

**AN ANALYSIS OF LOGICAL FALLACY IN ARGUMENT OF
CAMPAIGN TEAM DEBATE OF JOKO WIDODO
AND PRABOWO SUBIANTO**

THESIS

*Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree*



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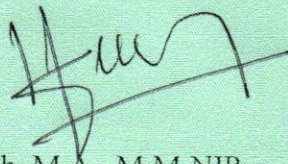
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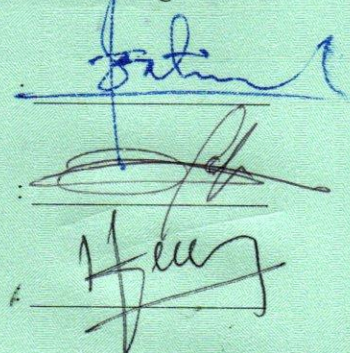
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ABSTRACT

Daeli, Rahmaddin. 2020. “An Analysis of Logical Fallacy in Argument of Campaign Team Debate of Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto”. Thesis, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

This research aimed to find the types of logical fallacies in argument of campaign team debate of Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto. This research was descriptive qualitative. The data were analyzed by using theory of Damer (2009). The result of the research showed that of all sixty types of fallacy, there were only fifteen types were found. There are twelve types of fallacies produced by campaign team of Joko Widodo with twenty six occurrences and nine types of fallacies produced by campaign team of Prabowo with thirty three occurrences. Drawing the wrong conclusion fallacy was the most dominant type produced by campaign team of Jokowi with the proportion 19.23 %. The most dominant types produced by campaign team of Prabowo are using the wrong reasons and contrary-to-fact-hypothesis with the proportion 33.33%.

Key words: Logical fallacy, argument, campaign team debate

ABSTRAK

Daeli, Rahmaddin. 2020. “An Analysis of Logical Fallacy in Argument of Campaign Team Debate of Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto”. Thesis, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis kesesatan berpikir dalam argumen tim debat kampanye Joko Widodo dan Prabowo Subianto. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Damer (2009). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari semua enam puluh jenis kesalahan, hanya ada lima belas jenis yang ditemukan. dua belas tipe kesesatan dalam berpikir yang dilakukan oleh tim kampanye Joko Widodo dengan frekuensi dua puluh enam kali sementara tim kampanye Prabowo menghasilkan sembilan jenis sesat pikir dengan frekuensi tiga puluh tiga kali. Drawing the wrog conclusion adalah jenis sesat pikir yang paling dominan dihasilkan oleh tim kampanye Jokowi dengan proporsi 19,23%. Jenis sesat pikir yang paling dominan dihasilkan oleh tim kampanye Prabowo adalah using the wrong reasons dan contrary-to-fact-hypothesis yaitu dengan proporsi 33,33%.

Kata Kunci: Sesat pikir, argumen, debat tim sukses

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

JT : Jokowi Team

PT : Prabowo Team

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Discourse analysis is a study in linguistics field dealing with the relationship between the language use and its context. Discourse analysis is the discipline which investigates the relationship between form and function in verbal communication (Renkema, 2004). In the process of social interaction, people use language to communicate with others. A language is a tool of communication to reveal their selves, to communicate the meaning of their messages as well as their feelings and values. These, essentially, are the most important functions of language in communication. To be successful in applying these functions, the ability to communicate effectively is highly required. The problem is people sometimes unaware of what they are dealing with so that the intended purpose of communication or speech cannot be achieved.

Moreover, Aditomo 2017 states that debate is one of argumentative discourse practices. In the debate, the speakers have to stand on their case with argumentation, a speech has to be supported by facts to make it more persuasive and convincing. As a speaker who is performing his speech, he will carry ideas. In this case, he has particular burden of making his ideas hang together with apparent logic. The process of logical thinking is expressed in the delivery of argument as an aspect of the matter that is being assessed. Therefore, the speakers must have good argumentation and critical thinking to make their arguments clearer and acceptable.

Critical thinking is defined as the ability to identify errors in reasoning known as logical fallacies. A logical fallacy is an error in reasoning that renders an argument invalid; in logic, an argument is a list of statements (Macri, 2018). Arguments are used to support viewpoints and include premises, assumptions, and conclusions. It is important to understand that one negative premise results in a false conclusion. Freeley and Steinberg (2008) add that the ability of every decision-maker to make good, reasoned, and ethical decisions rely heavily upon their ability to think critically. Critical thinking enables one to break argumentation down to its parts to evaluate its relative validity and strength.

Fallacy assumes a crucial part of our daily life exchanges; people make fallacies in many instances of communication like debates, conversations, advertisements, and others. Al-Hindawi., et al (2015) stated that fallacy is at the top of fledged argumentation theory. The study of fallacy begins as early as argumentation and logic emerge. From the beginning, there is a disagreement over the definition of fallacy. This disagreement has led to the emergence of various approaches, theories, and definitions of the term fallacy.

The logical fallacy has been studied in various areas and objects. First, the logical fallacy has been studied in the area of argumentative writing. Indah and Kusuma (2015) researched logical fallacies found in English department students' claims of fact, value, and policy. The result of this study showed that on claims of fact, the errors students made in reasoning occur when the reason does not adequately support the claim in one of several ways. On claims of value, more faulty reasoning is found compared to the discussion on other topics that are considered less familiar. On claims of policy, the topics are chosen deal with a

bigger issue or nationwide concern which makes the students overuse the references which may cause faultier reasoning compared to the discussion on other topics that are considered less familiar. Another study which related to argumentative writing was conducted by Elkhouri and Widiati (2017); this research analyzed logical fallacies in Indonesian EFL Learners' argumentative writing. The result of this study showed that students still produced some logical fallacies in their work, some of which were very basic they can be avoided through simple, explicit instruction.

Second, the logical fallacy has been studied in the political area. The study of logical fallacies have been conducted by Zhou (2018) analyzed the logical fallacy in political discourse. This research attempted to analyze logical fallacies in debates about political issues focused on abortion, immigration, and gun control made by politician in America. The result of this study showed that among 18 types of fallacies, the slippery slope fallacy, the straw man fallacy, the hasty generalization fallacy, and the post hoc fallacy are the most popular ones that are most frequently used. Also, Melakopides (2018) has conducted the study focused on the methodical use of logical fallacy on President R.T Erdogan and his allies. The result of this study showed that there are several logical fallacies found, there are red herring, begging the questions and ad hominem.

The next is the research conducted by Santoso (2017) who analyzed logical fallacy between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump First U.S. Presidential Debate. The goal of this research was to find the similarities and differences between the two candidates in the fallacies. The result of this study showed that all of the sound arguments were made by Hillary Clinton while Donald Trump

made all of the “hasty generalization” and “ad populum” fallacy. Last is the research conducted by Al-Hindawi., et al (2015) have analyzed the presence of logical fallacy in the political speech presented by David Cameron. The result of this study showed that fallacy is a process composed of various stages in which each stage is distinct for its pragmatic components and strategies.

Based on the previous studies above, the logical fallacy has been studied in areas argumentative writing and politics. This research applied logical fallacy in the area of politics but in different thought pattern, which is a campaign team debate in Indonesia. There are two gaps why this research was highly needed to be analyzed. First, the previous studies analyzed logical fallacies in English thought pattern. However, this study analyzed logical fallacies produced by politicians in Indonesia which have different thought pattern from English thought pattern. It means the logical fallacies produced by people from different country will be different as well. Second, so far there is no research conducted about logical fallacy produced by the campaign team debate of presidential candidates. Mostly, the researchers merely focused on the presidential candidate and politicians in general, none of them focused on campaign teams. These gaps need to be analyzed because campaign teams also have a big influence on succeeding in the presidential election. Therefore, the researcher attempts to fulfill these gaps which focus on finding the types of logical fallacy, the differences, and similarities produced by the presidential campaign team.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research problem, logical fallacy can be studied in several linguistics approaches. First, the logical fallacy can be studied

in stylistics. Stylistics sees the matter of logical fallacy as the flexible comprehension about the meaning which is understood by the target based on the language. Second, logical fallacy can be studied in critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis can be employed to analyze discursive structures within the political discourse as well as to identify the ideology underlying them. Third, the logical fallacy can be studied in stylistics approach. Stylistic analysis is commonly used to find out the language styles used by the teams. Last, logical fallacy can be studied in discourse analysis which focused on the textual analysis to find meanings from the discourse. This approach can be used as a tool to examine arguments and logical fallacies on argumentation.

1.3. Limitation of Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher only focused on discourse analysis specifically in argumentative discourse in order to explore and analyze the types of logical fallacies produced by two campaign teams of Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto as presidential candidates in general election 2019.

1.4. Formulation of Problem

The problem is formulated as “what are the comparisons of logical fallacies between campaign teams of Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto in campaign team debate”?

1.5. Research Questions

The research questions of this study are as follows:

1. What are the types of logical fallacies produced by the campaign team of Jokowi's arguments in the debate?
2. What are the types of logical fallacies produced by the campaign team of Prabowo's arguments in the debate?
3. What are the differences and similarities of logical fallacies produced by campaign teams of Jokowi's and Prabowo's arguments?

1.6. Purpose of Research

This study is aimed at:

1. To find out the types of logical fallacies produced by the campaign team of Jokowi's arguments in the debate?
2. To find out the types of logical fallacies produced by the campaign team of Prabowo's arguments in the debate?
3. To find out the differences and similarities of logical fallacies produced by campaign team Jokowi's and Prabowo's arguments in the debate?

1.7. Significance of Research

Theoretically, this study is expected to give contributions to the study of discourse analysis that is performed in spoken language and can be used in argumentative discourse, debate in specific. Practically, this research is expected to enrich the understanding of the readers that logical fallacy can be studied in many ways through linguistics. Also, this research might be employed to help the other researchers in conducting similar research.

1.8. Definition of Key terms

a) Logical Fallacy: An error in thinking or reasoning which renders an argument invalid or arguments in which a conclusion does not follow logically from what preceded it.

b) Argument: A set of statements which use to try to convince people that an opinion about something is correct.

C) Campaign Team Debate: An argumentative debate between two campaign teams of presidential candidates in Indonesia general election.