believe that when they as the government, they will support the new digital creative industry until they can stand alone. But the first speaker negative disagree with

that statement because he assumes that government just talk about the financially than thinking the impact to the society.

After read the findings above, there are a different focuses among my research and the others research done before. Mulyani (2011) analyzes the types of disagreement use Locher's theory and the result of the differences and similarities of expressing disagreement. Then Arofa (2015) analyzes her research really same with Mulyani (2011) research. She just changes the data souce. The last is Rohmah (2005) research. Here she uses different strategies. The strategies that she use are aggravating disagreement, expressing disagreement baldly, acknowledging peers during disagreement, asserting vulnerability during disagreement and disagreeing indirectly. She uses those five strategies to analyze the student of english program in the doctorate classroom at State University of Malang while they speaking to the other participants. She analyzes the types of disagreement, the response to the disagreement and also the context while do disagreeing.

This present study gives new result in disagreement field. The researcher proves it by bring the data source that never be analyze using disagreement. The data souce is the rebuttal in Australian Parliamentary Debate. There is no disagreement research that brings the type of parliamentary debate. The context analysis of this present study also different from the previous research above. She uses the Hymes's theory to analyze the context of situation.

#### **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter is the final section of this research. It presents the conclusion as the result of the analysis. Furthermore, it contains the suggestion for the other researcher to explore this related study.

### 5.1 Conclusion

This research has a purposes to examining the types of disagreement strategies used by positive and negative team, which motion that frequently appears in disagreement while they do debate, and the context of disagreement strategies applied by each speaker. For the types of disagreement strategies, the researcher uses Locher's theory. The theory consist of eight categories such as the use of hedges, giving personal and emotional reasons for disagreeing, modal auxiliaries, shifting responsibility, objection in the form of a question, the use of but, repetition of an utterance by next or the same speaker, and non-mitigating disagreement strategies. Based on the Locher's theory about the disagreement, the researcher only finds 5 types of disagreement strategies used by the positive team and 6 types of disagreement strategies used by the negative team. She already elaborates the result of disagreement types in chapter 4. The result about type of disagreement strategies used by the positive and the negative team is the use of hedges because every speaker often speak the word that consist the hedges to rebut their opponent argument. The total of hedges that used by the both teams are the positive team used 32 hedges and the negative team used 30 hedges.

For answering the second research problem about the motion that frequently appears in disagreement while they do debate, the researcher does not use any theory. She just makes the table to count the result of disagreement that used by the both team in four weeks. The table for answering this problem already explain in chapter 2 and the explanation already written in chapter 4. The answer of the motion that frequently appear in disagreement is in the week four with the motion *Government should not fund reconstruction in areas that prone to disaster* because this week appear the higest disagreement with the detail such as 22 hedges, 1 shifting responsibility, 3 objections, 7 times but and 5 non mitigatings. The total if we count it all is 38 and this is the highest frequency of disagreement inside the motion in four meetings.

For answering the last problem of this research, the researcher uses Hymes's theory about features of context. Because she only uses four features of the context, she takes the result from the field notes. To know the answer of this question, we cannot count it likes the two questions before. We must elaborate all the data that we get to know who the participants that join in the field, what is the topic, where is the setting, and what key that each speaker deliver to attack their opponent. For the key the researcher takes it from the rebuttal of all the speakers.

### 5.2 Suggestion

This study has successfully revealed the disagreement strategies in Australian Parliamentary Debate. The researcher of this study proven that there are so many disagreements that we can find in parliamentary debate especially in Australian Parliamentary Debate. We also can analyse the context of situation of the parliamentary debate. For the further research, the writer really suggest to analyze the other style of parliamentary debate use disagreement strategies based on *Muntigl and Turnbull's taxonomy* (1998) and also analyze about the similarities and the differences between the both teams. The researcher of this study hopes that this research can be a good reference for linguistics learner and inspire them to make the further analysis.



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