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By Amirotul Roifah
(03320072)



**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
MALANG
2008**

CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHORSHIP

The undersigned,

Name : Amirotul Roifah

Reg. Number : 03320072

Faculty : Humanity and Culture

Department : English Letters and Language

Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S 1)* in English letters Department, Faculty of humanities and culture, State Islamic University of Malang entitled 'Quality of The Discourse Developed by The Participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007' is truly my original work. It doesn't incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others

Malang, 29 September 2007

The Researcher

Amirotul Roifah

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the sarjana thesis on the title “Quality of the Discourse Developed by the Participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007” by Amirotul Roifah has been approved by the board of examiners.

Malang, 29 September 2007

The Head of Language and Letters
Department

Advisor

Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, MA
NIP.150 246406

Sakban Rosidi, M. Si
NIP.

The Dean of Humanity and Culture
Faculty

Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

THESIS LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the sarjana thesis of Amirotul Roifah entitled “Quality of the Discourse Developed by the Participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007” has been approved by the board of examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra.

Malang, 31 Maret 2008

The board of examiners:

Signature

1. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd. (Chairman)
2. Dimjati Achmadin, M. Pd. (Main Examiner)
3. Sakban Rosidi, M. Si. (Advisor)

Approved by

The Dean of Humanity and Culture
Faculty

Dimjati Achmadin, M. Pd.
NIP. 150 035 072

MOTTO

الْمُتَرِّينَ مِنْ تَكُونَنَّ فَلَا رَّبِّكَ مِنَ الْحَقِّ ﴿١٤٧﴾

**That is the truth from your lord, so be you not one
of those who doubt.
(Al-Baqarah: 147)**

**De Omnibuse Debatandum
By Rene Descartes**

DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to:

- 1) My beloved mother and father who always love me forever and pray for my success.*
- 2) My advisor who had guided me to conduct this research.*
- 3) My friends in English department Fikri, Duroh and Anang, who had helped me to get the data.*

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Malang, 29 September 2007
Author

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ABSTRACT

Roifah, Amirotul, 2007. *Quality of the Discourse Developed by the Participants of 'Java Overland English Debate 2007'*.

Advisor : Sakban Rosidi, M. Si.

Key Word : Discourse, Participants, Cohesion, Coherence, intertextuality.

Language is a meaningful sound. It is used as the medium of conversation. Thus, studying conversation is not only interesting, but also meaningful. Because of that, the researcher interested in studying that conversation through the discourse analysis. The problem statements that will be answered by this research are about the quality of discourse that are included the coherence, the cohesiveness, and the intertextuality developed by the participants in 'Java Overland English Debate 2007'.

The discourse in this research is a text in on going speaking that consists of sentences expressed by the participants in English debate. The elements that must be required in this discourse are cohesive, coherence, and intertextuality.

Then, the research design of this research is qualitative descriptive. The data source of this research is taken from 'Java Overland English Debate 2007'. And then, this research uses cassette and tape recorder as the instruments. The process of data gathering in this research is by recording all of the debate. Then, the data analysis is started by transcribing the data onto paper and followed by managing the data. The third process of the analysis is finding the data which one is coherent, cohesive and how about the intertextuality. After that this findings are summarized and finished by making conclusion.

From the research process, is found that quality of the discourse developed by the participants of 'Java Overland English Debate 2007' has fulfilled all of the criteria of good discourse. Most of them can produce sentences in well construction. The strength of that discourse is in the intertextuality. All of the participants have a good knowledge about the topic. Their reasons or arguments are relevant with other text and that is right base on the reality. Then in the coherence, each of statements is interpretable and has relation with other statements. Then the weakness of that discourse is on the cohesiveness. The participant often make mistake in making sentences, either in the grammaticality or in using cohesive devices or coherence, they seldom make mistakes.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. 1. Background of the Study

Talks (conversation) are a central activity in social life¹. That is why; studying or investigating conversation is not only interesting, but also meaningful. As the phenomenon of language in use, conversation is studied by one of the branches of linguistics that is discourse analysis. Language is the medium of conversation. As the definition of language, it is a set of meaningful sound. People use it for conversation. In the development of language and conversation, sometimes language is a very complicated thing either in national or international language. It can be spoken or written language. Language used by the human being expresses the idea, feeling, wishes, opinion, and very common people debate their friends by language, although their reasons are false.

One of the phenomena that show studying language is interesting are each of people have common language and, the differences of how the language is used by the people in certain area. But we just observe the phenomenon physically. We never discuss or study it on the component of their language. We are never aware about it. Because of that, the researcher interested in studying about it, as Yule has pointed out in his book entitled 'An Introduction to Language' as below.

¹ Ian Hutchby and Robin Wooffitt. 1988. *Conversation Annalysis: Principle, Practice and Application*. Cambridge: Black Well Publisher. Ltd. P.1.

In the study of language, some of the most interesting questions arise in connection with the way language is used, rather than what its components are. We have already introduced one of those questions when we discussed pragmatics. We were, in effect, asking how it is that language-users interpret what other language-users intend to convey. When we carry this investigation further and ask how it is that we, as language-users, make sense of what we read in texts. Understand what speaker mean despite what they say, recognized connected as opposed to jumbled or incoherent discourse, and successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation, we are undertaking what is known as discourse analysis².

The discourse analysis becomes very important because it relates with how the language is applied. Our understanding about it influences the way people make a conversation, because we apply our language in that conversation process. In here, conversation is a kind of discourse, which is in spoken form. Because of that, discourse analysis presents the criteria of discourse. It is consisting of seventh criteria; they are coherence, cohesion, situational, acceptable, informative, intentional, and intertextual. But, not all of them are required in the discourse, but it depends on the kind of discourse.

Between all of the criteria above which had to be required on the debate are cohesion, coherence, and intertextuality. In the cohesion, each of statement should be in good structure. In coherence each of statement should be connected

² George Yule. 1994. *The Study of Language: An introduction*. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press. P:104.

each other, and in intertextuality each of the statement should be truth as the reality.

The discourse analysis shows that analytic access can be gained to the situated achievement of intersubjective by focusing on the sequential organization turn taking. In addition, the relation with the discourse, conversation as a type of a discourse, so, both of them are in relationship that cannot be separated. It is very important to pay attention to the conversation process; further more for the debaters or the participants, the quality of discourse become a special point that will be considered in the scoring.

Because of those, it is very important to discuss about the good quality in discourse. We as the language-users often make mistakes in conversation. It causes our conversation is not successful, and in addition we often get misunderstanding with our partner. Therefore, we may also see it as a proof that the understanding to the language in use is declining and that people simply do not know to speak by his or her own language. So, when we want to speak, we must think first with the language or our sentences that we want to say. As the explanation before, it determines the quality and the success of speaking. Dealing with English language, Bex and Watts stated that as *Standard English*, a conversational text of this kind draws attention to the point of classifying it as being either in standard or non-standard English³.

To study the quality of discourse, the researcher uses the data from "Java Overland English Debate" 2007. The researcher takes this object because in a

³ Tony Bex and Richard J. Watts(Eds). 1999. *Standard English*. New York and London:Routledge. P: 24.

debate, the participants often ignore the criteria of a good discourse. The important for the participants are speaking fast and debate to the other arguments. They ignore the grammaticality, intertextuality and also the coherent. From this debate, the researcher wishes it will become one of source of knowledge in linguistics study and we will know how our quality of the discourse in speaking English can be proofed.

1.2. Problem Statement

The general problem of this study is about the quality of the discourse. Then, the problem derived into three points that is stated as follows.

1. How is the cohesiveness of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007?
2. How is the coherent of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007?
3. How is the intertextuality of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007?

1.3. Research Objectives

Based on the problem statement above, the objective of the study of this research is:

1. To identify the cohesiveness of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007.

2. To identify the coherence of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007.
3. To identify the intertextuality of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007.

1.4. Significance of The study

This research has two significances; they are theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this research will enrich the knowledge on the standard quality of discourse. It also informs about any kinds of element that is needed in discourse. Therefore, we can apply it well in our interaction.

Practically, this research will have a good contribution for all of us. If our speaking has good quality, our partner will not misunderstand or confuse with our perception. Usually, our misunderstanding is caused by the uncompleted sentence that we produce; it also causes the different interpretation for the listener.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher just studies quality of the discourse that is developed by participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007. So, the researcher does not study any kind of discourse. And this research just specified on spoken discourse.

The reason why the researcher took this data as the object is because the researcher is interested in studying the spoken discourse, and this debate also as a kind of spoken discourse. In this debate, the researcher gets any kinds of examples

about the criteria of discourse that is needed in debate. The criteria that are needed in debate just three kind, they are cohesion, coherence and intertextuality.

In this thesis, the researcher just takes one competition and that in the fourth session. It consists of two teams; positive team and negative team, each of team consist of tree participants. As the positive team is the participants from The State Islamic University (UIN) of Malang, and as the negative team is The Widya Mandala University (UWM) of Surabaya. So, in this debate, there are six participants.

1.6. Definition of the Key Terms

The definition and the key term of this research are written as below.

1. Discourse is text in on-going speaking that consists of sentences expressed by the participants in English debate.
2. Quality of the discourse is the characteristics of the discourse that give the strength and weakness identity.
3. Cohesiveness is the connection between sentences and words in sentence, resulted by the element in the text, cohesion has two kinds, and they are grammatical and lexical. Grammatical cohesion consists of four elements namely substitutions, ellipsis, reference and conjunction. While lexical cohesion has two kinds they are reiteration and collocation.
4. Coherence is the connection that is brought about by something outside the text; the order of statements relates one another by sense.

5. Intertextuality is one of the discourse criteria which show the unity of the text and must relevant with another reference or text.
6. Debate is a competition to defend the argumentation of the participants in 'Java Overland English Debate 2007'.
7. Participants are the team or the member of team who follows the English debate.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITTERATURE

2. 1. Concept of The Discourse

Originally, the word “*Discourse*” comes from Latin “*discursus*” which denoted conversation, or speech. Discourse refers to widely an area of human life, because of that only discourse from the vantage point of linguistics, and especially related to applied linguistics. Another statement is pointed out that discourse as a speech. It refers to Crystal statement that the definition of discourse is a continuous stretch of language larger than a sentence (especially spoken language), often continuing a coherent unit such as a sermon, argument, jokes or narrative”⁴. Because of that, the use of word discourse and text are interchangeable. Actually, between discourse and text are different, although they also do not have absolute opposition. We usually call discourse as textual linguistics and text is a written language. Related with this definition, Edmondson said that “a text is a structure sequence of linguistics expression forming a unitary whole, and a discourse a structured events manifest in linguistic (and other) behavior”⁵.

On the study of language, Rosidy gives obvious explanation about language. His statement is written below.

⁴ David Crystal, 1991. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. Cambridge: Batic Blakwell. P:106.

⁵ Willis Edmondson. 1981. *Spoken Discourse Analysis: A model For Analysis*. London and New York: Longman. Inc. P:4.

A group of words that is constructed (in pattern order of words), phrase and sentence are studied by syntax, because language is used to transfer the message, to make a conversation, so, the meaning of language also very important. Then, the language in conversation or text form is studied by the discourse analysis⁶.

When we study language, we assume that sentences as biggest syntax unit of the language. In fact, this assumption is false, and sentence just as part of the biggest unit of language that called as discourse. Many linguists make definition about the discourse. However, all of them have the same stress. In here, Chaer also pointed out that the discourse is the unit of language that complete, and in the grammatical hierarchy, discourse as the higher grammatical unit⁷. As the unit of language that complete, discourse must be consisting of concept, idea, and topic that is unity. So, that discourse is understandable and interpretable. And base on that quality, understandable or not, interpretable or not, discourse can be divided into two, bad discourse and good discourse. So, the discourse is study the language in use or for communication.

2. 2. Spoken and Written Discourse

We usually interpret, as what we called a text is just sentences or paragraph that writes down on a paper or just in written form. For the next explanation, we will understand the real text and how many kinds of text are?

⁶ Sakban Rosidi, 2003. *Penelitian Bahasa dan Kajian Sastra (Working Paper)*. Malang: STIBA Malang. P:3.

⁷ Abdul Chaer, 2003. *Linguistik*...P: 272.

Schiffrin stated that “Text” as the linguistic content of utterance is the stable semantic meaning of words, expressions, and sentence, but not which words, expressions, and sentence are used⁸. The perception of text, as a familiar in our perception, is related to the study of literature. It is just in written form. If we refer to Brown and Yule statement, a text may be differently presented in different editions, with different type-face, on different sizes of paper, in one or two columns, and we still assume, from one edition to the next, that the different presentation as all represent the same ‘text’⁹.

Generally, Renkema defines that discourse study is investigated the relationship between form and function in verbal communication¹⁰. And then, verbal communication is consisting of spoken text and written text. Because of that, depend on the form; linguists distinguish various kinds of discourse by characterizing the class into written and spoken text. In the written discourse, Brown and Yule pointed out that the words should be the same words, presented in the same order, and where there are disputed readings of texts, editor usually feels obliged to comment on the crux¹¹. If we refer to this statement, it shows that written discourse should be in good order sequence. While in the spoken discourse, our perception about the definition of text is a discourse, which is applied in conversation spontaneously or directly, and it is more complex.

⁸ Deborah Schiffrin. 2002. *Approaches to Discourse*. Great Brittain:Black Well Publisher. Inc.. P:378.

⁹ Gillian Brown and George Yule. 1989. *Discourse Analysis*. New York: Cambridge University Press. P: 6.

¹⁰ Jan Renkema. 1993. *Discourse Studies:An Introductory Text Book*. Amsterdam:John Benjamin Publisher. P:1.

¹¹ Gillian Brown and George Yule. 1989. *Discourse ...*P: 6.

There are certain people who also distinguish the discourse into interpersonal rhetoric and textual rhetoric. But it just the different term of spoken and written discourse. In interpersonal rhetoric usually use maxim, and in textual rhetoric it should be contains possibility, clarity, economy, expressivity, and respectively. And then, Chaer pointed out that based on the facility, discourse divided into two spoken discourse and written discourse¹². In addition, based on the using, discourse can be divided into two; they are prose, and poetry. For the spoken discourse, the text is in conversation form and for the written text is in written form as what familiar in our interpretation.

Brown and Yule differentiate that spoken discourse is happened in time, and must be produced and processed on line¹³. It happens spontaneously. When we speak or we make a conversation, we cannot go back again to fixing our word. We do not know how our grammaticality was? In observing to identify units of spoken discourse, and in discussing conversational behavior as a type of interaction, the term of conversational goals decide the conversational process (intentionality). In this spoken discourse there are the turn taking or interactional move and also the interactional act, and the successful is decided by the intentionality of that discourse.

Different with the written discourse, the author can anticipate at each relevant point the response of his intended reader, and structures the written discourse following the anticipatory process. Then in reading process, Edmondson stated that in interpreting the written discourse, the reader put himself into the role

¹² Abdul Chaer. 2003. *Linguistik* ...P: 272.

¹³ Gillian Brown and George Yule. 1989. *Discourse* ...P: 123.

of the idealized or intended reader the writer was writing for, and in the same time between the reader and the author react to that written discourse base on their own believe and knowledge them selves¹⁴. Written discourse develops more elaborate and fixed grammar than oral discourse, because to provide meaning, it is more dependent on the linguistic structure. And it will help to determine the meaning in oral discourse somewhat independently of grammar.

2. 3. Quality of the Discourse

Before we discuss more about quality of the discourse, we must understand first 'what is the meaning of the word 'quality of the discourse' itself lexically'. From the word quality, it means a characteristic that is belonging to something; it can be good or bad. And then 'the discourse' means, a continues stretch of language, larger than a sentence. So the meaning of 'quality of the discourse' is the characteristic that is belonging to that discourse, which give strange or weakness identity. To understand that discourse quality, good or bad, we must understand the criteria of the discourse, and we will discuss it in here.

Discourse analysis is the study of language, which discusses the language in use to communicate and felt to be coherent¹⁵. Involve with the discourse analysis, Renkema presents seven criteria as the standard in discourse. So, to understanding the quality of the discourse, we can observe and consider with some points as are written below¹⁶.

¹⁴ Willis Edmondson. 1981. *Spoken ...*P: 5-6.

¹⁵ Guy Cook. 1989. *Discourse...*P: 6.

¹⁶ Jan Renkema. 1993. *Discourse ...* P: 34.

2. 3. 1. Cohesion

Cohesion is the connection which results the interpretation of a textual element depends on another element in the text. Edmondson pointed out that the use of cohesion is to indicate those devices by means of which texture is evidence in a suprasentential stretch of language¹⁷. This texture is applied in those features of a text, distinct from its structure. It is built the text not in random sequence of sentence.

The cohesive devices are also used to distinguish a text and non-text in text linguistics. A text is more theoretical constructed. It is deemed tounderly any concurrent instance of language in use. It is relevant to the text grammar, which is used for analysis in spoken and written discourse, both across sentence and inside sentence itself. As what Haliday and Hassan in Edmondsond pointed out that firstly we should note that the phenomenon of cohesion justifies a distinct level of text if and only if it can be established that cohesion across sentence boundaries is different in kind from cohesion inside a sentence¹⁸. In sentences, to stand in a particular cohesive relation to each other is by virtue of the occurrence of a sentence connector, which relates them semantically.

Grimes states that a second relationship is fundamentally independent of the cognitive set, these are cohesion relationship, which relate what is being said at the moment to what has already been said”¹⁹. It has to do for introducing the next information and keeping the last information. It is the time for the hearer to

¹⁷ Willis Edmondson. 1981. *Spoken ...*P:5.

¹⁸ Halliday and Hassan in Willis Edmondson. 1981. *Spoken ...*P: 14.

¹⁹ Joseph E. Grimes. 1980. *The Thread of discourse Analysis*. New York:Mouton Publisher. P:113.

process the new information. In another words, it has to do with the way information mentioned in speech relates to information that is already available. One of the cohesive devices is lexical repetition. It marks discourse cohesion and provides a conversational mechanism. Generally, as usually we know, cohesion is the grammatical relationship between parts of a sentence essential for its interpretation. This cohesion is used to get the syntactic unity of text.

Halliday and Ruquaiya distinguish cohesion into five types²⁰. They are:

- A. Substitution: the replacement of a word or sentence segment by a 'dummy' word. The reader or the listener can fill in the correct element based on the preceding. There are three types of substitution; they are verb, noun, and clause.
- B. Ellipsis: the omission of a word or part of sentence is closely related to substitution. Ellipsis can be described as substitution by zero. There are three types, nominal, verbal and clausal.
- C. Reference: the act of referring to a preceding or following element, deals with a semantic relationship. The meaning of a dummy word can be determined by what is imparted before or after the occurrence of the dummy word. In general, the dummy word is in a pronoun.
- D. Conjunction: a relationship, which indicates how the subsequent sentence or clause should be linked to the preceding or the following sentence.
- E. Lexical cohesion: does not deal with the grammatical and semantic connections but with connection based on the word used. There two types,

²⁰ Jan Renkema. 1993. *Discourse...*P: 37-62.

they are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration includes repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy and antonymy. And collocation, deals with the relationship between words because these often occur in the same article with or without leads and are asked questions about the text after they had read it in order to determine the degree of information assimilation.

2. 3. 2. Coherence

Coherence is the connection brought by something outside the text. This 'something' is usually knowledge which a listener or reader assumes to possess. Coherence is the semantic relationship of the discourse, which is determined by the interpretation between propositions. Edmondson says that coherence refers to a well-formed text or discourse, and this will be equated with its interpretability²¹. This coherence is increased by the cohesive devices. So the cohesive device also influences this coherence. But it is not always every sentence with cohesive is coherence. The more influence this coherence is the interpretability of sentence which involve the speaker knowledge. It is involved us to account for our intuition of coherence and it will guide as to make a produce coherence discourse.

To makes a stretches of language which is coherence and communicative, we will also examine the structure of discourse both in terms of surface structure and deep structure. We can find both of them in syntax. Both of them are required by the cohesiveness. Certainly that coherence can be influenced by the cohesiveness. But not the entire sentence which is coherent also cohesive. This

²¹ Willis Edmondson. 1981. *Spoken ...*P: 5.

coherence involves the connection between each statement by the knowledge of each speaker. I usually connected by the reason or any argument. It is relevant to Cook statement that to connect the knowledge with the language system people use reasoning, and pragmatic theories go some way towards explaining how people reason their way from the form to the function and thus construct coherence discourse from the language they receive²². The success of discourse will be determined by this coherence. And the coherence of the discourse is not always influenced by the structure, but it is more involve to the knowledge, the interpretability, and how the text represent. As Edmondson states that this interpretability and the text represent will gain to the contextualization to the discourse²³. Interpretability is a matter of possible contextualization, and thus the notion of coherence with regard to a text is to be equated with its possible use as a discourse.

Schiffrin pointed out that texts are thus built from linguistic constituents that have formal relation to one another²⁴. This relationship between utterances will be interpreted as coherence discourse by virtue of the contexts when the text happend. In another word, coherence is the order of statements relates one another by sense. It is cleaving together between each utterance, the unity of each part the statement, connection or dependence, proceeding from the subordination of the parts of a thing to one principle or purpose, as in the parts of a discourse. From some review before, we can conclude that coherency is the main principle of

²² Guy Cook. 1989. *Discourse*...P: 43.

²³ Willis Edmondson. 1981. *Spoken* ...P:14.

²⁴ Deborah Schiffrin. 2002. *Approaches to* ...P: 331.

organization postulated to account for the underlying functional connectedness, it involves the language users' knowledge, the interference the speaker makes, and the assumption they make and the connection in each proposition.

2. 3. 3. Intentionality

Intentionality means that writer and speakers must have conscious intention of achieving specific goals with their message, for instance, conveying information or arguing an opinion. In this intentionality, the message has to be conveyed deliberately and consciously. Ranbow stated that the intentionality or communicative goals is needed in the computational work on text structure development and analysis²⁵.

Intentionality is very important to determine the success of conversation. It is usually used to perform something more than the reality. Cook states that usually we can observe this intentionality marked by the hyperbole, a way of making points more forcefully, rather than as lies²⁶. How meaning becomes more and more slippery as we move from one layer to the next is something, which human beings exploit to their advantage. In production, learners need to choose the words with most suitably realize their intention. And this does not always entail the most closely related form.

Utterance has force 'by virtue of the expectations governing the activity'. Grundy stated that the goal-directed natures of speech events reflect the

²⁵ Owen Ranbow. 1993. *Intentionality and Structure in Discourse Relations*. Presented in Workshop: Intentionality and Structure in Discourse Relations. USA:June, 21.

²⁶ Guy Cook. 1989. *Discourse...*P: 31.

intentionality of language use²⁷. The example of intentionality is the goal of television chat-show interview or broadcaster. This is an implication, but one that enables us to consider the strategies that might be enable this goal to be achieved. On the conversation, if we do not understand with the participant's mean, we usually ask either *what does it mean?* Or *what do you mean?* In the first case, our concern is with the sense of 'what has been said', while in the second is with the speaker's attitude. Finch says that establishing utterance force is essential to determining the full, contextualized, meaning of any communication²⁸. When we listen to someone speaking to us, we assume that they are wishing to communicate; it's called the communicative intention. Similarly, if we are speaking, we assume that our audience wishes to understand us. In another word, communications are based on cooperation between speaker and listener.

2. 3. 4. Acceptability

Acceptability is concerns to the receiver's attitude that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherent text having some uses or relevance for their receiver. It requires that a sequence of sentence in order to qualify as a text. Before we discuss systematic and structural organization in discourse, there is therefore a logically prior question, which must be decided: does it make sense to talk of well-formed and ill-formed discourse? By this reality, Stubbs stated "It is clear that the pretheoretical notion of acceptability applies to sequence of discourse, since speakers may complain of utterance being

²⁷ Peter Grundy. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics*. USA:Oxford Univeresity Press. P171.

²⁸ Geoffrey Finch. 1998. *How to Study Linguistics*. Hongkong:Machmilland Press. Ltd.. P:161.

missing or deviant by saying thinks sucks as:" you did not answer my question", or "he did not say hello"²⁹. In this acceptability, the concept of grammaticality is not important. So, the acceptability of the discourse is not always in grammaticality, but it depends on the context, or in well form. The judgments about grammaticality or acceptability appear to depend on knowledge about what is normal in the real world. The contextualization of language in these ways allows its entry to support the constitutive relationship between action and knowledge. Speakers produce utterances assume that hearer can make sense out of the hearer by the same reason and contextualize operation. In here, both of them have the same experience and purposes. The concept of situationality cannot separate from acceptability, because, one of acceptability criteria is based on intentionality concept. And situationality means the condition around the speaking process or the condition when the conversations take place.

2. 3. 5. Informativeness

Informativeness is necessary in discourse. A text must contain new information. On widely accepted explanation is that the ordering of information is determined by the sender's hypotheses about what the receiver does and does not know. With this interpretation, Cook in his book divides information into two types, they are that which the sender thinks the receiver does already know which

²⁹ Michael Stubbs. 1983. *Disourse* ...P: 88.

is called given information, and that which the sender thinks the receiver does not already know which is called as new information³⁰.

Prince explains that givennes or given information can be defined in term of three possible parameter: predictability, saliency (or consciousness) and shared knowledge³¹. In the concept of informativeness can be said that some new information has to be included in the discourse. In another word, this means that discourse analysis must be concerned with ways in which information is selected, formulated and conveyed between speakers, or alternatively assumed to be known and shared knowledge, taken for granted and not selected at all. Because of that, it is not just with whether statements are true or false, but also with states of information, and differential access to information part of the speaker's task. It is to make the hearer understand, what they know already, what they expect and what hearers inform. In the conversation process, the new information must be planes in the first. It will become the given-information for the hearer, and referred to anaphorically.

2. 3. 6. Situationality

Situationality is essential to textuality. So, it is important to consider the situation in which the text has been produced and dealt with. Schiffrin said that Interactional sociolinguistics and the ethnography of communication also view context as knowledge, and they, also, include knowledge of situation³². It is a fact

³⁰ Guy Cook. 1989. *Discourse*...P: 64.

³¹ In Ronald Geluykens. 1994. *The Pragmatics* ...P: 24.

³² Deborah Schiffrin. 2002. *Approaches to* ...P: 365.

that language is really reflections real speaker in real context to accomplish a real goal. In this situation, people use natural language. The variations treat both text and situation as optional contextual constraints on variants. Schifffrin said that context is a world filled by the people producing utterance: people who have social, cultural and personal identities, knowledge, beliefs, goals, wants, and who interact with one another in various socially and culturally defined situations³³. The social circumstances help to define a particular act are incorporated into the description of 'what we know' when we speak.

Situationality is important in discourse, because our speaking must be relevant to the context when we are speaking. So, in another word we can say that context is the situation during which they contribute information that can be used as available background knowledge. Situationality as the circumstances in which the remark is important. Situationality concerns the factors which make a text relevant to a situation of occurrence. In a written language, dialectical variation is usually much slighter than in the associated spoken language. Because of that, Gleason said that sometimes speech differences may be so extreme that there is no mutual intelligibility, whereas the written language in the two areas is identical. Because of that, this situation is very nearly universal³⁴.

2. 3. 7. Intertextuality

Intertextuality means that a sequence is related by form or meaning to other sequence of sentences. So, each of argument or statement must be related to

³³ Deborah Schifffrin. 2002. *Approaches to ...* P: 364.

³⁴ H. A. Gleason, Jr. 1955. *An Introduction ...* P:318

all of arguments that has conveyed before or next. It means that between one statement and others must be constructed in the unity. It deals with Stubbs who states that in connected discourse, 'anything can follow anything'³⁵. But, Cook and Seidlhofer said that the interpretation of discourse requires the involving of contextual or schematic knowledge, to the extent that is necessary for the purpose in hand³⁶. To connect knowledge with the language system people use reasoning. The meaning of discourse is determined by semantic and grammatical meaning. .

Eriyanto stated that Intertextuality is a term in which a text or pronunciation built by the text before, perceive each other and one of the part in that text anticipate the other³⁷. All of statement both in spoken and written differentiated by the change of the speaker and refers to the speaker or writer before (another opinion in different text). Every statement is related by the communication. All of statements based on another statement, either explicate or implicate. In here, each of word are evaluated, assimilated, pronounced, and expressed again in different form. Each of statement or sentence related each other.

In this intertextuality, as we do, it makes important choices between alternative versions of sentences; even though each one is correct itself. Then, in the success of sentence, the choices of statement or sentence is influenced by the sentence before; each one give structure of text for the next. So, it would seem that this ordering of information is a formal connection between sentences in

³⁵ Michael Stubbs. 1983. *Disourse* ...P: 87.

³⁶ Guy Cook and Barbara Seidlhofer(Eds). 1996. *Principle, Practice and Applied in Linguistics..* Oxford English:Oxford University Press. P.162.

³⁷ Eriyanto. 2001. *Analisis Wacana*. Yogyakarta:LKIS Yogyakarta. P305.

discourse. By this phenomenon, Cook explains that in this intertextuality will also involve sensitivity to cohesion and the information structure of the clause that will refer to as recombination³⁸. This recombination is involving the speaker's perception of the hearer's knowledge and interest, the function of the discourse and its topic, or in another word, we can say that this intertextuality is also influenced by the coherence of discourse.

Intertextuality is a collaborative process, a joint effort between speaker and hearer. The speaker, who will refer to the topic of speaking, relies heavily on hearer-feedback when the build the part of the discourse. This can be both explicit (verbal and non-verbal) and implicit. In the context of interpreting, to the textual standard of intertextuality, is responsible for the evaluation of the text type. A typology of text types (the different text) in interpretation would helpful for the interpreter.

2. 4. Previous Study

Grosz has developed 'a theory of discourse structure which specified on how discourse interpretation depends on interactions among speaker intentions, intentional state, and linguistic form. Her current research in discourse processing has two foci. First, with colleagues at AT&T Bell Laboratories, she is using the theory to study the information about discourse structure conveyed by intonation, i.e., how tones demark, in spoken language, some of the structure that paragraphs and parentheses indicate in written language. Applications of this work should

³⁸ Guy Cook. 1989. *Discourse...*P: 110.

lead to better computer speech-synthesis systems. Second, she is involved in an interdisciplinary investigation of the connections between centering of attention and form of reference.

These two strands of research are being combined in an effort that the aims is to provide the scientific and technological base for a new paradigm for human-computer interaction, one that would enable the principled design of multi-modal dialogue-supporting interfaces. This research investigates ways in which a theoretical understanding of collaborative activity can inform a principled manner the design of concrete software interfaces. As a first step in this direction, Grosz's research group has developed the DIAL system, a collaborative web interface for distance learning³⁹.

Stifelman in her research on the title "A Discourse Analysis Approach to Structured Speech", studied and evaluated an emphasis detection approached by comparing the speech segments selected by the algorithm with a hierarchical segmentation of a discourse sample. The results show that a high percentage of segments selected by the algorithm correspond to discourse boundaries, in particular, segment beginnings in the discourse structure. Further analysis is needed to identify cues that distinguish the hierarchical structure. The ultimate goal is to determine whether it is feasible to "outline" speech recordings using intonational and limited text-based analyses⁴⁰.

³⁹Barbara Grosz. 1992. *Artificial Intelligence Collaborative Planning and Human-Computer Communication*. (online), <http://www.eecs.harvard.edu.html>. (Viewed September 22, 2007)

⁴⁰ Lisa J. Stifelman. 1995. *A Discourse Analysis Approach to Structured Speech*. (online). <http://www.lisa@media.edu.html>. (Viewed September 22, 2007).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3. 1. Research Design

The research design of this research is qualitative descriptive. It is relevant to Cresweel who had pointed out that qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or picture, and beside that, it uses theory driven approaches⁴¹.

3. 2. Data and Data Source

The data of this research are the result of the debate transcription which is taken from 'Java Overland English Debate' 2007. And the data source is "Java Overland English Debate 2007". 'Java Overland English Debate' is the name of debate organization that is established by the cooperation between all of universities in Java and Bali. The purpose of this organization is to perform the capability of speaking, especially in debate. Each university ought to send the delegation to follow this debate. This organization wants to progress the speaking quality of student. And in this period, the theme of the debate is "A Decade of Debate a Tradition of Fun" and the problem that is debated is about "Supports Baby Euthanasia".

There are forty eight (48) teams follow this organization, and one of the members is UIN Malang. Each of tem consists of three members. There are two hundred and sixty tree (263) contests, which are divided into five sessions. The

⁴¹ John W. Creswell, 1994. *Research Design*. USA:Sage Publication Inc. P:145-146.

first session is forty eight (48) teams debate to another team in order to be taken sixteen (16) best teams. Then in the second session, these sixteen (16) teams debate each other, which made into eight (8) contests to be taken eight (8) teams. After that, in this third session, four best teams take apart in the fourth contest. The fourth session takes two of the best teams. And in the last session, which is as the last final contest, these two teams debate each other to be taken the best one. In this contest the affirmative team become the first speaker, and then followed by the negative team. Each participant is given seven minutes to speak and defend his or her argument.

3. 3. Research Instrument

If we refer to Mardalis, research instrument is the device or equipment that is used to measure or to collect the data in qualitative or quantitative⁴². The main instrument of this research is the researcher itself, and then the supporting instruments are cassette and tape recorder.

3. 4. Data Gathering

The process of data gathering in this research is done by recording all of the debates by using tape recorder and cassette, and then transcribes it onto paper. Furthermore we can include this kind of data as primary data.

⁴² Mardalis. 2003. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta:Bumi Akasara. P:60.

3. 5. Data analysis

The process of data analysis in spoken discourse based on Miles and Huberman are in the form of data transcription, managing the data for the accuracy, and making summary⁴³. Then, the practices of that theory are written below.

- 1) The first step of this process is transcribing the data onto paper, which had collected by recording.
- 2) The second process is managing the data or editing process for the accuracy.
- 3) The third step of this process is categorizing or finding the data which one is intertextual, coherence, and cohesive by memoing or giving comments.
- 4) The fourth step of the process is summarizing the research findings.
- 5) And the last step is concluding the result from the analysis process.

⁴³ Miles and Huberman. 1984. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London:Black Well Publisher. P:50.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the result of the finding that include the cohesiveness, coherency and intertextuality. In this findings and discussion, firstly, the researcher presents the analysis on the coherency and cohesiveness, and after that the intertextuality. This finding is separated, because the way to analyze the intertextuality is different. In this research, the memoing is put after the sentence by the sign “==”. The first step and the second step is the data transcription and does not present in that chapter, but on the page appendix after chapter fifth. And then the result of the analysis will be discussed further in the section of discussion.

4. 1. Research Findings

4. 1. 1. Finding in Detail

4. 1. 1. 1. Cohesiveness

1st Positive

1. The negative *team have to decide* if they want to support or not to baby euthanasia itself.

=The grammaticality of this sentence still mistakes, the auxiliary “*have*” should use ‘has’. So this sentence also does not have lexical cohesion.

2. Then, the regulation that will not allow this kind of baby euthanasia will make a choice, one choice only that we will have to let the baby lives or not.

= This sentence is cohesive.

3. But it is not too effective for children *who take them*, ladies & gentlemen means that the prediction of a doctor is often right, ladies & gentlemen means that the baby will not be, the baby will not exit, will not live more than 30 months.

= The utterance 'who take them' is in random sequence, it is false substitution, this utterance make the meaning also un-interpretable. It should be 'who they take'. This sentence is not cohesive.

4. And because *of* there is no regulation, we will propose to you that this house will support baby euthanasia, *and then what is the baby euthanasia itself*.

= The using of conjunction 'And' makes this sentence cohesive but it should be without "of".

5. It is the preventive *action of permitting* the life of baby with minimally painful for the purpose of *the limiting of suffering* the baby's life which is caused by incurable disease and undignified dead.

=The word '*action of permitting*' is not appropriate; it should be 'to permit the baby's life'. It makes the meaning of the sentence ambiguous. And then the utterance 'the limiting suffering' should be 'suffering limitation' or 'to limit the suffering of baby...'. This sentence is not cohesive.

6. And then, in this case, the *various* of euthanasia is divided into 2 points.

= The word 'various' is inappropriate diction. It should be 'the varieties of'. It is not cohesive.

7. The first is passive euthanasia and *second* is aggressive euthanasia.

=This sentence is not cohesive, it is lack of article 'the' before the word second.

8. The passive euthanasia is the euthanasia which is done *with* holding a treatment such as antibiotic, drugs, or giving a medication such as morphine to release the pain of the children minimally.

= 'with' should be replaced by the word 'by', because it was passive. It is not cohesive sentence.

9. And then, the active euthanasia is when we do the euthanasia *you think* the legal substances or want to kill with drawing life out of the children itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

10. *In this case we support* the baby euthanasia because of why?

=After 'case' the speaker should stop a moment, as in written, which is given by 'comma', it is to give squeeze to what the speaker's mean. It is not cohesive sentence.

11. Because there is incurable disease.

= This sentence is cohesive.

12. We know that we support euthanasia, baby euthanasia for the baby which has incurable disease, intolerable suffering and undignified dead.

= This sentence is cohesive.

13. And then, we know *that bone development*, we know that abnormal bone development will not make the baby exist or will not make the baby live more than 30 months, because the baby will move, will grow up bigger and bigger

but the mechanism of the bone development and the metabolic body, they will not let them so, they will be suffering.

= The conjunction *that* should be changed by 'the', and also about the using of auxiliary 'will', it was in effective, because repeat agains in the next utterance, it should be elliptic, so just use once. It is not cohesive sentence.

14. If they want to touch them, *it will be very hurting to them*. Then, the second point is we know that some of the incurable disease like the lung cancer itself cannot be developed well by this kind of solution which is prepared by the government now and by the medical treatment now.

= This utterance should be 'it will be very hurting them' or 'it will make them hurting'. This sentence is not cohesive.

15. So we propose to you that we support the baby euthanasia.

=This sentence is cohesive.

16. The 1st speaker will talk about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby, the family and the society itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

17. And then, the 2nd point will talk about the requirements of the passive euthanasia that will be allowed and then, talk also about the consideration about this kind of euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

18. As we have known, the baby euthanasia, it can be done by the permission of the parents itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

19. Coming to my split, *I would explain* about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby and others.

= It is a permit utterance; it would be polite if after the word 'would' will follow by 'like'. This sentence is not cohesive.

20. The urgency *thing* is many parents reluctantly let their baby pass away.

= It should be without 'thing', it uses inappropriate diction. This sentence is not cohesive.

21. Because *of* there is no regulation from the government to let the baby euthanasia itself, so, they are confusing.

= This sentence is not cohesive, because it just consists of one clause, in fact, 'because of' should be followed by sub-clause which has subject and verb, and it was incomplete sentence.

22. We still do.

= This sentence is cohesive.

23. We know that the baby suffering because of this kind of incurable disease.

= This sentence is cohesive.

24. No regulation to allow euthanasia because of they think about the consideration *about the morality*, but we *have known also* the fact.

= It is not cohesive, because the word 'about' was repeated, it should be 'consideration in morality'. In addition, it is not in good order, the word 'also' should be put after the auxiliary 'have'.

25. The fact is it *is* kind of incurable disease.

= The second 'is' should be changed by 'was', so, it is not cohesive.

26. And the second point is the baby itself is always suffered because of this kind of incurable disease that they have.

= This sentence was cohesive and coherence

27. And the prediction of the doctors is often right.

= This sentence is cohesive.

28. We know *that will* make some technology of them and *deciding* this kind of solution *with most potential and most possible* from the result of the test.

= After the word 'that' should be followed by the subject 'it' and 'deciding' is written without 'ing', and then after 'with' also should added by 'the' and the using of 'most' just use one at the first, the most potential and possible... . This sentence is not cohesive.

29. The kind of *the* test will be dialysis or other test such as the metabolic anti drug test and others test.

= The article 'the' after of should be deleted. This sentence is not cohesive.

30. If they predict that the baby cannot live more than 30 months, we only have 2 choices, we let them until they die or we will limit their suffering in this time.

= This sentence is cohesive.

31. And then, what about the mechanism, of course we will regulate the law itself that we will make this kind of baby *euthanasia which* will be legalized and will be allowed by the permission of the parents.

= This sentence is not cohesive, because it is too long sentence. After euthanasia should be given a comma, or in speaking give stop a moment. It is to stress what the speaker means, and after that, started by 'it' or make repetition.

32. And then to predict this kind of baby euthanasia *the must be euthanasia* or not, we have known that there *is* after detect with the x-ray for the lung cancer itself.

= If this statement is to show possibility, the sentence structure is not like that. And also the word 'there is' was an inappropriate diction, it should be 'it exists'. It is also caused meaningless in this sentence. So, this sentence also isn't cohesive.

33. And the possibility of the children itself.

= It should be in one sentence with the sentence before and this sentence also incomplete. So, it is not cohesive.

34. And then, the *process*, of the baby euthanasia for passive euthanasia is by holding the common treatment such as antibiotic, drug, giving medication or such as morphine to release the pain of the baby itself.

= After the word 'process' should go on, without stopping for a moment, it makes the sentence does not has squeeze, it is not cohesive.

35. *Means in this case*, chemotherapy or dialysis *we* will *holding* the process of dialysis to clean their blood which has incurable disease *for* their blood.

= Those italic word is interchange or false substitution, it should be 'in this case mean', And the subject 'we' should be delete and not in -ing form, if use 'we' should be added by 'that' and the conjunction is 'in' (become sub-clause). It is not cohesive.

36. After that, we will let them, we will give them antibiotics or morphine *some* medication *let* them to release the pain.

=Before 'some' should be combined by 'and' and before let is added by 'to',
this sentence is not cohesive.

37. And then, *for* the significance for the baby itself, it will release the suffering.

= This sentence is not cohesive because the preposition *for* is not appropriate, it
should be deleted.

38. For the *parents* itself, they have *many* choices, between doing baby euthanasia
or to let them live.

= 'Parent' is plural noun, so without -s, and 'many' should be 'two' because it
caused misinterpretation and mistake in using word. 'Many' is used more than
two. This sentence is not cohesive.

39. Actually it's hard to be debatable, but we know that by this kind of fact, *we do
something than nothing*.

= It should be 'do something is better than....' It is degrees comparison
sentence. It is not cohesive sentence.

1st Negative

40. Ok, good afternoon, I'm here as the first speaker of the negative team.

= This sentence is cohesive.

41. First, I'd like to rebut some of the argument from the government.

= This sentence is cohesive.

42. Here, they stated that the doctor prediction is often right.

= This sentence is cohesive.

43. But it is just prediction.

=This sentence is cohesive.

44. How can *us* know exactly when someone will die.

= That italic word should be changed with 'we'. It is not cohesive.

45. And, even they can make a kind of decision for someone especially for baby

who haven't already start alive, and can *be live* for the future, but, how can a person will only have 30 days to live.

= The word 'be live' should be 'alive', it caused misinterpretation. Thus, this sentence is not cohesive, because the word 'alive' is mistake.

46. But then, it is just a prediction.

= This sentence is cohesive.

47. How can we rely on *prediction* to kill someone, even if it's just a baby who

have no life yet, who have no social life, who have no connection to everyone else, except their parents, how can we agree on killing someone who have already alive and take their life just because of the disease that cannot be cured.

= This sentence needs a sub clause; it should be 'how can we rely that the doctor's prediction will kill This sentence is not cohesive.

48. But we know, every day the medical work is developing.

= This sentence is cohesive.

49. Everyday, they will find another new reason about how to cure the disease.

= This sentence is cohesive.

50. They will find a new *solution* against the incurable disease, there is a big chance, possibility, for doctors, scientist, how to save the baby from incurable disease.

= The word 'solution' should be followed to infinitive 'to against' It is not cohesive sentence.

51. But yet, let's highlight here, we hear from the *beginning* that the *baby, the euthanasia for baby who has incurable disease*.

= This sentence is cohesive.

52. But, what is incurable disease, the government team didn't give a real and exact example of the case that the baby with the incurable disease will be killed, it's not because of moral reason only, but also the medical consideration that we know.

= This sentence is cohesive.

53. As I said before, that medical work is *developing and improving* day by day.

= That italic word is not in -ing form, it should be 'that medical work develops and improves' so, it is not cohesive.

54. Here, this house will not support baby euthanasia, and before we go further, I'd like to give you our team split.

= This sentence is cohesive.

55. And before we go further, I'd like to give you our team split.

= This sentence is cohesive.

56. 1st speaker will give you the reason why we disagree with this motion.

= This sentence is cohesive.

57. 2nd will give you more evidences to strengthen the cases we have.

= This sentence is cohesive.

58. 3rd speaker will summarize it.

= This sentence is cohesive.

59. As we know In Indonesia, there is a regulation concerning with euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

60. And *is* stated that Euthanasia is a crime, our own believe as Indonesian, that we see euthanasia is a murder.

=The auxiliary *is* should be deleted, it should directly say '*and stated that...*'. It is not cohesive sentence.

61. How can we support to this motion.

= This sentence is cohesive.

62. Moreover, there's a case, a baby who has been killed, due to euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

63. In a short period of time, the doctor find the cure for the baby, but yet, the baby has died first due to the death decision from the parents and the doctor that the baby cannot be saved anymore.

= This sentence is cohesive.

64. And also, how can they kill one life, just because of the prediction, just because of the beliefs that euthanasia is the best for that baby.

= This sentence is cohesive.

65. Here, we know that, as a government team has said that *they* agree on the passive euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

66. But yet, even if the passive euthanasia *is* still a murder.

= This sentence is not cohesive, because it is lack of 'it', although it just lack of 'it' but the meaning also different.

67. It is stated that Passive euthanasia is giving to a baby using morphine, drugs, and anti biotic.

= This sentence is cohesive.

68. But, morphine is dangerous drugs.

= This sentence is cohesive.

69. It is dangerous drugs.

= This sentence is cohesive.

70. How can we let the baby consume it?

= This sentence is cohesive.

71. And also, it kills the baby slowly.

=This word is inappropriate diction to use, this sentence is cohesive.

72. So giving the baby morphine, even if for the reason of euthanasia, save the baby, doesn't make sense, how can we let the baby consumes the dangerous drugs?

= This sentence is cohesive.

73. That we know it is an addictive drug.

= This sentence is cohesive.

74. Another something missed by the government team is how will they support baby euthanasia?

= This sentence is cohesive.

75. How will they make the baby euthanasia acceptable for everyone?

= This sentence is cohesive.

76. Baby euthanasia is a decision made by the parents and the *doctors by the prediction and suggestion by the doctors.*

= It isn't in good sequence, because it should be 'and the doctors' prediction and suggestion. This sentence is not cohesive. It does not have lexical cohesion and incoherence, the word 'by' in the first should be 'which based on' and the second should be changed by the preposition 'of'.

77. But who are they, parents and doctors, are just a human.

= This sentence is cohesive.

78. They don't have the right to kill someone else; they don't have the right to kill a child.

= This sentence is cohesive.

79. Therefore, this house will not support baby euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

2nd positive

80. *The natural* purpose of baby euthanasia is not killing of the baby.

= This sentence is not cohesive, because the word 'natural' is inappropriate and should be changed by 'the main purpose... .

81. *The nature* purpose of baby euthanasia is getting rid of *the painful of the baby.*

=The word nature in this sentence is also inappropriate and should be changed with 'the main purpose...', and then '*the painful of the baby*' also ineffective, it should be 'the baby painful'. This sentence is not cohesive.

82. You should know about the purpose of this.

= This sentence is cohesive.

83. It is getting rid of the baby suffer.

= This sentence is cohesive.

84. You know the condition of the baby, the condition or situation that occur in the body of baby in the body is very incurable disease that cannot be cured anymore.

= This sentence is cohesive.

85. Even if they are not support the euthanasia, *what are the technologies* that they want to use whether they want to choose or whether they want to let them.

=This sentence is not cohesive, because that italic word is inappropriate and should be changed with 'what kind of technology that...'. .

86. This side of the house never explain about what kind of technology, they never mention the technology that is used the baby's life to decrease the pain itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

87. So, what are we going to do to the baby or we just let the baby with the very painful disease? Of course not.

= This sentence is cohesive.

88. And *the end*, therefore we should do getting rid of the pain.

=That italic word must be deleted, it makes the sentence meaningless or confusing. So, this sentence is not cohesive.

89. Then, about the prediction itself, yes they make a prediction but, the prediction in here is made by a very special and particular doctor who know very much and it has a requirement to decide how long the baby's life.

= This sentence is cohesive.

90. The decision is made by a doctors or physicians who have a very high understanding about the baby or technology that they want to use to support the baby.

= This sentence is cohesive.

91. After that, the doctors know that all of the technology cannot be used to support the life anymore of the baby itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

92. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby not killing the baby.

= This sentence is cohesive.

93. Then, this side of the house also never told about the solution.

=This sentence is cohesive.

94. How do we support the baby's life, In terms of waiting them?

= This sentence is cohesive.

95. Do we need some experiment, but unfortunately, the experiment is not so accurate.

= This sentence is cohesive.

96. What I mean as “inaccurate” in here, it is not so sure, whether it needs a long time or not. It means we never know how long the baby will still alive.

= This sentence is cohesive.

97. But, at this time, from the technology we have, from the incurable disease that the baby has, from the agreement of decision of doctors, and the parents itself, have decided that the baby have to be gotten from the suffer.

= This sentence is cohesive.

98. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby.

= This sentence is cohesive.

99. We do not want to kill them.

= This sentence is cohesive.

100. And also, about this side of the house also stated about the morphine, how the morphine could affect the baby to doing euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

101. Ok, let’s now, the morphine itself affects the brain they are very slowly pain.

= This sentence is cohesive.

102. And it is unpainable effect to be used to the baby.

= This sentence is cohesive.

103. It means that the baby *will not have the using the baby*, because the doctors now how much dozens that they want to use.

=This sentence is not cohesive, because the diction is inappropriate, that italic word should be ‘the doctor does not have the prescription for baby,’ .

104. And after the baby is injected *by the baby*, they will have no more suffer anymore because the doctors know how much morphine that they want to use.

=That italic word should be deleted, because it makes the sentence meaningless, so this sentence is not cohesive because the passive form is mistake.

105. And they have affected their brain; it is very slowly such kind of sleeping effect.

= This sentence is cohesive.

106. What I mean in here is the baby will not suffering, but it will very slowly and decrease second by second and they just feel a kind of sleeping.

= This sentence is cohesive.

107. And after that, we will have gotten rid of their pain.

= This sentence is cohesive.

108. Then, I would *like* talk about my split.

= This sentence is cohesive.

109. What kind of requirements of legal passive euthanasia, I want to explain more how the decision of doctors or what kind of agreement or requirement to support baby euthanasia painlessly.

= This sentence is cohesive.

110. First, the baby has to have an incurable disease.

= This sentence is cohesive.

111. What I mean as “incurable disease” is by using the latest technology; we will never be able to live anymore.

= This sentence is cohesive.

112. They don’t have any chance to live again.

= This sentence is cohesive.

113. Second, there must be an agreement between the parents and doctors.

= This sentence is cohesive.

114. The doctors have told very much, explain to the parents, explain what?

= This sentence is cohesive.

115. Explain the future implication and all of everything about the implication that they want to face.

= This sentence is cohesive.

116. They will explain *it all* to the parents and explain of what kind of technology and all of the details of technology they will explain them to the parents.

=That italic word should be changed with ‘all of that’, it causes this sentence not cohesive because the diction is inappropriate.

117. The third one, the condition is irreversible given of medical committee.

= This sentence is cohesive.

118. What I mean in here is by using our *recent*, most recent technology; we would not be able to cure the disease.

=This sentence is cohesive.

119. It means that, however, we should *getting rid of* the suffering of the baby.

=That italic word is wrong and must be changed with 'get' and also the preposition of should be change by 'to'. So this sentence is not cohesive.

120. The last one is about the decision.

= This sentence is cohesive.

121. The doctors have to *has* a requirement a special or particular requirement that will be need to conduct the baby euthanasia.

=The verb 'has' should be changed with ' have' because the subject the third person speaker. So it is not cohesive.

122. What are the requirements?

=This sentence is in question form. This sentence is cohesive.

123. First, the doctors have to have advancement in technology about the euthanasia and the morphine.

= This sentence is cohesive.

124. And they have to fully able to cure the morphine, how much they have to use to the baby.

= This sentence is cohesive.

125. After that, they will be able to getting rid of the suffering of the baby itself.

Thank you very much.

= This sentence is cohesive.

2nd negative

126. Thank you, Good morning; before I give my own argument, I want to give some rebuttal to the government team.

=This sentence is cohesive. This sentence is in good order, and the participant or the speaker make good relation with the statement before.

127. Well, they asked us what kind of technology that we can use to save the baby.

=This sentence is cohesive.

128. Now, we want to give a question to them, what kind of disease and what kind of illnesses?

=This sentence is cohesive.

129. It depends on disease and illnesses, we can decide what technology that we have to use and doctors can decide it by saying what kind of illnesses and also disease.

=Actually this statement is very good and cohesive.

130. And, *they* also said about incurable disease.

=The use of *they* in this sentence make the rebuttal is given to people outside the debate, it makes not cohesive.

131. Well, there is incurable disease at this moment, but, don't you know that scientist, doctors and everyone keep searching and do research to looking for the medical test and also something that can used to cure all of the disease , everyone keep working hard to do that.

= This sentence is cohesive.

132. And we cannot say incurable disease.

=This sentence is an incomplete sentence, so this sentence is not cohesive.

This sentence does not have object, it just consists of S+P+Adj. and this is make the meaning is unclear; it will raise a question again.

133. Yes, for this moment, that everyday, even though, we never know, let's say tomorrow, tomorrow we'll find anything, let's say aids HIV, we never know that, tomorrow, may be some scientists or doctors *can* find a right medicine to cure those kind of disease.

=This sentence is ineffective, because the word "this moment, that everyday, even though" we must choose one of them, this sentence is in random sequence, and also the modal 'can' should be delete or change by 'will', so this sentence is not cohesive.

134. And then, the second speaker of opposition, government team also said about getting rid of suffering.

=This sentence is not cohesive because the speaker uses the word 'opposition and government' together, it is caused the sentence seem in random sequence.

135. But, I want to ask you, what is the suffering thing in the world if *there is you* take someone life, even though, he/she cannot say whether I want to life or not, you take the opportunity of someone and someone that we are talking in here is baby.

=This sentence is not cohesive because the word 'there is you' should be followed by 'who' as the subject pronoun.

136. We cannot decide whether he want to life or not.

= This sentence i cohesive.

137. Now, they also said that *doctors' prediction*, doctors help do prediction and they know the best for patients.

=The word '*doctors' prediction*' should be followed by predicate and object to explain the doctors' prediction, but in this sentence followed by new information. And then the next statement, also uses inappropriate diction, it is needed to infinitive. So the utterance will be 'doctor help to predict'. So this sentence is not cohesive.

138. But, In fact, nobody knows the best for someone.

=This sentence is cohesive.

139. It's unpredictable, so everything can happen, especially for baby who already started their life.

= This sentence is cohesive.

140. Then, how can we know, that doctors' prediction is the best?

= This sentence is cohesive.

141. Even the best doctors in the world cannot guarantee *that*, even he, or the best doctors are able to cure most of illnesses in the world cannot guarantee that, nobody can.

=The diction in this sentence is in appropriate, because the word '*that*' (italic word) is should be '*it*', because guarantee is noun and it was preceded. And then the using of *modal* '*can*' also be irrelevant, because in the statement before explained that the people are incapable, so, it should use *can't*. This sentence is not cohesive.

142. So, our team *believe* that to save one's life is more important that anything in this world, and also I want to give you some facts.

=The verb *believe* should be added with 's', because it is in simple present tense. This sentence is not cohesive.

143. Well, Like in Oprah Winfrey show, the show in western country, in one of the show, there is a boy come to Oprah Winfrey show on the wheel with his fathers, there's a story behind those boy.

= This sentence is cohesive.

144. The father told about how the boy born and *the doctors predict* that the boy cannot *be able life* over 5 years.

=This sentence is not cohesive. Because the word *doctor* is plural although it uses 'the', so just say 'the doctor', and then the verb also should in V2, because it was past tense. In addition, between 'able' and 'life' should be added with 'to'.

145. Because he will not be able to use his hand and hid other parts of the body.

= This sentence is cohesive.

146. The doctor said he will *suffered* a lot because of this.

=The word '*suffered*' is should be 'suffer'. So it this sentence is not cohesive.

147. But then, Even though he is on the wheel, but he said by himself that he is happy that his parents decide to let him live.

= This sentence is cohesive.

148. Then, how we can let the baby, if he cannot decide it yet, and *then now, by boy* in Oprah, in this Oprah Winfrey show, told that he already want 5 match of American with his father on the wheel.

= This sentence is not cohesive, because it is not in a good order. It should be 'and now, by the boy.... '.

149. Then, there's no one can predict what will happen and, by telling you this, I want to tell you that, this is *the opportunity*, baby is born and have an opportunity to live.

=The complete statement should be '.....the baby opportunity. This sentence is but not cohesive.

150. How can we even though as a parents or doctors, let them died just because the reason incurable disease or so on?

= This sentence is cohesive.

151. And also, the doctors' job is to save life, not to lose euthanasia or to lose even one life.

= This sentence is cohesive.

152. Like the government said that, in Holland, about the doctors that can do euthanasia and so on, well doctors in Holland, do euthanasia and have face no legal consequences.

= This sentence is cohesive.

153. Now, I want you to think about this, how can we let someone who *loose* someone's life, especially baby, *not to have* without any legal consequences, with any reason.

=The word '*loose*' should be added by s 'looses', and also '*not no have*' it makes the sentence seems in random sequence. It should be 'who doesn't have'. Thus, this sentence is not cohesive.

154. Even though, it can be said as a murder, with all the reason, there's no fix reason to let someone die.

= This sentence is cohesive.

155. And also, I'd like to talk about in Indonesian law, there's no law that allow someone to lose life, especially as Indonesian people, we are not allowed to do that.

= This sentence is cohesive.

156. We have to fight until the end because we never know what will happen?

= This sentence is cohesive.

157. And the technology that keep improving every day, every single day.

= This sentence is cohesive.

158. We never losing hope, and there is many proofs around us about the technology.

= This sentence is cohesive.

159. We never know that we can cure small pops at that time, at eighty time.

= The word 'time' needs to be added by 's', so this sentence is not cohesive.

160. We know that it incurable disease like this kind the government team said.

= This sentence is not cohesive, because the diction is inappropriate. It should be "We know that it is incurable disease as what the government team said.

161. But know, it is so easy to cure it.

= This sentence is cohesive.

162. Now let's see, if everyone life, and then, the doctors say that there's no *hope*, then, *all of the incurable disease* and we cannot live longer.

=The diction of this sentence is inappropriate, the word '*hope*' should be replaced with '*expectation*'. And then the statement '*all of the incurable disease*' is meaningless, because it doesn't has subject and predicate, and it makes the hearer confuse. It should be 'All of them are getting incurable disease.....'. So, it is not cohesive.

163. That's why, as Indonesian people and also as people who think in logical way and never lose hope, we believe that, this house would not support baby euthanasia. Thank you.

= This sentence is cohesive.

3rd positive

164. Thank you, well, I think *actually*, this is very hard motion to be debated, *actually*, by us, Why?

=This sentence is in random sequence, the word '*actually*' in the first utterance, should be continued with the following word, or in speaking without stopping. After that, the word '*actually*' also made this sentence not cohesive, it is mistake, it should be '*especially*'.

165. Because here, we think about the human itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

166. But on the other hand, we also think about the suffer that has been felt by the baby itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

167. Well, *actually, unfortunately*, we have to say that our opponent team couldn't catch what we want to told to you, what we have told to you, what we want to bring this motion to.

=The word 'actually and unfortunately' can be used together, but in this sentence, the using of both of them together is inappropriate, It causes the argument seems does not have a goal, and then, the third question should be combined by 'and'. This sentence is not cohesive.

168. It has been clear that our team here will support the baby euthanasia itself related with the specific requirement, and also the agreement from the parent itself.

=This sentence is cohesive.

169. But unfortunately, since the first speaker, from our opponent team, they said that how *can* the doctors can force?

=This sentence is not cohesive, because the modal 'can' should be used once at last, it is mistake. And the truth is 'how the doctors can force?'

170. No, here we don't want to force the parents itself to receive our suggestion to do the baby euthanasia itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

171. Because we also have the humanity and one more thing that they forget, we have clearly told you that here, we will never suggest to do the euthanasia without doing something *to can help to can make the condition* of the ill baby could be better.

=this sentence is not cohesive, because it does not show the virtue of the occurrence, it should be 'to help the condition of ill baby....' .

172. But, unfortunately, our opponent team again and again, they said simply that the doctor will easy to give a decision, all right you have to do the euthanasia without doing anything.

= This sentence is cohesive.

173. It's very funny, why?

= This sentence is cohesive.

174. Because with the fact of the technology, that we have told to you, everything will be done by the doctor as max as they can to save the life of the baby itself.

=This sentence is not cohesive, because the conjunction 'with' is inappropriate and should be changed with 'by'.

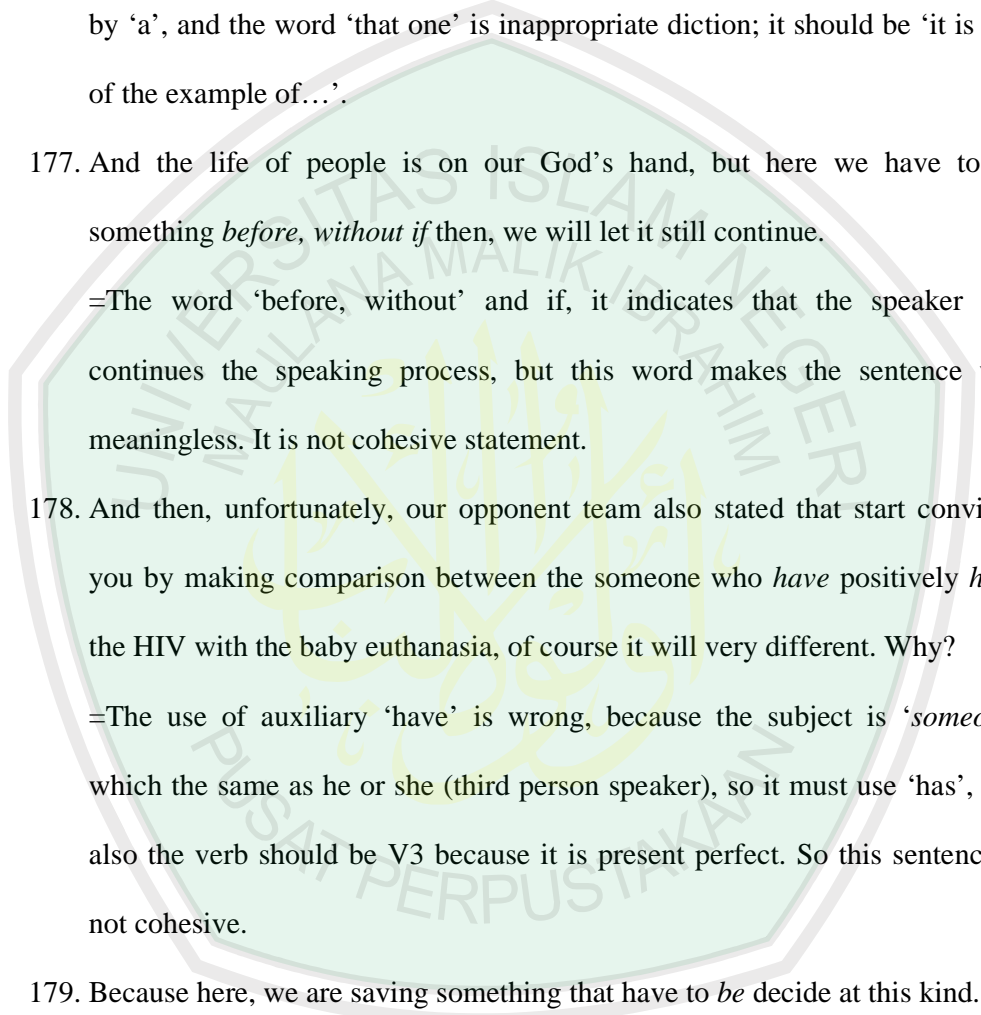
175. But, unfortunately, after everything has been done and doing so many treatment that is done to the baby itself, such as chemotherapy or give *the* help *for* oxygen the baby, for the lung cancer.

=The using of article the(in italic letter) should be changed with 'a' and the preposition 'for' is inappropriate, and this sentence also needs to infinitive, so the sentence should be '....give a help by giving exigent to the baby..... .

This sentence is not cohesive.

176. It is *kind* of effort that we still do, before finally, we decide to give suggestion to do the euthanasia itself, such as what happen in the Holland, *that one* of example we give to you, after doing treatment itself, yes, indeed,

even if there is no one can guarantee, of course here is no one in this world can guarantee the life of another.

=This sentence is not cohesive, it will be best if the word 'kind' is preceded by 'a', and the word 'that one' is inappropriate diction; it should be 'it is one of the example of...'.


177. And the life of people is on our God's hand, but here we have to do something *before, without if* then, we will let it still continue.

=The word 'before, without' and if, it indicates that the speaker still continues the speaking process, but this word makes the sentence was meaningless. It is not cohesive statement.

178. And then, unfortunately, our opponent team also stated that start convince you by making comparison between the someone who *have* positively *have* the HIV with the baby euthanasia, of course it will very different. Why?

=The use of auxiliary 'have' is wrong, because the subject is 'someone' which the same as he or she (third person speaker), so it must use 'has', and also the verb should be V3 because it is present perfect. So this sentence is not cohesive.

179. Because here, we are saving something that have to *be* decide at this kind.

=This sentence is not cohesive, because the word 'be' must be deleted because it is not a passive voice.

180. Because the baby still suffered all time.

= This sentence is cohesive.

181. And also, how about the HIV?

= This sentence is cohesive.

182. Yes, of course, the HIV is very different, because the effect of HIV itself is not felt by the positive people of HIV tight now, but for the future.

= This sentence is cohesive.

183. Therefore, we still *believe* to support the baby euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

184. And also, here we have so many *weakness* that is made by our opposite team related to the baby euthanasia itself.

=That italic word should be 'weaknesses', because it is plural. So this sentence is not cohesive.

185. They asked us, what kind of disease?

= This sentence is cohesive.

186. We have told to you that there are so many requirements until finally we would like to regulate this kind of law.

= This sentence is cohesive.

187. And also, even if we make this kind of law *it* also based on the agreement *for* the parents itself.

=This sentence is not cohesive, because there are two words which is inappropriate, they are 'it' which should be delete and 'for' which should use 'from'.

188. This kind of the disease itself has been told by our first speaker that is intolerable suffering, incurable disease, and undignified dead.

= This sentence is cohesive.

189. *And also* we would like to support the baby euthanasia itself for the passive euthanasia.

=Although this sentence is incoherence, but this sentence is cohesive.

190. Well, the disease here is given the example, for example lung cancer and also a bad development of bone.

= This sentence is cohesive.

191. Actually, what is the effect of this kind of bad disease to the development of baby?

= This sentence is cohesive.

192. Of course, it will make hard the condition of the baby itself.

= This sentence is cohesive.

193. If there is a cancer of the baby itself, and day by day, it is not getting better, but it is getting worse.

= This sentence is cohesive.

194. And the baby always hold *the suffer* all time.

=The word 'the suffer' should be changed with 'suffering', it is still wrong.

So this sentence is not cohesive.

195. *Of course*, imagine that you are the parents and you have this kind of baby.

=The word 'of course' should be deleted because it is inappropriate. This sentence is not cohesive.

196. And you are still confused because there is no law that *can actually* can move or not from this kind situation.

=It is not cohesive, the word 'can actually' should be deleted.

197. Of course, we will support this kind of situation, because it is very important to be done.

= This sentence is cohesive.

198. Even they know that , for example, the doctors has stated that yes, we need to do the euthanasia to the baby itself, but the parents say, doctors, “we want to still to see our baby, we want to still to keep crying to make he/she life”.

= This sentence is cohesive.

199. So, we will not force the parents itself to do the euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

200. We will give direction to the parents to choose if they agree with the euthanasia that we suggest and then regulated by law that we will made.

= This sentence is cohesive.

201. There is no problem about this.

= This sentence is cohesive.

202. This is *kind* of the big mistake that couldn't catch very well by our opponent team by merely *stated* that we will kill the baby without any consideration, without any requirement that will fulfilled until finally we will suggest *to do* the euthanasia itself.

=The word 'kind' should be preceded with article 'a' and the 'word stated' should be 'statement that', and then 'to do' should be replaced with 'doing'.

This sentence is not cohesive.

203. So we have to think more and more.

= This sentence is cohesive.

204. We have to think more logically and it has been clearly said to you by our team, and here, we still believe that it will be better *to* us to do this kind of euthanasia itself, not only for the baby, but also for the parents.

=That italic word should be changed with 'for', it is not cohesive.

205. And this kind of way will be very beneficial for the future, if there are so many kind of cases that have no authority, so there's no more people who will confuse on what they are going to do if they have this kind of case.

Thank you.

= This sentence is cohesive.

3rd Negative

206. Ok, good afternoon our honorable adjudicator, and also for the oppon, government team.

=This sentence is cohesive.

207. I would like to tell that this house would not support baby euthanasia.

= This sentence is cohesive.

208. We have already thinking the best way to save the baby.

= The word 'thinking' should be V3, because it is past tense, It is not cohesive.

209. If the opponent team, the government team has tried to convinced you that if there is no medical treatment that doctors or scientists or whoever can do, we need to kill the baby in order to end the baby suffer.

=It is not cohesive, because it is ineffective, the speaker should choose between 'the opponent team and the government team.

210. But have you ever heard the, what you called the alternative treatment?

=This sentence is not cohesive, because this sentence stops in the middle and not continue, but after that he or she asks to the opponent team.

211. Yes we need to try this way, because this is very common nowadays, because there is in Papua now.

=This sentence is cohesive.

212. We have found buah merah, we know that this fruit is able to cure the cancer and then, the other problem is euthanasia itself.

=This sentence is cohesive.

213. As the parents, don't we want to protect our children, don't we want to have the baby.

=This sentence is cohesive.

214. *And if* we want to have the baby, after waiting for months by months, and then, after we born the baby *and* we need to kill the baby, do you think this is the best way.

=The conjunction 'and' should be deleted and changed by 'then or by', and the conjunction 'and if' should be change by 'when'. This sentence is not cohesive.

215. And the thing that the parents need to do is not to just as the doctors, what is the best way and we follow.

=This sentence just wants to inform that the parents need the doctor to choose the best way for them, but this sentence is ineffective and the sentence is ambiguous. So, this sentence is not cohesive.

216. No! if the doctors suggest the euthanasia, the parents may be agree, but, the problem is about the rules, the regulation in Indonesia.

=This sentence is cohesive, the word they use is appropriate and in well structure.

217. We have the rule, the regulation that it does ban the euthanasia to kill the baby.

=This sentence is cohesive.

218. Euthanasia practically is a kind of murder, because in the problem of euthanasia there is someone who is losing the life, and then, we are going to think *is that*, how many percent of baby born in this country needs to be euthanasia.

=The diction in this sentence is still inappropriate, the word *is that* will be better if it is changed by ‘...to think about how...’. This sentence is not cohesive.

219. It is only small number of baby need to be euthanasia, why should we do it, why should we legalize it.

=This sentence is cohesive.

220. And then the other thing is that about that we couldn’t catch the motion.

=This sentence is cohesive.

221. The problem is we understand that the government team tries to explain by the permission of the parents we can do the euthanasia we understand it.

=This sentence is cohesive.

222. We just worry that now, the parents the euthanasia.

=This sentence is cohesive.

223. And then, if the government agree with this that parents let's say kill the baby because of some kill in euthanasia. *And for some reason*, for intolerable reason, later on, it doesn't close the probability that the parents who want to kill the baby.

=That italic word should be deleted, because it makes the sentence meaningless. This sentence is not cohesive.

224. They are able to kill it.

=This sentence is cohesive.

225. It doesn't close the probability also that there will be parents aborting the baby a lot if the euthanasia is legalized.

=This sentence is cohesive.

226. And does it too wide, we as the opponent team do not agree with the motion that *is* support baby euthanasia.

=Is should be deleted and the word support should be added by 's'. This sentence is not cohesive.

227. We strongly disagree with this motion.

=This sentence is cohesive.

228. Then, about the use of drugs, morphine in here, now we agree that we are able to use morphine to make the euthanasia, and the question is the baby are legalized to be injected by morphine , this will bring our moral to somewhere in the dark area.

=This sentence is cohesive, the diction is appropriate and in well structure.

229. So, it legalized, well, later, we also will try some other, some other changing of the rules, of the regulation in Indonesia that we have a lot of consumer drugs for other reason, for example I got headache everyday, I need to consume it like that.

=This sentence is cohesive.

230. So, doesn't it sound silly for us?

=This sentence is cohesive.

231. And then, also we need to think, we need to understand, we need to realize that the technology now, never close the probability for us to find the better and the fastest way, the better way in a short time for us, to find the new technology, for example, in the past we know that small pops and fever is very dangerous and everyone who got this kind of disease will die.

=This sentence is cohesive.

232. And now, it is not a problem anymore because we have found the way to cure the problem.

=This sentence is cohesive.

233. But, this is the logical way of our thinking *is* we keep trying our best to find the best way to solve the problem suffered by the baby born, and we don't

legalize the euthanasia, it means that we let the doctors and scientists to keep working on that research to keep working on finding the best cure the best treatment for the baby, not by killing the baby.

=This sentence is cohesive.

234. This is the point that everyone knows that one life is very important.

=This sentence is cohesive.

235. Let's see the rare animal in the world, in Indonesia, even is saved, what about the human, which one is higher, human or animal.

=This sentence is cohesive.

236. If animal is saved, why human is not.

=This sentence is cohesive.

237. We are trying hard to make the population is being existed now and forever; not by letting the baby die because of some disease or what kind of reason.

=This sentence is cohesive.

238. I would like to say once more, that this house would not support baby euthanasia, because there are still a lot of way that we need to think and we need to do before we decide someone's death or someone's fate. Thank you very much.

=This sentence is cohesive.

4. 1. 1. 2. Coherence

1st Positive

1. The negative *team have to decide* if they want to support or not to baby euthanasia itself.

=It is incoherent sentence, because the speaker directly makes an utterance that must be debated by the one debater, in fact, there is no utterance before that and the background every people are different.

2. Then, the regulation *that will not* allow this kind of baby *euthanasia will* make a choice, one choice only that we will have to let the baby lives or not.

=The concept of coherency was required in this sentence. It is interpretable and has relation with the sentence before, so this sentence is coherent.

3. But it is not too effective for children *who take them*, ladies & gentlemen means that the prediction of a doctor is often right, ladies & gentlemen means that the baby will not be, the baby will not exit, will not live more than 30 months.

= The utterance 'who take them' means that who do or take a decision is the baby, not the doctor, in fact, who take a decision to be euthanasia or not is the doctor. So this sentence is incoherent.

4. And because of there is no regulation, we will propose to you that this house will support baby euthanasia, *and then what is the baby euthanasia itself*.

=This sentence is incoherent because this sentence cannot keep the statement before. This sentence is new information which is not informed before, and does not have relation with the statement before.

5. It is the preventive *action of permitting* the life of baby with minimally painful for the purpose of *the limiting of suffering* the baby's life which is caused by incurable disease and undignified dead.

=The word '*action of permitting*' is not appropriate; it should be 'to permit the baby's life'. It makes the meaning the sentence is ambiguous. And then the utterance 'the limiting suffering' should be 'suffering limitation' or 'to limit the suffering of baby...'. The uncohesiveness of this sentence make this sentence also incoherent.

6. And then, in this case, the *various* of euthanasia is divided into 2 points.

= This sentence is interpretable and has relation with the statement before. So this sentence is coherent.

7. The first is passive euthanasia and *second* is aggressive euthanasia.

=This sentence was coherent.

8. The passive euthanasia is the euthanasia which is done with holding a treatment such as antibiotic, drugs, or giving a medication such as morphine to release the pain of the children minimally.

=This sentence is coherent because in this speaking the speaker has knowledge about the reason and he can explain.

9. And then, the active euthanasia is when we do the euthanasia *you think* the legal substances or want to kill with drawing life out of the children itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

10. *In this case we support* the baby euthanasia because of why?

This sentence is coherent.

11. Because there is incurable disease.

= This sentence is coherent.

12. We know that we support euthanasia, baby euthanasia for the baby which has incurable disease, intolerable suffering and undignified dead.

= This sentence is coherent

13. And then, we know that bone development, we know that abnormal bone development will not make the baby exist or will not make the baby live more than 30 months, because the baby will move, will grow up bigger and bigger but the mechanism of the bone development and the metabolic body, they will not let them so, they will be suffering.

=Although this sentence is not cohesive, but this sentence can be interpreted.

So this sentence is coherent.

14. If they want to touch them, *it will be very hurting to them*. Then, the second point is we know that some of the incurable disease like the lung cancer itself cannot be developed well by this kind of solution which is prepared by the government now and by the medical treatment now.

= This sentence is coherent.

15. So we propose to you that we support the baby euthanasia.

=This sentence is coherent.

16. The 1st speaker will talk about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby, the family and the society itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

17. And then, the 2nd point will talk about the requirements of the passive euthanasia that will be allowed and then, talk also about the consideration about this kind of euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

18. As we have known, the baby euthanasia, it can be done by the permission of the parents itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

19. Coming to my split, *I would explain* about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby and others.

= This sentence is coherent. In this utterance, the speaker give explanation to the partner, he uses it to begin with the new information.

20. The urgency *thing* is many parents reluctantly let their baby pass away.

= This sentence is coherent.

21. Because *of* there is no regulation from the government to let the baby euthanasia itself, so, they are confusing.

= This sentence is interpretable and coherent.

22. We still do.

= This sentence is coherent.

23. We know that the baby suffering because of this kind of incurable disease.

= This sentence is coherent.

24. No regulation to allow euthanasia because of they think about the consideration *about the morality*, but we *have known also* the fact.

= It is incoherent, because the word 'about' was repeated, it should be 'consideration in morality' or 'consider to the morality'. This sentence is ambiguous, so, it is incoherent.

25. The fact is it is kind of incurable disease.

=This sentence is coherent.

26. And the second point is the baby itself is always suffered because of this kind of incurable disease that they have.

= This sentence is coherent.

27. And the prediction of the doctors is often right.

= This sentence is coherent.

28. We know that will make some technology of them and deciding this kind of solution *with most potential and most possible* from the result of the test.

=Although this sentence is not cohesive, but this sentence can be interpreted and has the same idea with other statements, so this sentence is coherent.

29. The kind of *the* test will be dialysis or other test such as the metabolic anti drug test and others test.

= This sentence is coherent.

30. If they predict that the baby cannot live more than 30 months, we only have 2 choices, we let them until they die or we will limit their suffering in this time.

= This sentence is coherent

31. And then, what about the mechanism, of course we will regulate the law itself that we will make this kind of baby *euthanasia which* will be legalized and will be allowed by the permission of the parents.

=This sentence is coherent, what the speaker mind has the same idea with another statement.

32. And then to predict this kind of baby euthanasia *the must be euthanasia* or not, we have known that there *is* after detect with the x-ray for the lung cancer itself.

=This sentence is incoherent, because that word '*the must be euthanasia*', makes the sentence meaningless, if it is to show possibility, the sentence structure is not like that, it should be 'it must be done euthanasia or not. And also the word 'there is' it was inappropriate diction, it should be 'it was exist'. It is also caused meaningless in this sentence.

33. And the possibility of the children itself.

= It should be in one sentence with the sentence before. And also, this sentence is incomplete sentence; it is causing the new question, so this sentence is incoherent.

34. And then, the *process*, of the baby euthanasia for passive euthanasia is by holding the common treatment such as antibiotic, drug, giving medication or such as morphine to release the pain of the baby itself.

=The incoherency of this sentence is caused by the stopping a moment in the middle after the word 'process', which in written it is as if there is a comma. So the purpose of this statement does not squeeze.

35. *Means in this case*, chemotherapy or dialysis we will *holding* the process of dialysis to clean their blood which has incurable disease *for* their blood.

=This sentence is coherent.

36. After that, we will let them, we will give them antibiotics or morphine *some* medication *let* them to release the pain.

=The uncompleted cohesive device of this sentence is caused this sentence is ambiguous. Before 'some' should be combined by 'and' and before let is added by 'to'. So this sentence is incoherent.

37. And then, *for* the significance for the baby itself, it will release the suffering.

= This sentence is coherent.

38. For the *parents* itself, they have *many* choices, between doing baby euthanasia or to let them live.

= 'Parent' is plural noun, so without -s, and 'many' should be 'two' because it just there are two choices, whereas 'many' it means more than two. It is incoherent statement.

39. Actually it's hard to be debatable, but we know that by this kind of fact, *we do something than nothing*.

= This sentence is coherent.

1st Negative

40. Ok, good afternoon, I'm here as the first speaker of the negative team.

= This sentence is coherent.

41. First, I'd like to rebut some of the argument from the government.

= This sentence is coherent

42. Here, they stated that the doctor prediction is often right.

= This sentence is coherent.

43. But it is just prediction.

=This sentence is coherent.

44. How can *us* know exactly when someone will die.

=This sentence is coherent.

45. And, even they can make a kind of decision for someone especially for baby who haven't already start alive, and can *be live* for the future, but, how can a person will only have 30 days to live.

= The word 'be live' should be 'alive', it is caused misinterpretation. So, this sentence is incoherent.

46. But then, it is just a prediction.

= This sentence is coherent.

47. How can we rely on *prediction* to kill someone, even if it's just a baby who have no life yet, who have no social life, who have no connection to everyone else, except their parents, how can we agree on killing someone who have already alive and take their life just because of the disease that cannot be cured.

=This sentence is incoherent, because what the speaker means in that statement that kills someone is the baby not the doctor, in fact who is causing the killing someone is the doctor prediction.

48. But we know, every day the medical work is developing.

= This sentence is coherent.

49. Everyday, they will find another new reason about how to cure the disease.

= This sentence is coherent.

50. They will find a new *solution* against the incurable disease, there is a big chance, possibility, for doctors, scientist, how to save the baby from incurable disease.

= This sentence is coherent.

51. But yet, let's highlight here, we hear from the *beginning* that the *baby, the euthanasia for baby who has incurable disease*.

= The word beginning should be changed by 'explanation before', and then next utterance in this sentence also still ambiguous. So this sentence is incoherent.

52. But, what is incurable disease, the government team didn't give a real and exact example of the case that the baby with the incurable disease will be killed, it's not because of moral reason only, but also the medical consideration that we know.

= This sentence is coherent.

53. As I said before, that medical work is *developing and improving* day by day.

= This sentence is coherent.

54. Here, this house will not support baby euthanasia, and before we go further, I'd like to give you our team split.

= This sentence is coherent

55. And before we go further, I'd like to give you our team split.

= This sentence is coherent.

56. 1st speaker will give you the reason why we disagree with this motion.

= This sentence is coherent.

57. 2nd will give you more evidences to strengthen the cases we have.

= This sentence is coherent.

58. 3rd speaker will summarize it.

= This sentence is coherent.

59. As we know In Indonesia, there is a regulation concerning with euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

60. And *is* stated that Euthanasia is a crime, our own believe as Indonesian, that we see euthanasia is a murder.

=This sentence is coherent.

61. How can we support to this motion.

=This sentence is coherent.

62. Moreover, there's a case, a baby who has been killed, due to euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

63. In a short period of time, the doctor find the cure for the baby, but yet, the baby has died first due to the death decision from the parents and the doctor that the baby cannot be saved anymore.

= This sentence is coherent.

64. And also, how can they kill one life, just because of the prediction, just because of the beliefs that euthanasia is the best for that baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

65. Here, we know that, as a government team has said that they agree on the passive euthanasia.

= This sentence is incoherent, because the word 'they' in here is not inappropriate, 'they' in this sentence is refers to people out side the debate.

66. But yet, even if the passive euthanasia *is* still a murder.

= This sentence is incoherent, because it is lack of 'it', although it just lack of 'it' but the meaning also different and it is also caused this statement does not has relation with other statement.

67. It is stated that Passive euthanasia is giving to a baby using morphine, drugs, and anti biotic.

= This sentence is coherent.

68. But, morphine is dangerous drugs.

= This sentence is coherent

69. It is dangerous drugs.

= This sentence is coherent.

70. How can we let the baby consume it?

= This sentence is coherent.

71. *And also*, it kills the baby slowly.

=This sentenced is incoherent. Because this sentence is preceded by the question, that italic word make the sentence seem as new information.

72. So giving the baby morphine, even if for the reason of euthanasia, save the baby, doesn't make sense, how can we let the baby consumes the dangerous drugs?

= This sentence is coherent.

73. That we know it is an addictive drug.

= This sentence is coherent.

74. Another something missed by the government team is how will they support baby euthanasia?

= This sentence is coherent.

75. How will they make the baby euthanasia acceptable for everyone?

= This sentence is coherent.

76. Baby euthanasia is a decision made by the parents and the doctors by the *prediction and suggestion by the doctors.*

=This sentence is incoherent, the word 'by' in the first should be 'which based on' and the second should be change by the preposition 'of'. The using of 'by' in tree times makes this sentence uninterpretable.

77. But who are they, parents and doctors, are just a human.

= This sentence is coherent.

78. They don't have the right to kill someone else; they don't have the right to kill a child.

=This sentence is coherent.

79. Therefore, this house will not support baby euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

2nd positive

80. *The natural* purpose of baby euthanasia is not killing of the baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

81. *The nature* purpose of baby euthanasia is getting rid of *the painful of the baby.*

= This sentence is coherent.

82. You should know about the purpose of this.

= This sentence is coherent.

83. It is getting rid of the baby suffer.

= This sentence is coherent.

84. You know the condition of the baby, the condition or situation that occur in the body of baby in the body is very incurable disease that cannot be cured anymore.

= This sentence is coherent.

85. Even if they are not support the euthanasia, *what are the technologies* that they want to use whether they want to choose or whether they want to let them.

=This sentence is coherent.

86. This side of the house never explain about what kind of technology, they never mention the technology that is used the baby's life to decrease the pain itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

87. So, what are we going to do to the baby or we just let the baby with the very painful disease? Of course not.

= This sentence is coherent.

88. And *the end*, therefore we should do getting rid of the pain.

=That italic word must be deleting, it makes the sentence meaningless or confusing. So this sentence is incoherent.

89. Then, about the prediction itself, yes they make a prediction but, the prediction in here is made by a very special and particular doctor who know very much and it has a requirement to decide how long the baby's life.

= This sentence is coherent.

90. The decision is made by a doctors or physicians who have a very high understanding about the baby or technology that they want to use to support the baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

91. After that, the doctors know that all of the technology cannot be used to support the life anymore of the baby itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

92. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby not killing the baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

93. Then, this side of the house also never told about the solution.

=This sentence incoherent, because it becomes new information, the speaker doesn't relate the statement with the statement before.

94. How do we support the baby's life, In terms of waiting them?

= This sentence is coherent.

95. Do we need some experiment, but unfortunately, the experiment is not so accurate.

=This sentence is coherent.

96. What I mean as "inaccurate" in here, it is not so sure, whether it needs a long time or not. It means we never know how long the baby will still alive.

= This sentence is coherent.

97. But, at this time, from the technology we have, from the incurable disease that the baby has, from the agreement of decision of doctors, and the parents itself, have decided that the baby have to be gotten from the suffer.

= This sentence is coherent.

98. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

99. We do not want to kill them.

= This sentence is coherent.

100. And also, about this side of the house also stated about the morphine, how the morphine could affect the baby to doing euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

101. Ok, let's now, the morphine itself affects the brain they are very slowly pain.

= This sentence is coherent.

102. And it is unpainable effect to be used to the baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

103. It means that the baby *will not have the using the baby*, because the doctors now how much dozens that they want to use.

=This sentence is coherent.

104. And after the baby is injected *by the baby*, they will have no more suffer anymore because the doctors know how much morphine that they want to use.

=That italic word should be delete, because it makes the sentence meaningless, so this sentence incoherent.

105. And they have affected their brain; it is very slowly such kind of sleeping effect.

=This sentence is coherent.

106. What I mean in here is the baby will not suffering, but it will very slowly and decrease second by second and they just feel a kind of sleeping.

= This sentence is coherent.

107. And after that, we will have gotten rid of their pain.

= This sentence is coherent.

108. Then, I would *like* talk about my split.

=This sentence is incoherent, because it needs 'to' after the word like, it is caused this sentence also ambiguous, it means that the speaker does not has purposes.

109. What kind of requirements of legal passive euthanasia, I want to explain more how the decision of doctors or what kind of agreement or requirement to support baby euthanasia painlessly.

= This sentence is coherent.

110. First, the baby has to have an incurable disease.

= This sentence is coherent.

111. What I mean as "incurable disease" is by using the latest technology; we will never be able to live anymore.

= This sentence is coherent.

112. They don't have any chance to live again.

= This sentence is coherent.

113. Second, there must be an agreement between the parents and doctors.

= This sentence is coherent.

114. The doctors have told very much, explain to the parents, explain what?

= This sentence is coherent.

115. Explain the future implication and all of everything about the implication that they want to face.

= This sentence is coherent.

116. They will explain it all to the parents and explain of what kind of technology and all of the details of technology they will explain them to the parents.

=This sentence is coherent.

117. The third one, the condition is irreversible given of medical committee.

= This sentence is coherent.

118. What I mean in here is by using our *recent*, most recent technology; we would not be able to cure the disease.

=The word recent stated in the first clause is makes the meaning ambiguous.

It is caused this sentence incoherent.

119. It means that, however, we should getting rid of the suffering of the baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

120. The last one is about the decision.

=This sentence is coherent.

121. The doctors have to has a requirement a special or particular requirement that will be need to conduct the baby euthanasia.

=This sentence is coherent.

122. What are the requirements?

=This sentence is coherent.

123. First, the doctors have to have advancement in technology about the euthanasia and the morphine.

= This sentence is coherent.

124. And they have to fully able to cure the morphine, how much they have to use to the baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

125. After that, they will be able to getting rid of the suffering of the baby itself.

Thank you very much.

= This sentence is coherent.

2nd negative

126. Thank you, Good morning; before I give my own argument, I want to give some rebuttal to the government team.

=This sentence is coherent.

127. Well, they asked us what kind of technology that we can us to save the baby.

=This sentence is incoherent, because the word they, make this sentence refers to other people out side that debate. In fact they should rebut their partner.

128. Now, we want to give a question to them, what kind of disease and what kind of illnesses?

=This sentence is incoherent, because the question is incomplete, it is caused the question meaningless.

129. It depends on disease and illnesses, we can decide what technology that we have to use and doctors can decide it by saying what kind of illnesses and also disease.

=Actually this statement is very good, but because the statement before is in question form which is given to the partner, so it must be answer by the partner, but in this sentence the speaker answer by his self. So, this sentence is incoherent.

130. And, they also said about incurable disease.

=This sentence is coherent.

131. Well, there is incurable disease at this moment, but, don't you know that scientist, doctors and everyone keep searching and do research to looking for the medical test and also something that can used to cure all of the disease , everyone keep working hard to do that.

= This sentence is coherent.

132. And we cannot say incurable disease.

=The uncohesiveness of this sentence makes this sentence also incoherent. This sentence is incomplete sentence, it does not have object, it just consists of S+P+Adj. and this is make the meaning is unclear; it will raise a question again.

133. Yes, for this moment, that everyday, even though, we never know, let's say tomorrow, tomorrow we'll find anything, let's say aids HIV, we never know that, tomorrow, may be some scientists or doctors *can* find a right medicine to cure those kind of disease.

=This sentence is coherent.

134. And then, the second speaker of opposition, government team also said about getting rid of suffering.

=This sentence is coherent.

135. But, I want to ask you, what is the suffering thing in the world if there is you take someone life, even though, he/she cannot say whether I want to life or not, you take the opportunity of someone and someone that we are talking in here is baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

136. We cannot decide whether he want to life or not.

= This sentence is coherent.

137. Now, they also said that *doctors' prediction*, doctors help do prediction and they know the best for patients.

=The word '*doctors' prediction*' should be followed by predicate and object to explain the doctors' prediction, but in this sentence followed by new information. And then the next statement, also use inappropriate diction, it is needed to infinitive. So the utterance will be 'doctor help to predict'. This uncohesiveness of this sentence is caused this sentence incoherent.

138. But, In fact, nobody knows the best for someone.

=This sentence is coherent.

139. It's unpredictable, so everything can happen, especially for baby who already started their life.

= This sentence is coherent.

140. Then, how can we know, that doctors' prediction is the best?

= This sentence is coherent.

141. Even the best doctors in the world cannot guarantee *that*, even he, or the best doctors are able to cure most of illnesses in the world cannot guarantee that, nobody can.

=The diction in this sentence is inappropriate, because the word 'that' (italic word) should be 'it', because guarantee is noun and it was preceded. And then the using of *modal* 'can' also irrelevant, because in the statement before explained that people is incapable, so, it should use can't. This uncohesiveness of this sentence is caused this sentence also incoherent.

142. So, our team believe that to save one's life is more important than anything in this world, and also I want to give you some facts.

=This sentence is coherent.

143. Well, Like in Oprah Winfrey show, the show in western country, in one of the show, there is a boy come to Oprah Winfrey show on the wheel with his fathers, there's a story behind those boy.

= This sentence is coherent. Because the speaker try to keep the statement before and he was making a good relation by using an example.

144. The father told about how the boy born and the doctors predict that the boy cannot be able life over 5 years.

=This sentence is coherent.

145. Because he will not be able to use his hand and hid other parts of the body.

= This sentence is coherent.

146. The doctor said he will *suffered* a lot because of this.

=Although this sentence is not cohesive but this sentence is coherent.

147. But then, Even though he is on the wheel, but he said by himself that he is happy that his parents decide to let him live.

= This sentence is coherent.

148. Then, how we can let the baby, if he cannot decide it yet, and then now, by boy in Oprah, in this Oprah Winfrey show, told that he already want 5 match of American with his father on the wheel.

=This sentence is coherent.

149. Then, there's no one can predict what will happen and, by telling you this, I want to tell you that, this is *the opportunity*, baby is born and have an opportunity to live.

=The complete statement should be '.....the baby opportunity. This incomplete statement makes this sentence ambiguous, it can be interpreted the opportunity of the baby or the doctor. So this sentence is incoherent.

150. How can we even though as a parents or doctors, let them died just because the reason incurable disease or so on?

= This sentence is coherent.

151. And also, the doctors' job is to save life, not to lose euthanasia or to lose even one life.

= This sentence is coherent.

152. Like the government said that, in Holland, about the doctors that can do euthanasia and so on, well doctors in Holland, do euthanasia and have face no legal consequences.

= This sentence is coherent.

153. Now, I want you to think about this, how can we let someone who *loose* someone's life, especially baby, not have without any legal consequences, with any reason.

=The word 'loose' should be added by s 'looses', and also 'not no have' it was make the sentence seems in random sequence. It should be 'who doesn't have'. So this sentence is incoherent, because it does not interpretable.

154. Even though, it can be said as a murder, with all the reason, there's no fix reason to let someone die.

=This sentence is coherent.

155. And also, I'd like to talk about in Indonesian law, there's no law that allow someone to lose life, especially as Indonesian people, we are not allowed to do that.

= This sentence is coherent.

156. We have to fight until the end because we never know what will happen?

=This sentence is coherent.

157. And the technology that keep improving every day, every single day.

=This sentence is incoherent; because it is new information which does not have relation to the sentence before.

158. We never losing hope, and there is many proofs around us about the technology.

= This sentence is coherent.

159. We never know that we can cure small pops at that time, at eighty time.

=This sentence is coherent.

160. We know that it incurable disease like this kind the government team said.

=Actually this sentence is coherent.

161. But know, it is so easy to cure it.

= This sentence is coherent.

162. Now let's see, if everyone life, and then, the doctors say that there's no *hope*, then, all of the incurable disease and we cannot live longer.

=The diction of this sentence is inappropriate, the word '*hope*' should be replaced with 'expectation'. And then the statement 'all of the incurable disease' is meaningless, because it does not has subject and predicate, and it makes the hearer confuse. It should be 'All of them are getting incurable disease.....'. This uncohesiveness of this sentence is caused this sentence also incoherent.

163. That's why, as Indonesian people and also as people who think in logical way and never lose hope, we believe that, this house would not support baby euthanasia. Thank you.

= This sentence is coherent.

3rd positive

164. Thank you, well, I think actually, this is very hard motion to be debated, actually, by us, Why?

=This sentence is incoherent. Because this sentence is in random sequence, the word 'actually' in the first utterance, should be continue with the following word, or in speaking without stopping, it makes the hearer misunderstanding with what the speaker means.

165. Because here, we think about the human itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

166. But on the other hand, we also think about the suffer that has been felt by the baby itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

167. Well, actually, unfortunately, we have to say that our opponent team couldn't catch what we want to told to you, what we have told to you, what we want to bring this motion to.

=The word 'actually and unfortunately' are can be use together, but in this sentence, the using of both of them together is inappropriate, It is causing the argument seems does not has a goal, and then, the third question should be combined by 'and'. This sentence is incoherent, because this sentence is unclear.

168. It has been clear that our team here will support the baby euthanasia itself related with the specific requirement, and also the agreement from the parent itself.

=This sentence is coherent.

169. But unfortunately, since the first speaker, from our opponent team, they said that how can the doctors can force?

=This sentence is coherent.

170. No, here we don't want to force the parents itself to receive our suggestion to do the baby euthanasia itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

171. Because we also have the humanity and one more thing that they forget, we have clearly told you that here, we will never suggest to do the euthanasia without doing something to can help to can make the condition of the ill baby could be better.

=This sentence coherent.

172. But, unfortunately, our opponent team again and again, they said simply that the doctor will easy to give a decision, all right you have to do the euthanasia without doing anything.

= This sentence is coherent.

173. It's very funny, why?

= This sentence is coherent.

174. Because with the fact of the technology, that we have told to you, everything will be done by the doctor as max as they can to save the life of the baby itself.

=This sentence is coherence.

175. But, unfortunately, after everything has been done and doing so many treatment that is done to the baby itself, such as chemotherapy or give *the* help for oxygen the baby, for the lung cancer.

=The using of article *the*(in italic letter) should be change by 'a' and the preposition 'for' is inappropriate, and this sentence also needs to infinitive, so the sentence should be '....give a help by giving exigent to the baby.....'. The uncohesiveness of this sentence caused this sentence is incoherent.

176. It is kind of effort that we still do, before finally, we decide to give suggestion to do the euthanasia itself, such as what happen in the Holland, that one of example we give to you, after doing treatment itself, yes, indeed, even if there is no one can guarantee, of course here is no one in this world can guarantee the life of another.

=This sentence is coherent.

177. And the life of people is on our God's hand, but here we have to do something before, without if then, we will let it still continue.

=The word 'before, without' and if, it is indicate that the speaker still continue the speaking process, but this word make the sentence was meaningless. This sentence is incoherent, because it does not has relation with another statement.

178. And then, unfortunately, our opponent team also stated that start convince you by making comparison between the someone who *have* positively *have* the HIV with the baby euthanasia, of course it will very different. Why?

=This sentence is coherent.

179. Because here, we are saving something that have to *be* decide at this kind.

=Although this sentence is not cohesive, but this sentence is coherent. It can be interpreted.

180. Because the baby still suffered all time.

= This sentence is coherent.

181. And also, how about the HIV?

= This sentence is coherent.

182. Yes, of course, the HIV is very different, because the effect of HIV itself is not felt by the positive people of HIV tight now, but for the future.

= This sentence is coherent.

183. Therefore, we still believe to support the baby euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

184. And also, here we have so many *weakness* that is made by our opposite team related to the baby euthanasia itself.

=This sentence is coherent.

185. They asked us, what kind of disease?

=This sentence is coherent.

186. We have told to you that there are so many requirements until finally we would like to regulate this kind of law.

= This sentence is coherent.

187. And also, even if we make this kind of law *it* also based on the agreement *for* the parents itself.

=This sentence is coherent.

188. This kind of the disease itself has been told by our first speaker that is intolerable suffering, incurable disease, and undignified dead.

= This sentence is coherent.

189. And also we would like to support the baby euthanasia itself for the passive euthanasia.

=The word 'and also' should be deleted because it has stated in the previous sentence, it makes the sentence seems monotony. So this sentence is incoherent.

190. Well, the disease here is given the example, for example lung cancer and also a bad development of bone.

= This sentence is coherent.

191. Actually, what is the effect of this kind of bad disease to the development of baby?

= This sentence is coherent.

192. Of course, it will make hard the condition of the baby itself.

= This sentence is coherent.

193. If there is a cancer of the baby itself, and day by day, it is not getting better, but it is getting worse.

= This sentence is coherent.

194. And the baby always hold the suffer all time.

=This sentence is but coherent.

195. Of course, imagine that you are the parents and you have this kind of baby.

= This sentence is coherent.

196. And you are still confused because there is no law that can actually can move or not from this kind situation.

=This sentence is coherent.

197. Of course, we will support this kind of situation, because it is very important to be done.

= This sentence is coherent.

198. Even they know that , for example, the doctors has stated that yes, we need to do the euthanasia to the baby itself, but the parents say, doctors, “we want to still to see our baby, we want to still to keep crying to make he/she life”.

= This sentence is coherent.

199. So, we will not force the parents itself to do the euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

200. We will give direction to the parents to choose if they agree with the euthanasia that we suggest and then regulated by law that we will made.

= This sentence is coherent.

201. There is no problem about this.

= This sentence is coherent.

202. This is kind of the big mistake that couldn't catch very well by our opponent team by merely stated that we will kill the baby without any consideration, without any requirement that will fulfilled until finally we will suggest to do the euthanasia itself.

=This sentence is coherent.

203. So we have to think more and more.

= This sentence is coherent.

204. We have to think more logically and it has been clearly said to you by our team, and here, we still believe that it will be better *to* us to do this kind of euthanasia itself, not only for the baby, but also for the parents.

=This sentence is coherent. The idea of this sentence has connection with other statements.

205. And this kind of way will be very beneficial for the future, if there are so many kind of cases that have no authority, so there's no more people who will confuse on what they are going to do if they have this kind of case. Thank you.

= This sentence is coherent.

3rd Negative

206. Ok, good afternoon our honorable adjudicator, and also for the opponent, government team.

=This sentence is coherent.

207. I would like to tell that this house would not support baby euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

208. We have already thinking the best way to save the baby.

= Although this sentence is coherent.

209. If the opponent team, the government team has tried to convinced you that if there is no medical treatment that doctors or scientists or whoever can do, we need to kill the baby in order to end the baby suffer.

=This sentence is coherent. The idea of this sentence has relation with another statement.

210. But have you ever heard the, what you called the alternative treatment?

=This sentence is incoherence, because this sentence was stopping in the middle and not continue, but after that he or she ask to the opponent team.

This sentence is uninterpretable and caused misunderstanding.

211. Yes we need to try this way, because this is very common nowadays, because there is in Papua now.

=This sentence is coherent.

212. We have found buah merah, we know that this fruit is able to cure the cancer and then, the other problem is euthanasia itself.

=This sentence is coherent.

213. As the parents, don't we want to protect our children, don't we want to have the baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

214. *And if* we want to have the baby, after waiting for months by months, and then, after we born the baby and we need to kill the baby, do you think this is the best way.

=Although this sentence is not cohesive, but this sentence is coherent. It can be interpreted.

215. *And the thing that the parents need to do is not to just as the doctors*, what is the best way and we follow.

=This sentence just want to inform that the parents need the doctor to choose the best way for them, but this sentence is ineffective and the sentence is ambiguous. So, this sentence is incoherent.

216. *No! if the doctors suggest the euthanasia, the parents may be agree*, but, the problem is about the rules, the regulation in Indonesia.

=This sentence is coherent.

217. We have the rule, the regulation that it does ban the euthanasia to kill the baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

218. Euthanasia practically is a kind of murder, because in the problem of euthanasia there is someone who is losing the life, and then, we are going to think is that, how many percent of baby born in this country needs to be euthanasia.

= This sentence is coherent.

219. It is only small number of baby need to be euthanasia, why should we do it, why should we legalize it.

=This sentence is coherent.

220. And then the other thing is that about that we couldn't catch the motion.

=This sentence is coherent.

221. The problem is we understand that the government team tries to explain by the permission of the parents we can do the euthanasia we understand it.

=This sentence is coherent.

222. We just worry that now, the parents the euthanasia.

=This sentence is coherent.

223. And then, if the government agree with this that parents let's say kill the baby because of some kill in euthanasia. And for some reason, for intolerable reason, later on, it does not close the probability that the parents who wants to kill the baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

224. They are able to kill it.

=This sentence is coherent.

225. It doesn't close the probability also that there will be parents aborting the baby a lot if the euthanasia is legalized.

=This sentence is coherent.

226. And does it too wide, we as the opponent team do not agree with the motion that *is* support baby euthanasia.

=This sentence is coherent.

227. We strongly disagree with this motion.

=This sentence is coherent.

228. Then, about the use of drugs, morphine in here, now we agree that we are able to use morphine to make the euthanasia, and the question is the baby are legalized to be injected by morphine , this will bring our moral to somewhere in the dark area.

=This sentence is coherent.

229. So, it legalized, well, later, we also will try some other, some other changing of the rules, of the regulation in Indonesia that we have a lot of consumer

drugs for other reason, for example I got headache everyday, I need to consume it like that.

=This sentence is coherent.

230. So, doesn't it sound silly for us?

=This sentence is coherent.

231. And then, also we need to think, we need to understand, we need to realize that the technology now, never close the probability for us to find the better and the fastest way, the better way in a short time for us, to find the new technology, for example, in the past we know that smallpox and fever is very dangerous and everyone who got this kind of disease will die.

=This sentence is coherent.

232. And now, it is not a problem anymore because we have found the way to cure the problem.

=This sentence is coherent.

233. But, this is the logical way of our thinking is we keep trying our best to find the best way to solve the problem suffered by the baby born, and we don't legalize the euthanasia, it means that we let the doctors and scientists to keep working on that research to keep working on finding the best cure the best treatment for the baby, not by killing the baby.

=This sentence is coherent.

234. This is the point that everyone knows that one life is very important.

=This sentence is coherent.

235. Let's see the rare animal in the world, in Indonesia, even is saved, what about the human, which one is higher, human or animal.

=This sentence is coherent.

236. If animal is saved, why human is not.

=This sentence is coherent.

237. We are trying hard to make the population is being existed now and forever; not by letting the baby die because of some disease or what kind of reason.

=This sentence is coherent.

238. I would like to say once more, that this house would not support baby euthanasia, because there are still a lot of way that we need to think and we need to do before we decide someone's death or someone's fate. Thank you very much.

=This sentence is coherent.

4. 1. 1. 3. Intertextuality

Positive Team

The first positive team said that he supports the baby euthanasia because this euthanasia as best preventive action to permit the baby life with minimally painful. His aim is to limit the suffering of the baby. This statement is one of the point first speaker positive team. It is relevant with another referent which also proposed that it is as one of preventive action. And he also states that this euthanasia is done because there is incurable disease. And then the second speaker explains that this euthanasia is not to kill the baby, but the purpose is getting rid the painful of the baby. He said that this incurable disease cannot be

cured anymore. This prediction is done by the particular doctor who know very much and also decide how long the baby's life. Depend on this second speaker; the euthanasia can be done by giving morphine called as passive euthanasia. Then from the third speaker said that, this euthanasia is taken by permitting to the parents first. So, this euthanasia also based on the agreement from the parents' baby. Those statements are relevant with other referents as had presented in appendices. All of their arguments have referents which are accurate. They do not explain the baby euthanasia depend on their perceptions. So, their arguments are intertextual.

Negative Team

From the first speaker negative team stated that he against the euthanasia because doctor cannot decide the baby's life, this euthanasia means as killing someone, in fact the baby have no social live yet. Based on him, this euthanasia against the moral and the medical consideration. He did not agree if the passive euthanasia is done by giving morphine because it is dangerous. Then the second speaker stated that doctor can decide what technology that have to used depend on the kind of disease, not just by doing euthanasia. The parents cannot just follow the doctor prediction because the destiny's life is on the God's hand. He explained it by giving example the baby in the program TV named Oprah Winfrey which had been predicted by the doctor that he cannot life in over five years, but the parents let him to life. In addition, Indonesia did not have the law about it. And the third speaker stated that the doctor will get the alternative treatment, because it

was exist in Papua and use “buah merah” as the alternative. This third speaker called this euthanasia as a kind of murder. As the positive team, their explanations also have referents which also credible as in the appendices, but for the example which has presented by the second speaker are lack coherent, because it is not about euthanasia, but still general disease. This example also finds in the referent, but it does not explain what kind of the disease the baby suffered, and does not explain that the doctor do euthanasia to that baby or not. But their arguments are also intertextual, because their statement also based on the referents which had stated before.

4. 1. 2. Findings in Summary

This summary shows the result findings. So, we will know which one the sentence coherence or cohesive, and also we will know how many sentences are coherence and how many sentences are cohesive, and also the intertextuality. It is to make easy for the reader to understand. For the summary, it will be presented as below. As the first summary, will show the positive team and after that the negative team.

4. 1. 2. 1. Cohesiveness

Positive Team

1. First participant

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
1.	1	-
2	2	✓
3	3	-
4	4	-
5	5	-

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
14	-	14
15	✓	15
16	✓	16
17	✓	17
18	✓	18

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
27	27	✓
28	28	-
29	29	-
30	30	✓
31	31	-

6	6	-
7	7	-
8	8	-
9	9	✓
10	10	-
11	11	✓
12	12	✓
13	13	-

19	19	-
20	20	-
21	21	-
22	22	✓
23	23	✓
24	24	-
25	25	-
26	26	✓

32	32	-
33	33	-
34	34	-
35	35	-
36	36	-
37	37	-
38	38	-
39	39	-
Total		13

2. Second participant

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
1	80	-
2	81	-
3	82	✓
4	83	✓
5	84	✓
6	85	-
7	86	✓
8	87	✓
9	88	-
10	89	✓
11	90	✓
12	91	✓
13	92	✓
14	93	✓
15	94	✓
16	95	✓

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
17	96	✓
18	97	✓
19	98	✓
20	99	✓
21	100	✓
22	101	✓
23	102	✓
24	103	-
25	104	-
26	105	✓
27	106	✓
28	107	✓
29	108	-
30	109	✓
31	110	✓
32	111	✓

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
33	112	✓
34	113	✓
35	114	✓
36	115	✓
37	116	-
38	117	✓
39	118	✓
40	119	-
41	120	✓
42	121	-
43	122	✓
44	123	✓
45	124	✓
46	125	✓
Total:		37

3. Third participant

No	Sentence	Cohesive
1	164	-
2	165	✓
3	166	✓
4	167	-
5	168	✓
6	169	-
7	170	✓
8	171	-
9	172	✓
10	173	✓
11	174	-
12	175	-

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
14	177	-
15	178	-
16	179	-
17	180	✓
18	181	✓
19	182	✓
20	183	✓
21	184	✓
22	185	✓
23	186	✓
24	187	-
25	188	✓

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
27	190	✓
28	191	✓
29	192	✓
30	193	✓
31	194	-
32	195	-
33	196	-
34	197	✓
35	198	✓
36	199	✓
37	200	✓
38	201	✓

13	176	-
----	-----	---

26	189	✓
----	-----	---

39	202	-
40	203	✓
41	204	-
42	205	✓
Total: 42		25

Negative Team

1. First participant

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
1	40	✓
2	41	✓
3	42	✓
4	43	✓
5	44	-
6	45	-
7	46	✓
8	47	✓
9	48	✓
10	49	✓
11	50	-
12	51	✓
13	52	✓
14	53	-

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
15	54	✓
16	55	✓
17	56	✓
18	57	✓
19	58	✓
20	59	✓
21	60	-
22	61	✓
23	62	✓
24	63	✓
25	64	✓
26	65	✓
27	66	-
28	67	✓

No	Sentence	Cohesive
29	68	✓
30	69	✓
31	70	✓
32	71	✓
33	72	✓
34	73	✓
35	74	✓
36	75	✓
37	76	-
38	77	✓
39	78	✓
40	79	✓
Total: 40		33

2. Second participant

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
1	126	✓
2	127	
3	128	✓
4	129	✓
5	130	-
6	131	✓
7	132	-
8	133	-
9	134	-
10	135	-
11	136	✓
12	137	-
13	138	✓
14	139	✓

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
15	140	✓
16	141	
17	142	-
18	143	-
19	144	✓
20	145	-
21	146	✓
22	147	-
23	148	✓
24	149	-
25	150	-
26	151	✓
27	152	✓
28	153	✓

No	Sentence	Cohesive
29	154	✓
30	155	✓
31	156	✓
32	157	✓
33	158	✓
34	159	-
35	160	-
36	161	✓
37	162	-
38	163	✓
Total: 38		22

3. Third participant

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
1	206	✓
2	207	✓
3	208	-
4	209	-
5	210	-
6	211	✓
7	212	✓
8	213	✓
9	214	-
10	215	-
11	216	✓

No.	Sentence	Cohesive
13	218	-
14	219	✓
15	220	✓
16	221	✓
17	222	✓
18	223	-
19	224	✓
20	225	✓
21	226	-
22	227	✓
23	228	✓

No	Sentence	Cohesive
24	229	✓
25	230	✓
26	231	✓
27	232	✓
28	233	✓
29	234	✓
30	235	✓
31	236	✓
32	237	✓
33	238	✓
Total: 33		25

4. 1.2. 2. Coherence

Positive Team

1. Firs Participant

No.	Sentence	Coherence
1.	1	-
2	2	✓
3	3	-
4	4	-
5	5	-
6	6	✓
7	7	✓
8	8	✓
9	9	✓
10	10	✓
11	11	✓
12	12	✓
13	13	✓
14	14	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
15	15	✓
16	16	✓
17	17	✓
18	18	✓
19	19	✓
20	20	✓
21	21	✓
22	22	✓
23	23	✓
24	24	-
25	25	✓
26	26	✓
27	27	✓
28	28	✓

No	Sentence	Coherence
29	29	✓
30	30	✓
31	31	✓
32	32	-
33	33	-
34	34	-
35	35	✓
36	36	-
37	37	✓
38	38	-
39	39	✓
Total: 39		29

2. Second participant

No.	Sentence	Coherence
1	80	✓
2	81	✓
3	82	✓
4	83	✓
5	84	✓
6	85	✓
7	86	✓
8	87	✓

No	Sentence	Coherence
16	95	✓
17	96	✓
18	97	✓
19	98	✓
20	99	✓
21	100	✓
22	101	✓
23	102	✓

No	Sentence	Coherence
31	110	✓
32	111	✓
33	112	✓
34	113	✓
35	114	✓
36	115	✓
37	116	✓
38	117	✓

9	88	-
10	89	✓
11	90	✓
12	91	✓
13	92	✓
14	93	-
15	94	✓

24	103	✓
25	104	-
26	105	✓
27	106	✓
28	107	✓
29	108	-
30	109	✓

39	118	-
40	119	✓
41	120	✓
42	121	✓
43	122	✓
44	123	✓
45	124	✓
46	125	✓
Total: 46		41

3. Third Participant

No.	Sentence	Coherence
1	164	-
2	165	✓
3	166	✓
4	167	-
5	168	✓
6	169	✓
7	170	✓
8	171	✓
9	172	✓
10	173	✓
11	174	✓
12	175	-
13	176	✓
14	177	-
15	178	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
16	179	✓
17	180	✓
18	181	✓
19	182	-
20	183	✓
21	184	✓
22	185	✓
23	186	✓
24	187	✓
25	188	✓
26	189	-
27	190	✓
28	191	✓
29	192	✓
30	193	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
31	194	✓
32	195	✓
33	196	✓
34	197	✓
35	198	✓
36	199	✓
37	200	✓
38	201	✓
39	202	✓
40	203	✓
41	204	✓
42	205	✓
Total: 42		37

Negative Team

1. First Participant

No.	Sentence	Coherence
1	40	✓
2	41	✓
3	42	✓
4	43	✓
5	44	✓
6	45	-
7	46	✓
8	47	-
9	48	✓
10	49	✓
11	50	✓
12	51	-
13	52	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
15	54	✓
16	55	✓
17	56	✓
18	57	✓
19	58	✓
20	59	✓
21	60	✓
22	61	✓
23	62	✓
24	63	✓
25	64	✓
26	65	-
27	66	-

No.	Sentence	Coherence
29	61	✓
30	62	✓
31	63	✓
32	64	✓
33	65	-
34	66	-
35	67	✓
36	68	✓
37	69	✓
38	70	✓
39	71	-
40	72	✓
Total: 40		32

14	53	✓
----	----	---

28	67	✓
----	----	---

2. Second Participant

No.	Sentence	Coherence
1	126	✓
2	127	-
3	128	-
4	129	-
5	130	✓
6	131	✓
7	132	-
8	133	✓
9	134	✓
10	135	✓
11	136	✓
12	137	-
13	138	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
14	139	✓
15	140	✓
16	141	-
17	142	✓
18	143	✓
19	144	✓
20	145	✓
21	146	✓
22	147	✓
23	148	✓
24	149	✓
25	150	✓
26	151	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
27	152	✓
28	153	-
29	154	✓
30	155	✓
31	156	✓
32	157	-
33	158	✓
34	159	✓
35	160	✓
36	161	✓
37	162	-
38	163	✓
Total: 38		29

3. Third Participant

No.	Sentence	Coherence
1	206	✓
2	207	✓
3	208	✓
4	209	✓
5	210	-
6	211	✓
7	212	✓
8	213	✓
9	214	✓
10	215	-
11	216	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
12	217	✓
13	218	✓
14	219	✓
15	220	✓
16	221	✓
17	222	✓
18	223	✓
19	224	✓
20	225	✓
21	226	✓
22	227	✓

No.	Sentence	Coherence
23	228	✓
24	229	✓
25	230	✓
26	231	✓
27	232	✓
28	233	✓
29	234	✓
30	235	✓
31	236	✓
32	237	✓
33	238	✓
Total: 33		31

4. 1. 2. 3. Intertextuality

The intertextuality of each participant in this contest is good as what has been explained previously. They have enough knowledge about baby euthanasia. Their reason is appropriate with another text and most of the sentences are coherent.

4. 2. Discussion

From the data analysis above, the first participants of positive team produces thirty nine sentences and from the whole sentences just thirty three percents sentences which are cohesive. Then the sentence produced by the second participants is forty six sentences and more than eighty percents sentences are cohesive. The third participants produce forty two sentences in which the twenty four sentences or fifty nine percents are cohesive. And then for the negative team, the first participants produce forty sentences and eighty two percents are cohesive. The second participants of the negative team produce thirty eight sentences and just fifty seven percents which are cohesive. And the third participants produce thirty three sentences and from the whole sentences, seventy five sentences are cohesive. From this discussion, the cohesiveness of the discourse developed by the first participants of the positive team is the worse, because the cohesive sentence is less then sixty percents. Then for the third speaker of positive team and the second participants of negative team are also still bad, but not as worse as the first participants of positive team because their cohesiveness is still less then sixty percents. And for the second participants of the positive team, first participants and third participants of the negative team, their cohesiveness is good, because their sentences which are cohesive are more than sixty percents.

For the coherency, for about seventy fourth percents from thirty nine sentences are coherent. Then the sentence is produced by the second participants, for about eighty nine percents from forty six sentences are coherent. And the third participants produce forty two sentences in which the eighty eight percents

sentences are coherent. Then for the first participants of negative team, eighty percents sentences from forty sentences are coherent. Then the second participants from thirty eight sentences, just seventy six percents sentences are coherent. And for the third participants, most of the sentences are coherent, from thirty three sentences; ninety three percents sentences are coherent. From here we know that most of sentences produced by the participants are good and the most excellent is the third participants of the negative team. Because, from the whole sentences he had produced, just two sentences which are not coherent. Then for the first participants of positive team and the second participants of negative team, their sentences are fairly coherent.

And then about the intertextuality, as what has been explained previously, the intertextuality of this discourse is good. Their reasons to force the baby euthanasia are relevant with another text or referents.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5. 1. Conclusion

From the discussion that is stated in chapter four, this research concludes that “quality of the discourse developed by the participants of Java Overland English Debate 2007” has fulfills all of the criteria of good discourse. Most of them can produce sentences in well construction.

Quality of discourse in the cohesiveness developed by the participants of ‘Java Overland English Debate 2007’ to some extend fulfills cohesive criteria (sixty five percents sentences from two hundred and thirty eight sentences are cohesive). The quality of the discourse in the coherency developed by the participants of ‘Java Overland English Debate 2007’ also fulfills coherence criteria (eighty tree percents sentences from two hundred and thirty eight sentences are coherent. While the quality of the discourse in the intertextuality shows that all of the participants have fulfilled the criteria of intertextuality. This is because they have enough knowledge about ‘Baby Euthanasia’. Each of their argumentation, why they support or not allow the Baby Euthanasia is relevant with another text or statement. In addition, the coherency supports the intertextuality of the text.

From this conclusion, the researcher has studied that the criteria of discourse that is needed in a debate are cohesion, coherence, and intertextuality.

2. Suggestion

From this study, for the next researcher, the researcher suggests to analyze the debate event with wider sample or maybe by using the same object with different methodology or text genre. And then for the reader suggests to apply the criteria of discourse especially a debate in well. Those criteria include the cohesion, coherence, and intertextuality. In the end, the researcher aware that this research still has any weaknesses, because of that the researcher also receives any suggestions from the reader for this research.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Amirotul Roifah
NIM : 03320072
Faculty : Humanity and Culture
Department : English Letters and Language
Place and Date of Birth : Nganjuk, 3 January 1985
Address : Bulakmiri, Kaloran, Ngronggot, Nganjuk
Backgroud of Thee Study:

1. SDN Sambiroto III Baron Nganjuk. Graduate 1997
2. MTSN Tanjunganom Nganjuk. Graduate 2000
3. MAN Nglawak, Kertosono Nganjuk Graduate 2003
4. UIN Malang. Graduate 2008

Organization Experience:

1. PMII Commissariat 'Sunan Ampel' UIN Malang.
2. LKP2M UIN Malang.
3. HMJ of English Departement UIN Malang.
4. MPM UIN Malang.
5. IMAKA Nganjuk.

Malang, 29 September 2007

Amirotul Roifah



RELIGIOUS AFFAIR MINISTRY
THE ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
HUMANITY AND CULTURE FACULTY
ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE
DEPARTMENT

Name : Amirotul Roifah
NIM : 03320072
Faculty : Humanity and Culture
Department : English Letters and Language
Thesis Title : Quality of the Discourse Developed By the Participants of Java
Overland English Debate 2007
Advisor : Sakban Rosidi, M. Si.

No	Date	Matter	Signature
1.	28 March 2007	Submit the title	
2.	9 April 2007	Submit chapter 1 2 3	
3.	16 April 2007	Revised chapter 1 2 3	
4.	24 April 2007	ACC for seminar	
5.	21 May 2007	Revised chapter 1 2 3	
6.	18 June 2007	ACC chapter 1 2 3	
7.	1 September 2007	Submit chapter 4 and 5	
8.	22 September 2007	Revised chapter 4 and 5	
9.	27 September 2007	Revised chapter 4 and 5	
10.	29 September 2007	ACC chapter 4 and 5	

Acknowledge by

The Head of Humanity and Culture
Faculty

Advisor

Dimjati Achmadin, M. Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

Sakban Rosidi, M. Si.
NIP.

APPENDICES

1. Data Transcription Result

This House Would Support Baby Euthanasia

1st Positive

The negative team have to decide if they want to support or not to baby euthanasia itself. Then, the regulation that will not allow this kind of baby euthanasia will make a choice, one choice only that we will have to let the baby lives or not. But it is not too effective for children who take them, ladies & gentlemen means that the prediction of a doctors is often right, ladies & gentlemen means that the baby will not be.... the baby will not be, the baby will not exit, will not live more than 30 months. And because of there is no regulation, we will propose to you that this house will support baby euthanasia, and then what is the baby euthanasia itself. It is the preventive action of permitting the life of baby with minimally painful for the purpose of the limiting of suffering the baby's life which is caused by incurable disease and undignified dead. And then, in this case, the various of euthanasia is ee...is divided into 2 points. The first is passive euthanasia and second is aggressive euthanasia. The passive euthanasia is the euthanasia which is done with holding a treatment such as antibiotic, drugs, or giving a medication such as morphine to release the pain of the children minimally. And then, the active euthanasia is when we do the euthanasia you think the legal substances or want to kill with drawing life out of the children itself. In this case we support the baby euthanasia because of why? Because there is incurable disease, we know that we support euthanasia, baby euthanasia for the baby which has incurable disease, intolerable suffering and undignified dead. And then, we know that bone development, we know that abnormal bone development will not make the baby exist or will not make the baby live more than 30 months, because the baby will move, will ee... will grow up bigger and bigger but the mechanism of the bone development and the metabolic body, they will not let them so, they will be suffering. If they want to touch them, it will be very hurting to them. Then, the second point is we know that some of the incurable disease like the lung cancer itself cannot be developed well by this kind of solution which is prepared by the gov now and by the medical treatment now. So we propose to you that we support the baby euthanasia.

The 1st speaker will talk about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby, the family and the society itself. And then, the 2nd point will talk about the requirements of the passive euthanasia that will be allowed and then, talk also about the consideration about this kind of euthanasia. As we have known, the baby euthanasia it can be done by the permission of the parents itself. Coming to my split, I would explain about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby and others. The urgency thing is many parents reluctantly let their baby pass away. Because of there is no regulation from the government to let the baby euthanasia itself. So they are confusing. We still do. We know that the baby suffering because of this kind of incurable disease. No

regulation to allow euthanasia because of they think about the consideration about the morality, but we have known also the fact. The fact is it is kind of incurable disease. And the second point is the baby itself is always suffered because of this kind of incurable disease that they have. And the prediction of the doctors is often right. We know that Will make some technology of them and deciding this kind of solution with most potential and most possible from the result of the test.

The kind of the test will be dialysis or other test such as the metabolic anti drug test and others test. If they predict that the baby cannot live more than 30 months, we only have 2 choices. We let them until they die or we will limit their suffering in this time. And then, what about the mechanism, of course we will regulate the law itself that we will make this kind of baby euthanasia which will be legalized and will be allowed by the permission of the parents. And then to predict this kind of baby euthanasia the must be euthanasia or not, we have known that there isafter detect with the x-ray for the lung cancer itself. And the possibility of the children itself. And then, The process, of the baby euthanasia for passive euthanasia is by holding the common treatment Such as antibiotic, drug, giving medication or Such as morphine To release the pain of the baby itself. Means in this case, Chemotherapy or dialysis we will holding the process of dialysis to clean their blood which has incurable disease for their blood. After that, we will let them we will give them antibiotics or morphine some medication let them to release the pain. And then, for the significance for the baby itself, it will release the suffering. For the parents itself, they have many choices, between doing baby euthanasia or to let them live. Actually it's hard to be debatable, but we know that by this kind of fact, we do something than nothing.

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Another something missed by the government team is How will they support baby euthanasia? How will they make the baby euthanasia acceptable for everyone? Baby euthanasia is a decision made by the parents and the doctors by the prediction and suggestion by the doctors. But who are they, parents and doctors, are just a human. They don't have the right to kill someone else; they don't have the right to kill a child. Therefore, this house will not support baby euthanasia.

2nd positive

The natural purpose of baby euthanasia is not killing of the baby. The nature purpose of baby euthanasia is getting rid of the painful of the baby. You should know about the purpose of this. It is getting rid of the baby suffer. You know The condition of the baby, the condition or situation that occur in the body of baby in the body is very incurable disease that cannot be cured anymore. Even if they are, even if they eee...they are...they are...they are support...they are not support the euthanasia, what are the technologies that they want to use Whether they want to choose or whether they want to let them. They are...this side of the house never eee.....never explain about what kind of technology, they never mention the technology that is used the baby's life to decrease the pain itself. So, what are we going to do to the baby or we just let the baby with the very painful disease? of course not. And the end, therefore we should do getting rid of the pain.

Then, about the prediction itself. Yes they make a prediction but, the prediction in here is made by a very special and particular doctor who know very much and it has a requirement to decide what kind of...how long the baby's life. The decision is made by a doctors or physicians who have a very high understanding about the baby or technology that they want to use the...that they want to use to support the baby. After that, the doctors know that all of the technology cannot be used to support the life anymore of the baby itself. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby not killing the baby. Then, this side of the house also never told

about the solution. How do we support the baby's life? In terms of waiting them. Do we need some experiment, but unfortunately, the experiment is not so accurate. What I mean as "inaccurate" in here, it is not so sure, whether it needs a long time or not. It means we never know how long the baby will still alive. But, at this time, from the technology we have, from the incurable disease that the baby has, from the agreement of decision of doctors, and the parents itself, have decided that the baby have to be gotten from the suffer. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby. We do not want to... We do not want to.... ee....to..kill them. And also, about ee....this side of the house also stated about the morphine, how the morphine could affect the baby to doing euthanasia. Ok, let's now, the morphine itself affects the brain they are very slowly pain. And it is unpayable effect to be used to the baby. It means that the baby will not have the using the baby, because the doctors now how much dozens that they want to use. And after the baby is injected by the baby, they will have no more suffer anymore because the doctors know how much morphine that they want to use. And they have affected their brain, it is very slowly ee...be such kind of ee....sleeping effect. What I mean in here is the baby will not suffering, but it will very slowly and decrease second by second and they just feel a kind of sleeping. And after that, we will have gotten rid of their pain. Then, I would like talk about my split. What kind of requirements of legal passive euthanasia, I want to explain more how the decision of doctors or what kind of agreement or requirement to support baby euthanasia painlessly. First, the baby has to have an incurable disease. What I mean as "incurable disease" is by using the latest technology, we will never be able to live anymore. They don't have any chance to live again. Second, there must be an agreement between the parents and doctors. The doctors have told very much, explain to the parents, explain what? explain the future implication and all of everything about the implication that they want to face. They will explain it all to the parents and explain of what kind of technology and all of the details of technology they will explain them to the parents. The third one, the condition is irreversible given of medical committee. What I mean in here is by using our recent, most recent technology, we would not be able to cure the disease. It means that, however, we should getting rid of the suffering of the baby. The last one is about the decision. The doctors have to has a requirement a special or particular requirement that will be need to conduct the baby euthanasia. What are the requirement? First, the doctors have to have an advancement in technology about the euthanasia and the morphine. And they have to fully able to cure the morphine, how much they have to use to the baby. After that, they will be able to getting rid of the suffering of the baby itself. Thank you very much.

2nd negative

Thank you, Good morning; before I give my own argument, I want to give some rebuttal to the government team. Well, they asked us what kind of technology that we can us to save the baby, now, we want to give a question to them, what kind of disease and what kind of illnesses? It depends on disease and illnesses, we can decide what technology that we have to use and doctors can decide it by saying what kind of illnesses and also disease. And, they also said about incurable

disease, Well, there is incurable disease at this moment, but, don't you know that scientist, doctors and everyone keep searching and do research to looking for the medical test and also sth that can be...can...can be...used to cure all of the disease , everyone keep working hard to do that. And we cannot say, we cannot say incurable disease. Yes, for this moment, that everyday, even though, we never know, let's say tomorrow, tomorrow we'll find anything, let's say aids HIV, we never know that, tomorrow, may be some scientists or doctors can find a right medicine to cure those kind of disease. And then, the second speaker of opposition ee... government team also said about getting rid of suffering. But, I want to ask u, what is the most... what is the suffering thing in the world if there is u take someone life, even though, he/she cannot say whether I want to life or not, you take the opportunity of someone and someone that we are talking in here is baby. We cannot decide whether he want to life or not. Now, they also said that doctors' prediction, doctors help do prediction and they know the best for patients. But, In fact, nobody knows the best for someone. It's unpredictable, so everything can happen, especially for baby who already started their life. Then, how can we know, that doctors' prediction is the best? Even the best doctors in the world cannot guarantee that, even he, or the best doctors are able to cure....cure most of illnesses in the world cannot guarantee that, nobody can. So, our team believe that To save one's life is more important that anything in this world, and also I want to give you some facts. Well, Like in oprah winfrey show, the show in...in western country, in one of the show, there is a boy come t oprah winfrey show on the wheel with his fathers, there's a story behind those boy.

The father told about how the boy born and the doctors predict that the boy cannot not be able life over 5 years. Because he cannot....will not be able to use his hand and hid other parts of the body. The doctors said he will suffered a lot because of this. But then, Even though he is on the wheel, but he said by himself that he is happy that his parents decide to let him live. Then, how we can let the baby, if he cannot decide it yet, and then now, by....and....and...boy in oprah, in this oprah winfrey show, told that he already want 5 match of American with his father on the wheel. Then, there's no one can predict what will happen and, by telling you this, I want to tell you that, this is the opportunity, baby is born and have an opportunity to live. How can we even though as a parents or doctors, let them died just because the reason incurable disease or so on? And also, the doctors' job is to save life, not to lose euthanasia or to lose even one life. Like the government said that, in Holland, about the doctors that can do euthanasia and so on, well doctors in Holland, do euthanasia and have....and face no legal consequences, now, I want u to think about this, how can we let someone who loose someone's life, especially baby, to...not to have without any legal consequences, with any reason. Even though, it can be said as a murder, with all the reason, there's no fix reason to let someone die.

And also, I'd like to talk about in Indonesian law, there's no law that allow someone to lose life, especially as Indonesian people, we are not allowed to do that. We have to fight until the end because we never know what will happen? And the technology that keep improving every day, every single day. We never losing hope, and there is many proofs around us about the technology. We never

know that we can cure small pops at that time, at eighty time. We know that it incurable disease like this kind the government team said. But know, it is so easy to cure it Know Let's see, if everyone....everyone life and then, and then, the doctors say it....that there's no hope, then, all of the disease...incurable disease and we cannot live longer. That's why, as Indonesian people and also as people who think in logical way and never lose hope, we believe that, this house will...would not support baby euthanasia. Thank you.

3rd positive

Thank you, well, I think ee...this is ... actually, this is very hard motion to be debated, actually, by us, Why? Because here we think about the human itself but on the other hand, we also think about the suffer that has been... that has been felt by the baby itself. Well. Actually, unfortunately, we have to say that our opponent team couldn't catch what we want to told to u what we have told to u what we want to bring this motion to. It has been clear that our team here will support the baby euthanasia itself related with the specific requirement, and also the agreement from the parent itself. But unfortunately, since the first speaker, from our opponent team, they said that ee....how can ee....the doctor can force? No, Here we don't want to force the parents itself to receive our suggestion to do the baby...the euthanasia itself. Because we also have the humanity and one more thing that they forget, we have clearly told you, we have clearly told you that here, we will never suggest to do the euthanasia without ee....doing something to can help to can make the condition of the ill baby could be better. But, unfortunately, our opponent team again and again, they said that...they said that...simply that the doctor will easy to give a decision, all right you have to do the euthanasia without doing anything. It's very funny, why? Because with the fact of the technology that we have told to you, everything will be done by the doctor as max as they can, to save the life of the baby itself. But, unfortunately, after everything has been done and doing so many treatment that is done to the baby itself, such as chemotherapy or give the help of the...for oxygen the baby, for the lung cancer, it is kind of effort that we still do, before finally, we decide to give suggestion to do the euthanasia itself such as what happen in the Holland, that one of example we give to you, after doing treatment itself, yes, indeed, even if there is no one can guarantee of course..there is no one in this world can guarantee the life of another. And the life of people is on our God's hand, but here we have to do something before...before...without...if then, we will let it still continue. And then, unfortunately, our opponent team also stated that start convince you by making comparison between the someone who have positively ee.... Have the HIV with the baby euthanasia, of course it will very different. Why? Because here, we are saving something that have to be decide at this kind. Because the baby still suffered all time. And also, how about the HIV? Yes, of course, the HIV is very different, because the effect of HIV itself is not felt by the positive people of HIV tight now, but for the future. Therefore, we still believe to support the baby euthanasia. And also, here we have so many weakness that is made by our opposite team related to the baby euthanasia itself. They asked us, what kind of disease? We have told to you that there are so many requirements until finally we

would like to regulate this kind of ee...this kind of law. And also, Even if we make this kind of law it also based on the agreement for the parents itself. This kind of the disease itself has been told by our first speaker, that is intolerable suffering, incurable disease, and undignified dead. And also we would like to support the baby euthanasia itself for the passive euthanasia. Well, the disease here is given the example, for example lung cancer and also a bad development of bone. Actually, what is the effect of this kind of bad disease to the development of baby? Of course, it will make...it will hard the condition of the baby itself. If there is a cancer of the baby itself, and day by day, it is not getting.... it is not getting better, but it is getting worse. And the baby always hold the suffer all time. Of course, imagine that you are the parents and you have this kind of baby. And you are still confused because there is no law that can...that can...ee...that can actually can move or not from this kind situation. Of course, we will support this kind of situation, because it is very important to be done. Even they know that , for example, the doctors has stated that yes, we need to ee... need to do the euthanasia to the baby itself, But the parents say, doctors, “we want to still to see our baby, we want to still to keep crying to ee...make he/she life”. So, we will not force the parents itself to do the euthanasia. We will give direction to the parents to choose if they agree with the euthanasia that we suggest and then regulated by law that we will made. There is no problem about this. This is kind of the big... the big mistake that couldn't catch very well by our opponenent team by merely stated that, we will kill the baby without any consideration, without any requirement that...that will fulfilled until finally we will suggest to do the euthanasia itself. So we have to think more and more, we have to think more logically and it has been clearly said to you by our team, and here, we still believe that it will be better to us to do this kind of euthanasia itself, not only for the baby, but also for the parents. And this kind of way, will be very beneficial for the future, if there is...there are so many kind of cases that have no authority, so there's no more people who will confuse on what they are going to do if they have this kind of case. Thank you.

3rd Negative

Ok, good afternoon our honorable adjudicator, and also for the oppon, ee...government team. I would like to tell that this house would not support baby euthanasia. We have already thinking the best way to save the baby. If the opponenent team.....if the government team has tried to convinced you that if there is no medical treatment that doctors or scientists or whoever can do, we need to kill the baby in order to end the baby suffer. But have u ever heard the, what you called the alternative treatment? Yes we need to try this way, because this is very, very common nowadays, because there is in Papua now, we have found buah merah, we know that this fruit is able to cure the cancer and then, mmm....the other problem is euthanasia itself. As the parents, don't we want to protect our children, don't we want to have the baby. And if we want to have the baby, after waiting for months by months, and then, after we born the baby, and we need to kill the baby, do you think this is the best way. And the thing that the parents need to do is not to just as the doctors, what is the best way and we follow. No! if

the doctors suggest the euthanasia, the parents may be agree, but, the problem is about the rules, the regulation in Indonesia. We have the rule, the regulation that it does ban the euthanasia to kill the baby... Euthanasia practically is a kind of murder, because what ...in the problem of euthanasia there is someone who is losing the life, and then, we are going to think is that, how many percent of baby born in this country needs to be euthanasia. It is only small number of baby need to be euthanasia, why should we do it, why should we legalize it. And em...and then the other thing is that about that we couldn't catch the motion. The problem is we understand that the government team tries to explain that em...by the permission of the parents we can do the euthanasia we understand it. We just worry that em....Now, the parents the euthanasia and then, if the government agree with this that parents Let's say kill the baby Because of some kill in euthanasia And for some reason, for intolerable reason, Later on, it doesn't close the probability that the parents who wants to kill the baby They are able to kill it. It doesn't close the probability also that there will be parents aborting the baby a lot if the euthanasia is legalized. And Does it too wide, we as the opponent team do not agree with the motion that is support baby euthanasia. We strongly disagree with this motion. Then, about the use of drugs, morphine in here. Now we agree that we are able to use morphine to make ee... what we call it...to make...the euthanasia, and the question is the baby are legalized to be injected by morphine , this will bring our moral to somewhere in the dark area. So, it legalized, well, later, we also will try some other, some other changing of the rules, of the regulation in Indonesia that we have a lot of consumer drugs for other reason, for example I got headache everyday, I need to consume it like that. So, doesn't it sound silly for us? And then, also we need to think we need to understand we need to realize that the technology now, never close the probability for us to find the better and the fastest way, the better way in a short time for us to find the new technology, for example, em...in the past we know that small pops and fever is very dangerous and everyone who got this kind of disease will die. And now, it is not a problem anymore because we have found the way to cure the problem. But, em...this is the logical way of our thinking is that is we keep trying our best to find the best way to solve the problem suffered by the baby born and we don't legalize the euthanasia, it means that we let the doctors and scientists to keep working on that research to keep working on finding the best cure the best treatment for the baby, not by killing the baby. This is the point that everyone knows that one life is very important. Let's see the rare animal in the world, in Indonesia, even is saved, what about the human, which one is higher, human or animal. If animal is saved, why human is not. We are trying hard to make the population is being existed now and forever, not by letting the...the baby die because of some disease or what kind of reason. I would like to say once more, that this house would not support baby euthanasia, because there are still a lot of way that we need to think and we need to do before we decide someone's death or someone's fate. Thank you very much.

2. Data Management Result

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Euthanasia is a crime, our own believe as Indonesian, that we see euthanasia is a murder. How can we support to this motion. Moreover, there's a case, a baby who has been killed, due to euthanasia. In a short period of time, the doctor find the cure for the baby, but yet, the baby has died first due to the death decision from the parents and the doctor that the baby cannot be saved anymore. And also, how can they kill one life, just because of the prediction, just because of the beliefs that euthanasia is the best for that baby. Here, we know that, as a government team has said that they agree on the passive euthanasia. But yet, even if the passive euthanasia is still a murder. It is stated that Passive euthanasia is giving to a baby using morphine, drugs, and anti biotic. But, morphine is dangerous drugs. It is dangerous drugs. How can we let the baby consume it? And also, it kills the baby slowly. So giving the baby morphine, even if for the reason of euthanasia, save the baby, doesn't make sense, how can we let the baby consumes the dangerous drugs? That we know it is an addictive drug. Another something missed by the government team is How will they support baby euthanasia? How will they make the baby euthanasia acceptable for everyone? Baby euthanasia is a decision made by the parents and the doctors by the prediction and suggestion by the doctors. But who are they, parents and doctors, are just a human. They don't have the right to kill someone else; they don't have the right to kill a child. Therefore, this house will not support baby euthanasia.

2nd positive

The natural purpose of baby euthanasia is not killing of the baby. The nature purpose of baby euthanasia is getting rid of the painful of the baby. You should know about the purpose of this. It is getting rid of the baby suffer. You know the condition of the baby, the condition or situation that occur in the body of baby in the body is very incurable disease that cannot be cured anymore. Even if they are, even if they are not support the euthanasia, what are the technologies that they want to use, whether they want to choose or whether they want to let them. This side of the house never explain about what kind of technology, they never mention the technology that is used the baby's life to decrease the pain itself. So, what are we going to do to the baby or we just let the baby with the very painful disease? of course not. And the end, therefore we should do getting rid of the pain.

Then, about the prediction itself, yes they make a prediction but, the prediction in here is made by a very special and particular doctor who know very much and it has a requirement to decide what kind of...how long the baby's life. The decision is made by a doctors or physicians who have a very high understanding about the baby or technology that they want to use to support the baby. After that, the doctors know that all of the technology cannot be used to support the life anymore of the baby itself. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby not killing the baby. Then, this side of the house also never told about the solution. How do we support the baby's life? In terms of waiting them. Do we need some experiment, but unfortunately, the experiment is not so accurate. What I mean as "inaccurate" in here, it is not so sure, whether it needs a long time or not. It means we never know how long the baby will still alive. But, at this time, from the

technology we have, from the incurable disease that the baby has, from the agreement of decision of doctors, and the parents itself, have decided that the baby have to be gotten from the suffer. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby. We do not want to kill them. And also, about this side of the house also stated about the morphine, how the morphine could affect the baby to doing euthanasia. Ok, let's now, the morphine itself affects the brain they are very slowly pain. And it is unpainable effect to be used to the baby. It means that the baby will not have the using the baby, because the doctors now how much dozens that they want to use. And after the baby is injected by the baby, they will have no more suffer anymore because the doctors know how much morphine that they want to use. And they have affected their brain, it is very slowly such kind of sleeping effect. What I mean in here is the baby will not suffering, but it will very slowly and decrease second by second and they just feel a kind of sleeping. And after that, we will have gotten rid of their pain. Then, I would like talk about my split. What kind of requirements of legal passive euthanasia, I want to explain more how the decision of doctors or what kind of agreement or requirement to support baby euthanasia painlessly. First, the baby has to have an incurable disease. What I mean as "incurable disease" is by using the latest technology, we will never be able to live anymore. They don't have any chance to live again. Second, there must be an agreement between the parents and doctors. The doctors have told very much, explain to the parents, explain what? explain the future implication and all of everything about the implication that they want to face. They will explain it all to the parents and explain of what kind of technology and all of the details of technology they will explain them to the parents. The third one, the condition is irreversible given of medical committee. What I mean in here is by using our recent, most recent technology, we would not be able to cure the disease. It means that, however, we should getting rid of the suffering of the baby. The last one is about the decision. The doctors have to has a requirement a special or particular requirement that will be need to conduct the baby euthanasia. What are the requirement? First, the doctors have to have an advancement in technology about the euthanasia and the morphine. And they have to fully able to cure the morphine, how much they have to use to the baby. After that, they will be able to getting rid of the suffering of the baby itself. Thank you very much.

2nd negative

Thank you, Good morning; before I give my own argument, I want to give some rebuttal to the government team. Well, they asked use, what kind of technology that we can use to save the baby, now, we want to give a question to them, what kind of disease and what kind of illnesses? It depends on disease and illnesses, we can decide what technology that we have to use and doctors can decide it by saying what kind of illnesses and also disease. And, they also said about incurable disease. Well, there is incurable disease at this moment, but, don't you know that scientist, doctors and everyone keep searching and do research to looking for the medical test and also something that can be used to cure all of the disease , everyone keep working hard to do that. And we cannot say, we cannot say incurable disease. Yes, for this moment, that everyday, even though, we never

know, let's say tomorrow, tomorrow we'll find anything, let's say aids HIV, we never know that, tomorrow, may be some scientists or doctors can find a right medicine to cure those kind of disease.

And then, the second speaker of opposition, government team also said about getting rid of suffering. But, I want to ask you, what is the suffering thing in the world if there is u take someone life, even though, he/she cannot say whether I want to life or not, you take the opportunity of someone and someone that we are talking in here is baby. We cannot decide whether he want to life or not. Now, they also said that doctors' prediction, doctors help do prediction and they know the best for patients. But, In fact, nobody knows the best for someone. It's unpredictable, so everything can happen, especially for baby who already started their life. Then, how can we know, that doctors' prediction is the best? Even the best doctors in the world cannot guarantee that, even he, or the best doctors are able to cure most of illnesses in the world cannot guarantee that, nobody can. So, our team believe that to save one's life is more important that anything in this world, and also I want to give you some facts. Well, Like in Oprah Winfrey show, the show in...in western country, in one of the show, there is a boy come t Oprah Winfrey show on the wheel with his fathers, there's a story behind those boy,

The father told about how the boy born and the doctors predict that the boy cannot not be able life over 5 years. Because he will not be able to use his hand and hid other parts of the body. The doctors said he will suffered a lot because of this. But then, Even though he is on the wheel, but he said by himself that he is happy that his parents decide to let him live. Then, how we can let the baby, if he cannot decide it yet, and then now, by boy in Oprah, in this Oprah Winfrey show, told that he already want 5 match of American with his father on the wheel. Then, there's no one can predict what will happen and, by telling you this, I want to tell you that, this is the opportunity, baby is born and have an opportunity to live. How can we even though as a parents or doctors, let them died just because the reason incurable disease or so on? And also, the doctors' job is to save life, not to lose euthanasia or to lose even one life. Like the government said that, in Holland, about the doctors that can do euthanasia and so on, well doctors in Holland, do euthanasia and have face no legal consequences, now, I want u to think about this, how can we let someone who loose someone's life, especially baby, not to have without any legal consequences, with any reason. Even though, it can be said as a murder, with all the reason, there's no fix reason to let someone die.

And also, I'd like to talk about in Indonesian law, there's no law that allow someone to lose life, especially as Indonesian people, we are not allowed to do that. We have to fight until the end because we never know what will happen? And the technology that keep improving every day, every single day. We never losing hope, and there is many proofs around us about the technology. We never know that we can cure small pops at that time, at eighty time. We know that it incurable disease like this kind the government team said. But know, it is so easy to cure it now let's see, if everyone life and then, the doctors say it, that there's no hope, then, all of the incurable disease and we cannot live longer. That's why, as Indonesian people and also as people who think in logical way and never lose hope, we believe that, this house will not support baby euthanasia. Thank you.

3rd positive

Thank you, well, I think actually, this is very hard motion to be debated, actually, by us. Why? Because here we think about the human itself but on the other hand, we also think about the suffer that has been felt by the baby itself. Well. Actually, unfortunately, we have to say that our opponent team couldn't catch what we want to told to you, what we have told to you, what we want to bring this motion to? It has been clear that our team here will support the baby euthanasia itself related with the specific requirement, and also the agreement from the parent itself. But unfortunately, since the first speaker, from our opponent team, they said that how can the doctor can force? No, here we don't want to force the parents itself to receive our suggestion to do the baby the euthanasia itself. Because we also have the humanity and one more thing that they forget, we have clearly told you, we have clearly told you that here, we will never suggest to do the euthanasia without doing something to can help, to can make the condition of the ill baby could be better.

But, unfortunately, our opponent team again and again, they said simply that the doctor will easy to give a decision, all right you have to do the euthanasia without doing anything. It's very funny, why? Because with the fact of the technology that we have told to you, everything will be done by the doctor as max as they can, to save the life of the baby itself. But, unfortunately, after everything has been done and doing so many treatment that is done to the baby itself, such as chemotherapy or give the help for oxygen the baby, for the lung cancer. It is kind of effort that we still do, before finally, we decide to give suggestion to do the euthanasia itself such as what happen in the Holland, that one of example we give to you, after doing treatment itself, yes, indeed, even if there is no one can guarantee of course there is no one in this world can guarantee the life of another. And the life of people is on our God's hand, but here we have to do something before without, if then, we will let it still continue. And then, unfortunately, our opponent team also stated that start convince you by making comparison between the someone who have positively Have the HIV with the baby euthanasia, of course it will very different. Why? Because here, we are saving something that have to be decide at this kind. Because the baby still suffered all time. And also, how about the HIV? Yes, of course, the HIV is very different, because the effect of HIV itself is not felt by the positive people of HIV tight now, but for the future.

Therefore, we still believe to support the baby euthanasia. And also, here we have so many weakness that is made by our opposite team related to the baby euthanasia itself. They asked us, what kind of disease? We have told to you that there are so many requirements until finally we would like to regulate this kind of law. And also, Even if we make this kind of law it also based on the agreement for the parents itself. This kind of the disease itself has been told by our first speaker that is intolerable suffering, incurable disease, and undignified dead. And also we would like to support the baby euthanasia itself for the passive euthanasia. Well, the disease here is given the example, for example lung cancer and also a bad development of bone. Actually, what is the effect of this kind of bad disease to the development of baby? Of course, it will make hard the condition of the baby

itself. If there is a cancer of the baby itself, and day by day, it is not getting better, but it is getting worse. And the baby always hold the suffer all time. Of course, imagine that you are the parents and you have this kind of baby. And you are still confused because there is no law that actually can move or not from this kind situation. Of course, we will support this kind of situation, because it is very important to be done. Even they know that, for example, the doctors has stated that yes, we need do the euthanasia to the baby itself. But the parents say, doctors, “we want to still to see our baby, we want to still to keep crying to make he/she life”. So, we will not force the parents itself to do the euthanasia. We will give direction to the parents to choose if they agree with the euthanasia that we suggest and then regulated by law that we will made. There is no problem about this. This is kind of the big mistake that couldn’t catch very well by our opponent team by merely stated that, we will kill the baby without any consideration, without any requirement that will fulfilled until finally we will suggest to do the euthanasia itself. So we have to think more and more, we have to think more logically and it has been clearly said to you by our team, and here, we still believe that it will be better to us to do this kind of euthanasia itself, not only for the baby, but also for the parents. And this kind of way will be very beneficial for the future, if there are so many kind of cases that have no authority, so there’s no more people who will confuse on what they are going to do if they have this kind of case. Thank you.

3rd Negative

Ok, good afternoon our honorable adjudicator, and also for the oppon, government team. I would like to tell that this house would not support baby euthanasia. We have already thinking the best way to save the baby. If the opponent team, the government team has tried to convinced you that if there is no medical treatment that doctors or scientists or whoever can do, we need to kill the baby in order to end the baby suffer. But have you ever heard the, what you called the alternative treatment? Yes we need to try this way, because this is very, very common nowadays, because there is in Papua now, we have found *buah merah*, we know that this fruit is able to cure the cancer and then, the other problem is euthanasia itself. As the parents, don’t we want to protect our children, don’t we want to have the baby. And if we want to have the baby, after waiting for months by months, and then, after we born the baby and we need to kill the baby, do you think this is the best way. And the thing that the parents need to do is not to just as the doctors, what is the best way and we follow. No! If the doctors suggest the euthanasia, the parents may be agree, but, the problem is about the rules, the regulation in Indonesia. We have the rule, the regulation that it does ban the euthanasia to kill the baby. Euthanasia practically is a kind of murder, because what? In the problem of euthanasia there is someone who is losing the life, and then, we are going to think is that, how many percent of baby born in this country needs to be euthanasia. It is only small number of baby need to be euthanasia, why should we do it, why should we legalize it. And then the other thing is that about that we couldn’t catch the motion. The problem is we understand that the government team tries to explain that by the permission of the parents we can do the euthanasia we understand it. We just worry that now, the parents the

euthanasia, and then, if the government agree with this that parents let's say kill the baby. Because of some kill in euthanasia and for some reason, for intolerable reason, Later on, it doesn't close the probability that the parents who wants to kill the baby. They are able to kill it. It doesn't close the probability also that there will be parents aborting the baby a lot if the euthanasia is legalized. And does it too wide, we as the opponent team do not agree with the motion that is support baby euthanasia. We strongly disagree with this motion. Then, about the use of drugs, morphine in here. Now we agree that we are able to use morphine to make, what we call it, the euthanasia, and the question is the baby are legalized to be injected by morphine , this will bring our moral to somewhere in the dark area. So, it legalized, well, later, we also will try some other, some other changing of the rules, of the regulation in Indonesia that we have a lot of consumer drugs for other reason, for example I got headache everyday, I need to consume it like that. So, doesn't it sound silly for us? And then, also we need to think we need to understand we need to realize that the technology now, never close the probability for us to find the better and the fastest way, the better way in a short time for us to find the new technology, for example, in the past we know that small pops and fever is very dangerous and everyone who got this kind of disease will die. And now, it is not a problem anymore because we have found the way to cure the problem. But, this is the logical way of our thinking is that is we keep trying our best to find the best way to solve the problem suffered by the baby born and we don't legalize the euthanasia, it means that we let the doctors and scientists to keep working on that research to keep working on finding the best cure the best treatment for the baby, not by killing the baby. This is the point that everyone knows that one life is very important. Let's see the rare animal in the world, in Indonesia, even is saved, what about the human, which one is higher, human or animal. If animal is saved, why human is not. We are trying hard to make the population is being existed now and forever; not by letting the baby die because of some disease or what kind of reason. I would like to say once more, that this house would not support baby euthanasia, because there are still a lot of way that we need to think and we need to do before we decide someone's death or someone's fate. Thank you very much.

The Text to Check the Intertextuality

Euthanasia by means

There is passive, non-aggressive, and aggressive. Passive euthanasia is withholding common treatments (such as antibiotics, drugs, or surgery) or giving a medication (such as morphine) to relieve pain, knowing that it may also result in death (principle of double effect). Passive euthanasia is currently the most accepted form as it is currently common practice in most hospitals. Non-

aggressive euthanasia is the practice of withdrawing life support and is more controversial. Aggressive euthanasia is using lethal substances or force to kill and is the most controversial means.

Euthanasia by consent

There is involuntary, non-voluntary, and voluntary. Involuntary euthanasia is euthanasia against someone's will and equates to murder. This kind of euthanasia is almost always considered wrong by both sides and is rarely debated. Non-voluntary euthanasia is when the person is not competent to or unable to make a decision and it is thus left to a proxy like in the Terri Schiavo case. This is highly controversial, especially because multiple proxies may claim the authority to decide for the patient. Voluntary euthanasia is euthanasia with the person's direct consent, but is still controversial as can be seen by the arguments section below.

Other designations

There are also the biggest areas of designations of mercy killing, animal euthanasia, and physician-assisted suicide which is a term for aggressive voluntary euthanasia.

History

Ancient history

The term euthanasia comes from the Greek words "eu" and "thanatos" which combined means "good death". Hippocrates mentions euthanasia in the Hippocratic Oath, which was written between 400 and 300 B.C. The original Oath states: "To please no one will I prescribe a deadly drug nor give advice which may cause his death." Despite this, the ancient Greeks and Romans generally did not believe that life needed to be preserved at any cost and were, in consequence, tolerant of suicide in cases where no relief could be offered to the dying or, in the case of the Stoics and Epicureans, where a person no longer cared for his life.

The English Common Law from the 1300's until today also disapproved of both suicide and assisting suicide. However, in the 1500s, Thomas More, in describing a utopian community, envisaged such a community as one that would facilitate the death of those whose lives had become burdensome as a result of "torturing and lingering pain".

Modern history

Since the 19th Century, euthanasia has sparked intermittent debates and activism in North America and Europe. According to medical historian Ezekiel Emanuel, it was the availability of anesthesia that ushered in the modern era of euthanasia. In 1828, the first known anti-euthanasia law in the United States was passed in the state of New York, with many other localities and states following suit over a period of several years. After the civil war, voluntary euthanasia was promoted by advocates, including some doctors. Support peaked around the turn of the century in the U.S. and then grew again in the 1930's.

Euthanasia societies were formed in England in 1935 and in the U.S.A. in 1938 to promote aggressive euthanasia. Although euthanasia legislation did not pass in the U.S. or England, in 1937, doctor-assisted euthanasia was declared legal in Switzerland as long as the person ending the life has nothing to gain. During this

period, euthanasia proposals were sometimes mixed with eugenics. While some proponents focused on voluntary euthanasia for the terminally ill, others expressed interest in involuntary euthanasia for certain eugenic motivations (e.g., mentally "defective"). During this same era, meanwhile, U.S. court trials tackled cases involving critically ill people who requested physician assistance in dying as well as "mercy killings", such as by parents of their severely disabled children.

Prior to World War II, the Nazis carried out a controversial and now-condemned euthanasia program. In 1939, Nazis, in what was code named Action T4, involuntarily euthanized children under three who exhibited mental retardation, physical deformity, or other debilitating problems whom they considered "life unworthy of life". This program was later extended to include older children and adults.

Post-War history

Due to outrage over Nazi euthanasia crimes, in the 1940s and 1950s there was very little public support for euthanasia, especially for any involuntary, eugenics-based proposals. Catholic church leaders, among others, began speaking against euthanasia as a violation of the sanctity of life. (Nevertheless, owing to its principle of double effect, Catholic moral theology did leave room for shortening life with pain-killers and what would could be characterized as passive euthanasia. On the other hand, judges were often lenient in mercy-killing cases. During this period, prominent proponents of euthanasia included Glanville Williams (*The Sanctity of Life and the Criminal Law*) and clergyman Joseph Fletcher ("Morals and medicine"). By the 1960s, advocacy for a right-to-die approach to voluntary euthanasia increased.

A key turning point in the debate over voluntary euthanasia (and physician assisted dying), at least in the United States, was the public furor over the case of Karen Ann Quinlan. The Quinlan case paved the way for legal protection of voluntary passive euthanasia. In 1977, California legalized living wills and other states soon followed suit.

In 1990, Dr. Jack Kevorkian, a Michigan physician, became infamous for encouraging and assisting people in committing suicide which resulted in a Michigan law against the practice in 1992. Kevorkian was tried and convicted in 1999 for a murder displayed on television. In 1990, the Supreme Court approved the use of non-aggressive euthanasia.

In 1994, Oregon voters approved doctor-assisted suicide and the Supreme Court allowed such laws in 1997. The Bush administration failed in its attempt to use drug law to stop Oregon in 2001. In 1999, non-aggressive euthanasia was permitted in Texas.

In 1993, the Netherlands decriminalized doctor-assisted suicide, and in 2002, restrictions were loosened. During that year, physician-assisted suicide was approved in Belgium. Australia's Northern Territory approved a euthanasia bill in 1995, but that was overturned by Australia's Federal Parliament in 1997. Most recently, amid government roadblocks and controversy, Terri Schiavo, a Floridian who was believed to have been in a vegetative state since 1990, had her feeding tube removed in 2005. Her husband had won the right to take her off life support,

which he claimed she would want but was difficult to confirm as she had no living will and the rest of her family claimed otherwise.

Arguments for and against Voluntary Euthanasia

Since World War II, the debate over euthanasia in Western countries has centered on voluntary euthanasia (VE) within regulated health care systems. In some cases, judicial decisions, legislation, and regulations have made VE an explicit option for patients and their guardians (See Government policies) below for specific examples). Proponents and critics of such VE policies offer the following reasons for and against official voluntary euthanasia policies:

Reasons given for Voluntary Euthanasia:

- **Choice:** Proponents of VE emphasize that choice is a fundamental principle for liberal democracies and free market systems.
- **Quality of Life:** The pain and suffering a person feels during a disease can be incomprehensible, even with pain relievers, to a person who has not gone through it. Even without considering the physical pain, it is often difficult for patients to overcome the emotional pain of losing their independence.
- **Economic costs and human resources:** Today in many countries there is a shortage of hospital space. The energy of doctors and hospital beds could be used for people whose lives could be saved instead of continuing the life of those who want to die which increases the general quality of care and shortens hospital waiting lists.
- **Moral:** Some people consider euthanasia to be just another choice a person makes, and for moral reasons against it to be undue influence by others.
- **Pressure:** All the arguments against voluntary euthanasia can be used by society to form a terrible and continuing psychological pressure on people to continue living for years against their better judgement. One example of this pressure is the risky and painful methods that those who genuinely wish to die would otherwise need to use, such as hanging.
- **Sociobiology:** Currently many if not most euthanasia proponents and laws tend to favor the dying or very unhealthy for access to euthanasia. However some highly controversial proponents claim that access should be even more widely available. For example, from a sociobiological viewpoint, genetic relatives may seek to keep an individual alive (Kin Selection), even against the individual's will. This would be especially so for individuals who are not actually dying anyway. More liberal voluntary euthanasia policies would empower the individual to counteract any such biased interest on the part of relatives.[citation needed]

Reasons given against Voluntary Euthanasia:

- **Professional role:** Critics argue that VE could unduly compromise the professional roles of health care employees, especially doctors.
- **Moral:** Some people consider euthanasia of some or all types to be morally unacceptable. This view usually treats euthanasia to be a type of murder and voluntary euthanasia as a type of suicide, the morality of which is the subject of active debate.
- **Theological:** Voluntary euthanasia often has been rejected as a violation of the

sanctity of human life.

- Feasibility of implementation: Euthanasia can only be considered "voluntary" if a patient is mentally competent to make the decision, i.e., has a rational understanding of options and consequences.
- Necessity: If there is some reason to believe the cause of a patient's illness or suffering is or will soon be curable, the correct action is sometimes considered to be attempting to bring about a cure or engage in palliative care.
- Wishes of Family: Family members often desire to spend as much time with their loved ones as possible before they die.

See related LifeSiteNews coverage:

Netherlands Set to Give Go-Ahead to Child Euthanasia (on line)
<http://www.lifesite.net/ldn/2005/sep/05093006.html> (Viewed 23 September 2007).

This article has been tagged since November 2006.

For the Venomous Concept album, see Retroactive Abortion (album)

Retroactive abortion

Retroactive abortion is a term for infanticide. used retroactively on a child. It holds that a woman should be able to kill her child at any age before 18 years of age, when the child becomes a legal adult. As to date, it has been made public knowledge that 11 States hold this to be a legal practice. The same process is used to retroactively abort a child as is used to execute death row inmates. (Lethal Injection) Peter Singer supports this action.

There is a new radical movement group especially popular with American high school students called Students Against Retroactive Abortion, or S.A.R.A. They call themselves this in honor of the first child ever Retroactively Aborted. The Group S.A.R.A. has been credited with coining the term, "Your fetus can't talk back to you, but your three year old can." There are many interpretations to this quote, but the most popular interpretation is that parents are using Retroactive Abortion as a way to "get back at" their children for misbehaving or being disrespectful.

Despite these Chilling facts Retroactive abortion is still somewhat very popular in many parts of Europe, as seen in this article by Jim Kouri in March 6, 2006.

The Europeans have moved on to legalizing euthanasia for fully born children. Calling it Retroactive abortion. Child euthanasia is still legal in Holland but doctors are terrified of being prosecuted, but there is a growing number of physicians and politician who are advocating doctor-assisted euthanasia for babies and young children. Each year in Holland at least 15 seriously ill children, some of them with chromosomal abnormalities, are helped to die by doctors acting only on the parents' consent. But only a fraction of those cases are reported to the authorities because of the doctors' fears of being charged with murder. Things are about to change, however, making it much easier for parents and doctors to end the suffering of an infant, according to news stories circulating in Western Europe. A committee was set up in Holland to regulate the practice of child euthanasia

and will begin operating in the next few weeks, effectively making Holland -- where adult euthanasia is legal -- the first nation, as a whole, on the planet to allow "baby euthanasia" as well. This development has enraged opponents of euthanasia who warn of a "slippery slope" leading to abuses by doctors and parents, who will be making decisions for individuals incapable of expressing their own preferences and desires.

Holland to allow 'baby euthanasia'

Matthew Campbell, Groningen

When Frank and Anita's daughter Chanou was born with an extremely rare, incurable illness in August 2000, they knew that her life would be short and battled against the odds to make it happy.

They struggled around the clock against their baby's pain. "We tried all sorts of things," said Anita, a 37-year-old local government worker. "She cried all the time. Every time I touched her it hurt."

Chanou was suffering from a metabolic disorder that had resulted in abnormal bone development. Doctors gave her no more than 30 months to live. "We felt terrible watching her suffer," said Anita at their home near Amsterdam. "We felt we were letting her down."

See related LifeSiteNews coverage:

Netherlands Set to Give Go-Ahead to Child Euthanasia (on line)
<http://www.lifesite.net/ldn/2005/sep/05093006.html> (Viewed 23 September 2007).

Providing Better Options for Suffering Patients

Better training for physicians in pain management techniques for the terminally and chronically ill.

- Relaxing the narcotic prescribing laws that are inappropriately restrictive.
- Better training in diagnosis and treatment of depression in the terminally ill.
- Make adequate hospice care available to all terminal patients.
- Reimburse physicians for palliative care services just as they are reimbursed for performing other medical procedures.
- Train more full-time palliative care specialists and make their services widely available. This will assure incurable patients that they are getting the very best "comfort care" treatments, i.e., not just for their pain but also for their dyspnea, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, and other discomforts.
- Holistic palliative care should also provide psychiatric support and the offering of pastoral care services to the suffering and dying.
- Helpful mnemonic for addressing requests for assisted suicide - "PPD": Pain Control; Pastoral Care; and Depression dx. and treatment.
- Revising and expanding "generic" living will documents so that they better clarify patients' end-of-life wishes.

Arguments Against Legalization of Doctor-Assisted Death

- 1.) The experience of the Netherlands with doctor-assisted death{1}.
- 2.) Legalization of assisted suicide in the U. S. equals legalization of euthanasia.

- 3.) In our current medical environment of strict cost-containment, how could we possibly control a physician's strong financial incentive to encourage patients to choose doctor-assisted death if it were legal?
- 4.) If we define a difference between "rational suicide" and "irrational suicide", how long could the distinction be maintained? Before long, doctor-assisted death would
- 5.) With all the technology that we now have available for pain control and palliative care, why change the Hippocratic Oath now?
- 6.) We should not expand the indications for justifiable homicide without a very good reason:
- 7.) Legalization would put vulnerable groups of people at risk for abuses of doctor-assisted death.
- 8.) What about pharmacists, nurses, technicians, and hospitals that morally oppose the practice of doctor-assisted death?

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Amirotul Roifah
NIM : 03320072
Faculty : Humanity and Culture
Department : English Letters and Language
Place and Date of Birth : Nganjuk, 3 January 1985
Address : Bulakmiri, Kaloran, Ngronggot, Nganjuk
Backgroud of Thee Study:

1. SDN Sambiroto III Baron Nganjuk. Graduate 1997
2. MTSN Tanjunganom Nganjuk. Graduate 2000
3. MAN Nglawak, Kertosono Nganjuk Graduate 2003
4. UIN Malang. Graduate 2008

Organization Experience:

1. PMII Commissariat 'Sunan Ampel' UIN Malang.
2. LKP2M UIN Malang.
3. HMJ of English Departement UIN Malang.
4. MPM UIN Malang.
5. IMAKA Nganjuk.

Malang, 29 September 2007

Amirotul Roifah



RELIGIOUS AFFAIR MINISTRY
THE ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
HUMANITY AND CULTURE FACULTY
ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE
DEPARTMENT

Name : Amirotul Roifah
NIM : 03320072
Faculty : Humanity and Culture
Department : English Letters and Language
Thesis Title : Quality of the Discourse Developed By the Participants of Java
Overland English Debate 2007
Advisor : Sakban Rosidi, M. Si.

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The Head of Humanity and Culture
Faculty

Advisor

Dimjati Achmadin, M. Pd
NIP. 150 035 072

Sakban Rosidi, M. Si.
NIP.

APPENDICES

1. Data Transcription Result

This House Would Support Baby Euthanasia

1st Positive

The negative team have to decide if they want to support or not to baby euthanasia itself. Then, the regulation that will not allow this kind of baby euthanasia will make a choice, one choice only that we will have to let the baby lives or not. But it is not too effective for children who take them, ladies & gentlemen means that the prediction of a doctors is often right, ladies & gentlemen means that the baby will not be.... the baby will not be, the baby will not exit, will not live more than 30 months. And because of there is no regulation, we will propose to you that this house will support baby euthanasia, and then what is the baby euthanasia itself. It is the preventive action of permitting the life of baby with minimally painful for the purpose of the limiting of suffering the baby's life which is caused by incurable disease and undignified dead. And then, in this case, the various of euthanasia is ee...is divided into 2 points. The first is passive euthanasia and second is aggressive euthanasia. The passive euthanasia is the euthanasia which is done with holding a treatment such as antibiotic, drugs, or giving a medication such as morphine to release the pain of the children minimally. And then, the active euthanasia is when we do the euthanasia you think the legal substances or want to kill with drawing life out of the children itself. In this case we support the baby euthanasia because of why? Because there is incurable disease, we know that we support euthanasia, baby euthanasia for the baby which has incurable disease, intolerable suffering and undignified dead. And then, we know that bone development, we know that abnormal bone development will not make the baby exist or will not make the baby live more than 30 months, because the baby will move, will ee... will grow up bigger and bigger but the mechanism of the bone development and the metabolic body, they will not let them so, they will be suffering. If they want to touch them, it will be very hurting to them. Then, the second point is we know that some of the incurable disease like the lung cancer itself cannot be developed well by this kind of solution which is prepared by the gov now and by the medical treatment now. So we propose to you that we support the baby euthanasia.

The 1st speaker will talk about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby, the family and the society itself. And then, the 2nd point will talk about the requirements of the passive euthanasia that will be allowed and then, talk also about the consideration about this kind of euthanasia. As we have known, the baby euthanasia it can be done by the permission of the parents itself. Coming to my split, I would explain about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby and others. The urgency thing is many parents reluctantly let their baby pass away. Because of there is no regulation from the government to let the baby euthanasia itself. So they are confusing. We still do. We know that the baby suffering because of this kind of incurable disease. No

regulation to allow euthanasia because of they think about the consideration about the morality, but we have known also the fact. The fact is it is kind of incurable disease. And the second point is the baby itself is always suffered because of this kind of incurable disease that they have. And the prediction of the doctors is often right. We know that Will make some technology of them and deciding this kind of solution with most potential and most possible from the result of the test.

The kind of the test will be dialysis or other test such as the metabolic anti drug test and others test. If they predict that the baby cannot live more than 30 months, we only have 2 choices. We let them until they die or we will limit their suffering in this time. And then, what about the mechanism, of course we will regulate the law itself that we will make this kind of baby euthanasia which will be legalized and will be allowed by the permission of the parents. And then to predict this kind of baby euthanasia the must be euthanasia or not, we have known that there isafter detect with the x-ray for the lung cancer itself. And the possibility of the children itself. And then, The process, of the baby euthanasia for passive euthanasia is by holding the common treatment Such as antibiotic, drug, giving medication or Such as morphine To release the pain of the baby itself. Means in this case, Chemotherapy or dialysis we will holding the process of dialysis to clean their blood which has incurable disease for their blood. After that, we will let them we will give them antibiotics or morphine some medication let them to release the pain. And then, for the significance for the baby itself, it will release the suffering. For the parents itself, they have many choices, between doing baby euthanasia or to let them live. Actually it's hard to be debatable, but we know that by this kind of fact, we do something than nothing.

1st Negative

Ok, good afternoon, I'm here as the first speaker of the negative team. First, I'd like to rebut some of the argument from the government. Here, they stated that the doctor prediction is often right. But it is just prediction. How can us now exactly when someone will die. And, even they can make a kind of decision for someone especially for baby who haven't already start a life, and can be live for the future, but, how can a person will only have 30 days to live. But then, it is just a prediction. How can we rely on prediction to kill someone, even if it's just a baby who have no life yet, who have no social life, who have no connection to everyone else, except their parents, how can we agree on killing someone who have already alive and take their life just because of the disease that cannot be cured. But we know, every day the medical work is developing. Every day, they will find another new reason about how to cure the disease. They will find a new solution against the incurable disease, there is a big chance, possibility, for doctors, scientist, how to save the baby from incurable disease. But yet, let's highlight here, we hear from the beginning that the baby, the euthanasia for baby who has incurable disease. But, What is incurable disease, the Government team didn't give a real and exact example of the case that the baby with the incurable disease will be killed, it's not because of moral reason only, but also the medical consideration that we know, As I said before, that medical work is developing and improving day by day. Here, this house will not support baby euthanasia. And

before we go further, I'd like to give you our team split. 1st speaker will give you the reason who we disagree with this motion. 2nd will give you more evidences to strengthen the cases we have. 3rd speaker will summarize it.

As we know In Indonesia, there is a regulation concerning with euthanasia. And is stated that Euthanasia is a crime, our own believe as Indonesian, that we see euthanasia is a murder. How can we support to this motion. Moreover, there's a case, a baby who has been killed, due to euthanasia. In a short period of time, the doctor find the cure for the baby, but yet, the baby has died first due to the death decision from the parents and the doctor that the baby cannot be saved anymore. And also, how can they kill one life, just because of the prediction, just because of the beliefs that euthanasia is the best for that baby. Here, we know that, as a government team has said that they agree on the passive euthanasia. But yet, even if the passive euthanasia is still a murder. It is stated that Passive euthanasia is giving to a baby using morphine, drugs, and anti biotic. But, morphine is dangerous drugs. It is dangerous drugs. How can we let the baby consume it? And also, it kills the baby slowly. So giving the baby morphine, even if for the reason of euthanasia, save the baby, doesn't make sense, how can we let the baby consumes the dangerous drugs? That we know it is an addictive drug.

Another something missed by the government team is How will they support baby euthanasia? How will they make the baby euthanasia acceptable for everyone? Baby euthanasia is a decision made by the parents and the doctors by the prediction and suggestion by the doctors. But who are they, parents and doctors, are just a human. They don't have the right to kill someone else; they don't have the right to kill a child. Therefore, this house will not support baby euthanasia.

2nd positive

The natural purpose of baby euthanasia is not killing of the baby. The nature purpose of baby euthanasia is getting rid of the painful of the baby. You should know about the purpose of this. It is getting rid of the baby suffer. You know The condition of the baby, the condition or situation that occur in the body of baby in the body is very incurable disease that cannot be cured anymore. Even if they are, even if they eee...they are...they are...they are support...they are not support the euthanasia, what are the technologies that they want to use Whether they want to choose or whether they want to let them. They are...this side of the house never eee.....never explain about what kind of technology, they never mention the technology that is used the baby's life to decrease the pain itself. So, what are we going to do to the baby or we just let the baby with the very painful disease? of course not. And the end, therefore we should do getting rid of the pain.

Then, about the prediction itself. Yes they make a prediction but, the prediction in here is made by a very special and particular doctor who know very much and it has a requirement to decide what kind of...how long the baby's life. The decision is made by a doctors or physicians who have a very high understanding about the baby or technology that they want to use the...that they want to use to support the baby. After that, the doctors know that all of the technology cannot be used to support the life anymore of the baby itself. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby not killing the baby. Then, this side of the house also never told

about the solution. How do we support the baby's life? In terms of waiting them. Do we need some experiment, but unfortunately, the experiment is not so accurate. What I mean as "inaccurate" in here, it is not so sure, whether it needs a long time or not. It means we never know how long the baby will still alive. But, at this time, from the technology we have, from the incurable disease that the baby has, from the agreement of decision of doctors, and the parents itself, have decided that the baby have to be gotten from the suffer. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby. We do not want to... We do not want to.... ee....to..kill them. And also, about ee....this side of the house also stated about the morphine, how the morphine could affect the baby to doing euthanasia. Ok, let's now, the morphine itself affects the brain they are very slowly pain. And it is unpayable effect to be used to the baby. It means that the baby will not have the using the baby, because the doctors now how much dozens that they want to use. And after the baby is injected by the baby, they will have no more suffer anymore because the doctors know how much morphine that they want to use. And they have affected their brain, it is very slowly ee...be such kind of ee....sleeping effect. What I mean in here is the baby will not suffering, but it will very slowly and decrease second by second and they just feel a kind of sleeping. And after that, we will have gotten rid of their pain. Then, I would like talk about my split. What kind of requirements of legal passive euthanasia, I want to explain more how the decision of doctors or what kind of agreement or requirement to support baby euthanasia painlessly. First, the baby has to have an incurable disease. What I mean as "incurable disease" is by using the latest technology, we will never be able to live anymore. They don't have any chance to live again. Second, there must be an agreement between the parents and doctors. The doctors have told very much, explain to the parents, explain what? explain the future implication and all of everything about the implication that they want to face. They will explain it all to the parents and explain of what kind of technology and all of the details of technology they will explain them to the parents. The third one, the condition is irreversible given of medical committee. What I mean in here is by using our recent, most recent technology, we would not be able to cure the disease. It means that, however, we should getting rid of the suffering of the baby. The last one is about the decision. The doctors have to has a requirement a special or particular requirement that will be need to conduct the baby euthanasia. What are the requirement? First, the doctors have to have an advancement in technology about the euthanasia and the morphine. And they have to fully able to cure the morphine, how much they have to use to the baby. After that, they will be able to getting rid of the suffering of the baby itself. Thank you very much.

2nd negative

Thank you, Good morning; before I give my own argument, I want to give some rebuttal to the government team. Well, they asked us what kind of technology that we can us to save the baby, now, we want to give a question to them, what kind of disease and what kind of illnesses? It depends on disease and illnesses, we can decide what technology that we have to use and doctors can decide it by saying what kind of illnesses and also disease. And, they also said about incurable

disease, Well, there is incurable disease at this moment, but, don't you know that scientist, doctors and everyone keep searching and do research to looking for the medical test and also sth that can be...can...can be...used to cure all of the disease, everyone keep working hard to do that. And we cannot say, we cannot say incurable disease. Yes, for this moment, that everyday, even though, we never know, let's say tomorrow, tomorrow we'll find anything, let's say aids HIV, we never know that, tomorrow, may be some scientists or doctors can find a right medicine to cure those kind of disease. And then, the second speaker of opposition ee... government team also said about getting rid of suffering. But, I want to ask u, what is the most... what is the suffering thing in the world if there is u take someone life, even though, he/she cannot say whether I want to life or not, you take the opportunity of someone and someone that we are talking in here is baby. We cannot decide whether he want to life or not. Now, they also said that doctors' prediction, doctors help do prediction and they know the best for patients. But, In fact, nobody knows the best for someone. It's unpredictable, so everything can happen, especially for baby who already started their life. Then, how can we know, that doctors' prediction is the best? Even the best doctors in the world cannot guarantee that, even he, or the best doctors are able to cure....cure most of illnesses in the world cannot guarantee that, nobody can. So, our team believe that To save one's life is more important that anything in this world, and also I want to give you some facts. Well, Like in oprah winfrey show, the show in...in western country, in one of the show, there is a boy come t oprah winfrey show on the wheel with his fathers, there's a story behind those boy.

The father told about how the boy born and the doctors predict that the boy cannot not be able life over 5 years. Because he cannot....will not be able to use his hand and hid other parts of the body. The doctors said he will suffered a lot because of this. But then, Even though he is on the wheel, but he said by himself that he is happy that his parents decide to let him live. Then, how we can let the baby, if he cannot decide it yet, and then now, by....and....and...boy in oprah, in this oprah winfrey show, told that he already want 5 match of American with his father on the wheel. Then, there's no one can predict what will happen and, by telling you this, I want to tell you that, this is the opportunity, baby is born and have an opportunity to live. How can we even though as a parents or doctors, let them died just because the reason incurable disease or so on? And also, the doctors' job is to save life, not to lose euthanasia or to lose even one life. Like the government said that, in Holland, about the doctors that can do euthanasia and so on, well doctors in Holland, do euthanasia and have....and face no legal consequences, now, I want u to think about this, how can we let someone who loose someone's life, especially baby, to...not to have without any legal consequences, with any reason. Even though, it can be said as a murder, with all the reason, there's no fix reason to let someone die.

And also, I'd like to talk about in Indonesian law, there's no law that allow someone to lose life, especially as Indonesian people, we are not allowed to do that. We have to fight until the end because we never know what will happen? And the technology that keep improving every day, every single day. We never losing hope, and there is many proofs around us about the technology. We never

know that we can cure small pops at that time, at eighty time. We know that it incurable disease like this kind the government team said. But know, it is so easy to cure it Know Let's see, if everyone....everyone life and then, and then, the doctors say it....that there's no hope, then, all of the disease...incurable disease and we cannot live longer. That's why, as Indonesian people and also as people who think in logical way and never lose hope, we believe that, this house will...would not support baby euthanasia. Thank you.

3rd positive

Thank you, well, I think ee...this is ... actually, this is very hard motion to be debated, actually, by us, Why? Because here we think about the human itself but on the other hand, we also think about the suffer that has been... that has been felt by the baby itself. Well. Actually, unfortunately, we have to say that our opponent team couldn't catch what we want to told to u what we have told to u what we want to bring this motion to. It has been clear that our team here will support the baby euthanasia itself related with the specific requirement, and also the agreement from the parent itself. But unfortunately, since the first speaker, from our opponent team, they said that ee....how can ee....the doctor can force? No, Here we don't want to force the parents itself to receive our suggestion to do the baby...the euthanasia itself. Because we also have the humanity and one more thing that they forget, we have clearly told you, we have clearly told you that here, we will never suggest to do the euthanasia without ee....doing something to can help to can make the condition of the ill baby could be better. But, unfortunately, our opponent team again and again, they said that...they said that...simply that the doctor will easy to give a decision, all right you have to do the euthanasia without doing anything. It's very funny, why? Because with the fact of the technology that we have told to you, everything will be done by the doctor as max as they can, to save the life of the baby itself. But, unfortunately, after everything has been done and doing so many treatment that is done to the baby itself, such as chemotherapy or give the help of the...for oxygen the baby, for the lung cancer, it is kind of effort that we still do, before finally, we decide to give suggestion to do the euthanasia itself such as what happen in the Holland, that one of example we give to you, after doing treatment itself, yes, indeed, even if there is no one can guarantee of course..there is no one in this world can guarantee the life of another. And the life of people is on our God's hand, but here we have to do something before...before...without...if then, we will let it still continue. And then, unfortunately, our opponent team also stated that start convince you by making comparison between the someone who have positively ee.... Have the HIV with the baby euthanasia, of course it will very different. Why? Because here, we are saving something that have to be decide at this kind. Because the baby still suffered all time. And also, how about the HIV? Yes, of course, the HIV is very different, because the effect of HIV itself is not felt by the positive people of HIV tight now, but for the future. Therefore, we still believe to support the baby euthanasia. And also, here we have so many weakness that is made by our opposite team related to the baby euthanasia itself. They asked us, what kind of disease? We have told to you that there are so many requirements until finally we

would like to regulate this kind of ee...this kind of law. And also, Even if we make this kind of law it also based on the agreement for the parents itself. This kind of the disease itself has been told by our first speaker, that is intolerable suffering, incurable disease, and undignified dead. And also we would like to support the baby euthanasia itself for the passive euthanasia. Well, the disease here is given the example, for example lung cancer and also a bad development of bone. Actually, what is the effect of this kind of bad disease to the development of baby? Of course, it will make...it will hard the condition of the baby itself. If there is a cancer of the baby itself, and day by day, it is not getting.... it is not getting better, but it is getting worse. And the baby always hold the suffer all time. Of course, imagine that you are the parents and you have this kind of baby. And you are still confused because there is no law that can...that can...ee...that can actually can move or not from this kind situation. Of course, we will support this kind of situation, because it is very important to be done. Even they know that , for example, the doctors has stated that yes, we need to ee... need to do the euthanasia to the baby itself, But the parents say, doctors, “we want to still to see our baby, we want to still to keep crying to ee...make he/she life”. So, we will not force the parents itself to do the euthanasia. We will give direction to the parents to choose if they agree with the euthanasia that we suggest and then regulated by law that we will made. There is no problem about this. This is kind of the big... the big mistake that couldn't catch very well by our opponenent team by merely stated that, we will kill the baby without any consideration, without any requirement that...that will fulfilled until finally we will suggest to do the euthanasia itself. So we have to think more and more, we have to think more logically and it has been clearly said to you by our team, and here, we still believe that it will be better to us to do this kind of euthanasia itself, not only for the baby, but also for the parents. And this kind of way, will be very beneficial for the future, if there is...there are so many kind of cases that have no authority, so there's no more people who will confuse on what they are going to do if they have this kind of case. Thank you.

3rd Negative

Ok, good afternoon our honorable adjudicator, and also for the oppon, ee...government team. I would like to tell that this house would not support baby euthanasia. We have already thinking the best way to save the baby. If the opponenent team.....if the government team has tried to convinced you that if there is no medical treatment that doctors or scientists or whoever can do, we need to kill the baby in order to end the baby suffer. But have u ever heard the, what you called the alternative treatment? Yes we need to try this way, because this is very, very common nowadays, because there is in Papua now, we have found buah merah, we know that this fruit is able to cure the cancer and then, mmm....the other problem is euthanasia itself. As the parents, don't we want to protect our children, don't we want to have the baby. And if we want to have the baby, after waiting for months by months, and then, after we born the baby, and we need to kill the baby, do you think this is the best way. And the thing that the parents need to do is not to just as the doctors, what is the best way and we follow. No! if

the doctors suggest the euthanasia, the parents may be agree, but, the problem is about the rules, the regulation in Indonesia. We have the rule, the regulation that it does ban the euthanasia to kill the baby... Euthanasia practically is a kind of murder, because what ...in the problem of euthanasia there is someone who is losing the life, and then, we are going to think is that, how many percent of baby born in this country needs to be euthanasia. It is only small number of baby need to be euthanasia, why should we do it, why should we legalize it. And em...and then the other thing is that about that we couldn't catch the motion. The problem is we understand that the government team tries to explain that em...by the permission of the parents we can do the euthanasia we understand it. We just worry that em....Now, the parents the euthanasia and then, if the government agree with this that parents Let's say kill the baby Because of some kill in euthanasia And for some reason, for intolerable reason, Later on, it doesn't close the probability that the parents who wants to kill the baby They are able to kill it. It doesn't close the probability also that there will be parents aborting the baby a lot if the euthanasia is legalized. And Does it too wide, we as the opponent team do not agree with the motion that is support baby euthanasia. We strongly disagree with this motion. Then, about the use of drugs, morphine in here. Now we agree that we are able to use morphine to make ee... what we call it...to make...the euthanasia, and the question is the baby are legalized to be injected by morphine , this will bring our moral to somewhere in the dark area. So, it legalized, well, later, we also will try some other, some other changing of the rules, of the regulation in Indonesia that we have a lot of consumer drugs for other reason, for example I got headache everyday, I need to consume it like that. So, doesn't it sound silly for us? And then, also we need to think we need to understand we need to realize that the technology now, never close the probability for us to find the better and the fastest way, the better way in a short time for us to find the new technology, for example, em...in the past we know that small pops and fever is very dangerous and everyone who got this kind of disease will die. And now, it is not a problem anymore because we have found the way to cure the problem. But, em...this is the logical way of our thinking is that is we keep trying our best to find the best way to solve the problem suffered by the baby born and we don't legalize the euthanasia, it means that we let the doctors and scientists to keep working on that research to keep working on finding the best cure the best treatment for the baby, not by killing the baby. This is the point that everyone knows that one life is very important. Let's see the rare animal in the world, in Indonesia, even is saved, what about the human, which one is higher, human or animal. If animal is saved, why human is not. We are trying hard to make the population is being existed now and forever, not by letting the...the baby die because of some disease or what kind of reason. I would like to say once more, that this house would not support baby euthanasia, because there are still a lot of way that we need to think and we need to do before we decide someone's death or someone's fate. Thank you very much.

2. Data Management Result

This House Would Support Baby Euthanasia

1st Positive

The negative team have to decide if they want to support or not to baby euthanasia itself. Then, the regulation that will not allow this kind of baby euthanasia will make a choice, one choice only that we will have to let the baby lives or not. But it is not too effective for children who take them, ladies & gentlemen means that the prediction of a doctors is often right, ladies & gentlemen means that the baby will not be, the baby will not exist, will not live more than 30 months. And because of there is no regulation, we will propose to you that this house will support baby euthanasia, and then what is the baby euthanasia itself. It is the preventive action of permitting the life of baby with minimally painful for the purpose of the limiting of suffering the baby's life which is caused by incurable disease and undignified dead. And then, in this case, the various of euthanasia is divided into 2 points. The first is passive euthanasia and second is aggressive euthanasia. The passive euthanasia is the euthanasia which is done with holding a treatment such as antibiotic, drugs, or giving a medication such as morphine to release the pain of the children minimally. And then, the active euthanasia is when we do the euthanasia you think the legal substances or want to kill with drawing life out of the children itself. In this case we support the baby euthanasia because of why? Because there is incurable disease, we know that we support euthanasia, baby euthanasia for the baby which has incurable disease, intolerable suffering and undignified dead. And then, we know that bone development, we know that abnormal bone development will not make the baby exist or will not make the baby live more than 30 months, because the baby will move, will grow up bigger and bigger but the mechanism of the bone development and the metabolic body, they will not let them so, they will be suffering. If they want to touch them, it will be very hurting to them. Then, the second point is we know that some of the incurable disease like the lung cancer itself cannot be developed well by this kind of solution which is prepared by the government now and by the medical treatment now. So we propose to you that we support the baby euthanasia.

The 1st speaker will talk about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby, the family and the society itself. And then, the 2nd point will talk about the requirements of the passive euthanasia that will be allowed, and then, talk also about the consideration about this kind of euthanasia. As we have known, the baby euthanasia it can be done by the permission of the parents itself.

Coming to my split, I would explain about the urgency, mechanism, and the significance toward the baby and others. The urgency thing is many parents reluctantly let their baby pass away. Because of there is no regulation from the government to let the baby euthanasia itself. So they are confusing. We still do. We know that the baby suffering because of this kind of incurable disease. No regulation to allow euthanasia because of they think about the consideration about the morality, but we have known also the fact. The fact is it is kind of incurable disease. And the second point is the baby itself is always suffered because of this kind of incurable disease that they have. And the prediction of the doctors is often right. We know that will make some technology of them and deciding this kind of solution with most potential and most possible from the result of the test.

The kind of the test will be dialysis or other test such as the metabolic anti drug test and others test. If they predict that the baby cannot live more than 30 months, we only have 2 choices. We let them until they die or we will limit their suffering in this time. And then, what about the mechanism, of course we will regulate the law itself that we will make this kind of baby euthanasia which will be legalized and will be allowed by the permission of the parents. And then to predict this kind of baby euthanasia the must be euthanasia or not, we have known that there is after detect with the x-ray for the lung cancer itself. And the possibility of the children itself. And then, The process, of the baby euthanasia for passive euthanasia is by holding the common treatment, such as antibiotic, drug, giving medication or such as morphine To release the pain of the baby itself. Means in this case, Chemotherapy or dialysis we will holding the process of dialysis to clean their blood which has incurable disease for their blood. After that, we will let them we will give them antibiotics or morphine some medication let them to release the pain. And then, for the significance for the baby itself, it will release the suffering. For the parents itself, they have many choices, between doing baby euthanasia or to let them live. Actually it's hard to be debatable, but we know that by this kind of fact, we do something than nothing.

1st Negative

Ok, good afternoon, I'm here as the first speaker of the negative team. First, I'd like to rebut some of the argument from the government. Here, they stated that the doctor prediction is often right. But it is just prediction. How can us now exactly when someone will die. And, even they can make a kind of decision for someone especially for baby who haven't already start a life, and can be live for the future, but, how can a person will only have 30 days to live. But then, it is just a prediction. How can we rely on prediction to kill someone, even if it's just a baby who have no life yet, who have no social life, who have no connection to everyone else, except their parents, how can we agree on killing someone who have already alive and take their life just because of the disease that cannot be cured. But we know, every day the medical work is developing. Every day, they will find another new reason about how to cure the disease. They will find a new solution against the incurable disease, there is a big chance, possibility, for doctors, scientist, how to save the baby from incurable disease. But yet, let's highlight here, we hear from the beginning that the baby, the euthanasia for baby who has incurable disease. But, What is incurable disease, the Government team didn't give a real and exact example of the case that the baby with the incurable disease will be killed, it's not because of moral reason only, but also the medical consideration that we know, As I said before, that medical work is developing and improving day by day. Here, this house will not support baby euthanasia. And before we go further, I'd like to give you our team split. 1st speaker will give you the reason who we disagree with this motion. 2nd will give you more evidences to strengthen the cases we have. 3rd speaker will summarize it. As we know In Indonesia, there is a regulation concerning with euthanasia. And is stated that

Euthanasia is a crime, our own believe as Indonesian, that we see euthanasia is a murder. How can we support to this motion. Moreover, there's a case, a baby who has been killed, due to euthanasia. In a short period of time, the doctor find the cure for the baby, but yet, the baby has died first due to the death decision from the parents and the doctor that the baby cannot be saved anymore. And also, how can they kill one life, just because of the prediction, just because of the beliefs that euthanasia is the best for that baby. Here, we know that, as a government team has said that they agree on the passive euthanasia. But yet, even if the passive euthanasia is still a murder. It is stated that Passive euthanasia is giving to a baby using morphine, drugs, and anti biotic. But, morphine is dangerous drugs. It is dangerous drugs. How can we let the baby consume it? And also, it kills the baby slowly. So giving the baby morphine, even if for the reason of euthanasia, save the baby, doesn't make sense, how can we let the baby consumes the dangerous drugs? That we know it is an addictive drug. Another something missed by the government team is How will they support baby euthanasia? How will they make the baby euthanasia acceptable for everyone? Baby euthanasia is a decision made by the parents and the doctors by the prediction and suggestion by the doctors. But who are they, parents and doctors, are just a human. They don't have the right to kill someone else; they don't have the right to kill a child. Therefore, this house will not support baby euthanasia.

2nd positive

The natural purpose of baby euthanasia is not killing of the baby. The nature purpose of baby euthanasia is getting rid of the painful of the baby. You should know about the purpose of this. It is getting rid of the baby suffer. You know the condition of the baby, the condition or situation that occur in the body of baby in the body is very incurable disease that cannot be cured anymore. Even if they are, even if they are not support the euthanasia, what are the technologies that they want to use, whether they want to choose or whether they want to let them. This side of the house never explain about what kind of technology, they never mention the technology that is used the baby's life to decrease the pain itself. So, what are we going to do to the baby or we just let the baby with the very painful disease? of course not. And the end, therefore we should do getting rid of the pain.

Then, about the prediction itself, yes they make a prediction but, the prediction in here is made by a very special and particular doctor who know very much and it has a requirement to decide what kind of...how long the baby's life. The decision is made by a doctors or physicians who have a very high understanding about the baby or technology that they want to use to support the baby. After that, the doctors know that all of the technology cannot be used to support the life anymore of the baby itself. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby not killing the baby. Then, this side of the house also never told about the solution. How do we support the baby's life? In terms of waiting them. Do we need some experiment, but unfortunately, the experiment is not so accurate. What I mean as "inaccurate" in here, it is not so sure, whether it needs a long time or not. It means we never know how long the baby will still alive. But, at this time, from the

technology we have, from the incurable disease that the baby has, from the agreement of decision of doctors, and the parents itself, have decided that the baby have to be gotten from the suffer. That is why we just want to release the pain of the baby. We do not want to kill them. And also, about this side of the house also stated about the morphine, how the morphine could affect the baby to doing euthanasia. Ok, let's now, the morphine itself affects the brain they are very slowly pain. And it is unpainable effect to be used to the baby. It means that the baby will not have the using the baby, because the doctors now how much dozens that they want to use. And after the baby is injected by the baby, they will have no more suffer anymore because the doctors know how much morphine that they want to use. And they have affected their brain, it is very slowly such kind of sleeping effect. What I mean in here is the baby will not suffering, but it will very slowly and decrease second by second and they just feel a kind of sleeping. And after that, we will have gotten rid of their pain. Then, I would like talk about my split. What kind of requirements of legal passive euthanasia, I want to explain more how the decision of doctors or what kind of agreement or requirement to support baby euthanasia painlessly. First, the baby has to have an incurable disease. What I mean as "incurable disease" is by using the latest technology, we will never be able to live anymore. They don't have any chance to live again. Second, there must be an agreement between the parents and doctors. The doctors have told very much, explain to the parents, explain what? explain the future implication and all of everything about the implication that they want to face. They will explain it all to the parents and explain of what kind of technology and all of the details of technology they will explain them to the parents. The third one, the condition is irreversible given of medical committee. What I mean in here is by using our recent, most recent technology, we would not be able to cure the disease. It means that, however, we should getting rid of the suffering of the baby. The last one is about the decision. The doctors have to has a requirement a special or particular requirement that will be need to conduct the baby euthanasia. What are the requirement? First, the doctors have to have an advancement in technology about the euthanasia and the morphine. And they have to fully able to cure the morphine, how much they have to use to the baby. After that, they will be able to getting rid of the suffering of the baby itself. Thank you very much.

2nd negative

Thank you, Good morning; before I give my own argument, I want to give some rebuttal to the government team. Well, they asked use, what kind of technology that we can use to save the baby, now, we want to give a question to them, what kind of disease and what kind of illnesses? It depends on disease and illnesses, we can decide what technology that we have to use and doctors can decide it by saying what kind of illnesses and also disease. And, they also said about incurable disease. Well, there is incurable disease at this moment, but, don't you know that scientist, doctors and everyone keep searching and do research to looking for the medical test and also something that can be used to cure all of the disease , everyone keep working hard to do that. And we cannot say, we cannot say incurable disease. Yes, for this moment, that everyday, even though, we never

know, let's say tomorrow, tomorrow we'll find anything, let's say aids HIV, we never know that, tomorrow, may be some scientists or doctors can find a right medicine to cure those kind of disease.

And then, the second speaker of opposition, government team also said about getting rid of suffering. But, I want to ask you, what is the suffering thing in the world if there is u take someone life, even though, he/she cannot say whether I want to life or not, you take the opportunity of someone and someone that we are talking in here is baby. We cannot decide whether he want to life or not. Now, they also said that doctors' prediction, doctors help do prediction and they know the best for patients. But, In fact, nobody knows the best for someone. It's unpredictable, so everything can happen, especially for baby who already started their life. Then, how can we know, that doctors' prediction is the best? Even the best doctors in the world cannot guarantee that, even he, or the best doctors are able to cure most of illnesses in the world cannot guarantee that, nobody can. So, our team believe that to save one's life is more important that anything in this world, and also I want to give you some facts. Well, Like in Oprah Winfrey show, the show in...in western country, in one of the show, there is a boy come t Oprah Winfrey show on the wheel with his fathers, there's a story behind those boy,

The father told about how the boy born and the doctors predict that the boy cannot not be able life over 5 years. Because he will not be able to use his hand and hid other parts of the body. The doctors said he will suffered a lot because of this. But then, Even though he is on the wheel, but he said by himself that he is happy that his parents decide to let him live. Then, how we can let the baby, if he cannot decide it yet, and then now, by boy in Oprah, in this Oprah Winfrey show, told that he already want 5 match of American with his father on the wheel. Then, there's no one can predict what will happen and, by telling you this, I want to tell you that, this is the opportunity, baby is born and have an opportunity to live. How can we even though as a parents or doctors, let them died just because the reason incurable disease or so on? And also, the doctors' job is to save life, not to lose euthanasia or to lose even one life. Like the government said that, in Holland, about the doctors that can do euthanasia and so on, well doctors in Holland, do euthanasia and have face no legal consequences, now, I want u to think about this, how can we let someone who loose someone's life, especially baby, not to have without any legal consequences, with any reason. Even though, it can be said as a murder, with all the reason, there's no fix reason to let someone die.

And also, I'd like to talk about in Indonesian law, there's no law that allow someone to lose life, especially as Indonesian people, we are not allowed to do that. We have to fight until the end because we never know what will happen? And the technology that keep improving every day, every single day. We never losing hope, and there is many proofs around us about the technology. We never know that we can cure small pops at that time, at eighty time. We know that it incurable disease like this kind the government team said. But know, it is so easy to cure it now let's see, if everyone life and then, the doctors say it, that there's no hope, then, all of the incurable disease and we cannot live longer. That's why, as Indonesian people and also as people who think in logical way and never lose hope, we believe that, this house will not support baby euthanasia. Thank you.

3rd positive

Thank you, well, I think actually, this is very hard motion to be debated, actually, by us. Why? Because here we think about the human itself but on the other hand, we also think about the suffer that has been felt by the baby itself. Well. Actually, unfortunately, we have to say that our opponent team couldn't catch what we want to told to you, what we have told to you, what we want to bring this motion to? It has been clear that our team here will support the baby euthanasia itself related with the specific requirement, and also the agreement from the parent itself. But unfortunately, since the first speaker, from our opponent team, they said that how can the doctor can force? No, here we don't want to force the parents itself to receive our suggestion to do the baby the euthanasia itself. Because we also have the humanity and one more thing that they forget, we have clearly told you, we have clearly told you that here, we will never suggest to do the euthanasia without doing something to can help, to can make the condition of the ill baby could be better.

But, unfortunately, our opponent team again and again, they said simply that the doctor will easy to give a decision, all right you have to do the euthanasia without doing anything. It's very funny, why? Because with the fact of the technology that we have told to you, everything will be done by the doctor as max as they can, to save the life of the baby itself. But, unfortunately, after everything has been done and doing so many treatment that is done to the baby itself, such as chemotherapy or give the help for oxygen the baby, for the lung cancer. It is kind of effort that we still do, before finally, we decide to give suggestion to do the euthanasia itself such as what happen in the Holland, that one of example we give to you, after doing treatment itself, yes, indeed, even if there is no one can guarantee of course there is no one in this world can guarantee the life of another. And the life of people is on our God's hand, but here we have to do something before without, if then, we will let it still continue. And then, unfortunately, our opponent team also stated that start convince you by making comparison between the someone who have positively Have the HIV with the baby euthanasia, of course it will very different. Why? Because here, we are saving something that have to be decide at this kind. Because the baby still suffered all time. And also, how about the HIV? Yes, of course, the HIV is very different, because the effect of HIV itself is not felt by the positive people of HIV tight now, but for the future.

Therefore, we still believe to support the baby euthanasia. And also, here we have so many weakness that is made by our opposite team related to the baby euthanasia itself. They asked us, what kind of disease? We have told to you that there are so many requirements until finally we would like to regulate this kind of law. And also, Even if we make this kind of law it also based on the agreement for the parents itself. This kind of the disease itself has been told by our first speaker that is intolerable suffering, incurable disease, and undignified dead. And also we would like to support the baby euthanasia itself for the passive euthanasia. Well, the disease here is given the example, for example lung cancer and also a bad development of bone. Actually, what is the effect of this kind of bad disease to the development of baby? Of course, it will make hard the condition of the baby

itself. If there is a cancer of the baby itself, and day by day, it is not getting better, but it is getting worse. And the baby always hold the suffer all time. Of course, imagine that you are the parents and you have this kind of baby. And you are still confused because there is no law that actually can move or not from this kind situation. Of course, we will support this kind of situation, because it is very important to be done. Even they know that, for example, the doctors has stated that yes, we need do the euthanasia to the baby itself. But the parents say, doctors, “we want to still to see our baby, we want to still to keep crying to make he/she life”. So, we will not force the parents itself to do the euthanasia. We will give direction to the parents to choose if they agree with the euthanasia that we suggest and then regulated by law that we will made. There is no problem about this. This is kind of the big mistake that couldn’t catch very well by our opponent team by merely stated that, we will kill the baby without any consideration, without any requirement that will fulfilled until finally we will suggest to do the euthanasia itself. So we have to think more and more, we have to think more logically and it has been clearly said to you by our team, and here, we still believe that it will be better to us to do this kind of euthanasia itself, not only for the baby, but also for the parents. And this kind of way will be very beneficial for the future, if there are so many kind of cases that have no authority, so there’s no more people who will confuse on what they are going to do if they have this kind of case. Thank you.

3rd Negative

Ok, good afternoon our honorable adjudicator, and also for the oppon, government team. I would like to tell that this house would not support baby euthanasia. We have already thinking the best way to save the baby. If the opponent team, the government team has tried to convinced you that if there is no medical treatment that doctors or scientists or whoever can do, we need to kill the baby in order to end the baby suffer. But have you ever heard the, what you called the alternative treatment? Yes we need to try this way, because this is very, very common nowadays, because there is in Papua now, we have found *buah merah*, we know that this fruit is able to cure the cancer and then, the other problem is euthanasia itself. As the parents, don’t we want to protect our children, don’t we want to have the baby. And if we want to have the baby, after waiting for months by months, and then, after we born the baby and we need to kill the baby, do you think this is the best way. And the thing that the parents need to do is not to just as the doctors, what is the best way and we follow. No! If the doctors suggest the euthanasia, the parents may be agree, but, the problem is about the rules, the regulation in Indonesia. We have the rule, the regulation that it does ban the euthanasia to kill the baby. Euthanasia practically is a kind of murder, because what? In the problem of euthanasia there is someone who is losing the life, and then, we are going to think is that, how many percent of baby born in this country needs to be euthanasia. It is only small number of baby need to be euthanasia, why should we do it, why should we legalize it. And then the other thing is that about that we couldn’t catch the motion. The problem is we understand that the government team tries to explain that by the permission of the parents we can do the euthanasia we understand it. We just worry that now, the parents the

euthanasia, and then, if the government agree with this that parents let's say kill the baby. Because of some kill in euthanasia and for some reason, for intolerable reason, Later on, it doesn't close the probability that the parents who wants to kill the baby. They are able to kill it. It doesn't close the probability also that there will be parents aborting the baby a lot if the euthanasia is legalized. And does it too wide, we as the opponent team do not agree with the motion that is support baby euthanasia. We strongly disagree with this motion. Then, about the use of drugs, morphine in here. Now we agree that we are able to use morphine to make, what we call it, the euthanasia, and the question is the baby are legalized to be injected by morphine , this will bring our moral to somewhere in the dark area. So, it legalized, well, later, we also will try some other, some other changing of the rules, of the regulation in Indonesia that we have a lot of consumer drugs for other reason, for example I got headache everyday, I need to consume it like that. So, doesn't it sound silly for us? And then, also we need to think we need to understand we need to realize that the technology now, never close the probability for us to find the better and the fastest way, the better way in a short time for us to find the new technology, for example, in the past we know that small pops and fever is very dangerous and everyone who got this kind of disease will die. And now, it is not a problem anymore because we have found the way to cure the problem. But, this is the logical way of our thinking is that is we keep trying our best to find the best way to solve the problem suffered by the baby born and we don't legalize the euthanasia, it means that we let the doctors and scientists to keep working on that research to keep working on finding the best cure the best treatment for the baby, not by killing the baby. This is the point that everyone knows that one life is very important. Let's see the rare animal in the world, in Indonesia, even is saved, what about the human, which one is higher, human or animal. If animal is saved, why human is not. We are trying hard to make the population is being existed now and forever; not by letting the baby die because of some disease or what kind of reason. I would like to say once more, that this house would not support baby euthanasia, because there are still a lot of way that we need to think and we need to do before we decide someone's death or someone's fate. Thank you very much.

The Text to Check the Intertextuality

Euthanasia by means

There is passive, non-aggressive, and aggressive. Passive euthanasia is withholding common treatments (such as antibiotics, drugs, or surgery) or giving a medication (such as morphine) to relieve pain, knowing that it may also result in death (principle of double effect). Passive euthanasia is currently the most accepted form as it is currently common practice in most hospitals. Non-

aggressive euthanasia is the practice of withdrawing life support and is more controversial. Aggressive euthanasia is using lethal substances or force to kill and is the most controversial means.

Euthanasia by consent

There is involuntary, non-voluntary, and voluntary. Involuntary euthanasia is euthanasia against someone's will and equates to murder. This kind of euthanasia is almost always considered wrong by both sides and is rarely debated. Non-voluntary euthanasia is when the person is not competent to or unable to make a decision and it is thus left to a proxy like in the Terri Schiavo case. This is highly controversial, especially because multiple proxies may claim the authority to decide for the patient. Voluntary euthanasia is euthanasia with the person's direct consent, but is still controversial as can be seen by the arguments section below.

Other designations

There are also the biggest areas of designations of mercy killing, animal euthanasia, and physician-assisted suicide which is a term for aggressive voluntary euthanasia.

History

Ancient history

The term euthanasia comes from the Greek words "eu" and "thanatos" which combined means "good death". Hippocrates mentions euthanasia in the Hippocratic Oath, which was written between 400 and 300 B.C. The original Oath states: "To please no one will I prescribe a deadly drug nor give advice which may cause his death." Despite this, the ancient Greeks and Romans generally did not believe that life needed to be preserved at any cost and were, in consequence, tolerant of suicide in cases where no relief could be offered to the dying or, in the case of the Stoics and Epicureans, where a person no longer cared for his life.

The English Common Law from the 1300's until today also disapproved of both suicide and assisting suicide. However, in the 1500s, Thomas More, in describing a utopian community, envisaged such a community as one that would facilitate the death of those whose lives had become burdensome as a result of "torturing and lingering pain".

Modern history

Since the 19th Century, euthanasia has sparked intermittent debates and activism in North America and Europe. According to medical historian Ezekiel Emanuel, it was the availability of anesthesia that ushered in the modern era of euthanasia. In 1828, the first known anti-euthanasia law in the United States was passed in the state of New York, with many other localities and states following suit over a period of several years. After the civil war, voluntary euthanasia was promoted by advocates, including some doctors. Support peaked around the turn of the century in the U.S. and then grew again in the 1930's.

Euthanasia societies were formed in England in 1935 and in the U.S.A. in 1938 to promote aggressive euthanasia. Although euthanasia legislation did not pass in the U.S. or England, in 1937, doctor-assisted euthanasia was declared legal in Switzerland as long as the person ending the life has nothing to gain. During this

period, euthanasia proposals were sometimes mixed with eugenics. While some proponents focused on voluntary euthanasia for the terminally ill, others expressed interest in involuntary euthanasia for certain eugenic motivations (e.g., mentally "defective"). During this same era, meanwhile, U.S. court trials tackled cases involving critically ill people who requested physician assistance in dying as well as "mercy killings", such as by parents of their severely disabled children.

Prior to World War II, the Nazis carried out a controversial and now-condemned euthanasia program. In 1939, Nazis, in what was code named Action T4, involuntarily euthanized children under three who exhibited mental retardation, physical deformity, or other debilitating problems whom they considered "life unworthy of life". This program was later extended to include older children and adults.

Post-War history

Due to outrage over Nazi euthanasia crimes, in the 1940s and 1950s there was very little public support for euthanasia, especially for any involuntary, eugenics-based proposals. Catholic church leaders, among others, began speaking against euthanasia as a violation of the sanctity of life. (Nevertheless, owing to its principle of double effect, Catholic moral theology did leave room for shortening life with pain-killers and what would could be characterized as passive euthanasia. On the other hand, judges were often lenient in mercy-killing cases. During this period, prominent proponents of euthanasia included Glanville Williams (*The Sanctity of Life and the Criminal Law*) and clergyman Joseph Fletcher ("Morals and medicine"). By the 1960s, advocacy for a right-to-die approach to voluntary euthanasia increased.

A key turning point in the debate over voluntary euthanasia (and physician assisted dying), at least in the United States, was the public furor over the case of Karen Ann Quinlan. The Quinlan case paved the way for legal protection of voluntary passive euthanasia. In 1977, California legalized living wills and other states soon followed suit.

In 1990, Dr. Jack Kevorkian, a Michigan physician, became infamous for encouraging and assisting people in committing suicide which resulted in a Michigan law against the practice in 1992. Kevorkian was tried and convicted in 1999 for a murder displayed on television. In 1990, the Supreme Court approved the use of non-aggressive euthanasia.

In 1994, Oregon voters approved doctor-assisted suicide and the Supreme Court allowed such laws in 1997. The Bush administration failed in its attempt to use drug law to stop Oregon in 2001. In 1999, non-aggressive euthanasia was permitted in Texas.

In 1993, the Netherlands decriminalized doctor-assisted suicide, and in 2002, restrictions were loosened. During that year, physician-assisted suicide was approved in Belgium. Australia's Northern Territory approved a euthanasia bill in 1995, but that was overturned by Australia's Federal Parliament in 1997. Most recently, amid government roadblocks and controversy, Terri Schiavo, a Floridian who was believed to have been in a vegetative state since 1990, had her feeding tube removed in 2005. Her husband had won the right to take her off life support,

which he claimed she would want but was difficult to confirm as she had no living will and the rest of her family claimed otherwise.

Arguments for and against Voluntary Euthanasia

Since World War II, the debate over euthanasia in Western countries has centered on voluntary euthanasia (VE) within regulated health care systems. In some cases, judicial decisions, legislation, and regulations have made VE an explicit option for patients and their guardians (See Government policies) below for specific examples). Proponents and critics of such VE policies offer the following reasons for and against official voluntary euthanasia policies:

Reasons given for Voluntary Euthanasia:

- **Choice:** Proponents of VE emphasize that choice is a fundamental principle for liberal democracies and free market systems.
- **Quality of Life:** The pain and suffering a person feels during a disease can be incomprehensible, even with pain relievers, to a person who has not gone through it. Even without considering the physical pain, it is often difficult for patients to overcome the emotional pain of losing their independence.
- **Economic costs and human resources:** Today in many countries there is a shortage of hospital space. The energy of doctors and hospital beds could be used for people whose lives could be saved instead of continuing the life of those who want to die which increases the general quality of care and shortens hospital waiting lists.
- **Moral:** Some people consider euthanasia to be just another choice a person makes, and for moral reasons against it to be undue influence by others.
- **Pressure:** All the arguments against voluntary euthanasia can be used by society to form a terrible and continuing psychological pressure on people to continue living for years against their better judgement. One example of this pressure is the risky and painful methods that those who genuinely wish to die would otherwise need to use, such as hanging.
- **Sociobiology:** Currently many if not most euthanasia proponents and laws tend to favor the dying or very unhealthy for access to euthanasia. However some highly controversial proponents claim that access should be even more widely available. For example, from a sociobiological viewpoint, genetic relatives may seek to keep an individual alive (Kin Selection), even against the individual's will. This would be especially so for individuals who are not actually dying anyway. More liberal voluntary euthanasia policies would empower the individual to counteract any such biased interest on the part of relatives.[citation needed]

Reasons given against Voluntary Euthanasia:

- **Professional role:** Critics argue that VE could unduly compromise the professional roles of health care employees, especially doctors.
- **Moral:** Some people consider euthanasia of some or all types to be morally unacceptable. This view usually treats euthanasia to be a type of murder and voluntary euthanasia as a type of suicide, the morality of which is the subject of active debate.
- **Theological:** Voluntary euthanasia often has been rejected as a violation of the

sanctity of human life.

- Feasibility of implementation: Euthanasia can only be considered "voluntary" if a patient is mentally competent to make the decision, i.e., has a rational understanding of options and consequences.
- Necessity: If there is some reason to believe the cause of a patient's illness or suffering is or will soon be curable, the correct action is sometimes considered to be attempting to bring about a cure or engage in palliative care.
- Wishes of Family: Family members often desire to spend as much time with their loved ones as possible before they die.

See related LifeSiteNews coverage:

Netherlands Set to Give Go-Ahead to Child Euthanasia (on line)
<http://www.lifesite.net/ldn/2005/sep/05093006.html> (Viewed 23 September 2007).

This article has been tagged since November 2006.

For the Venomous Concept album, see Retroactive Abortion (album)

Retroactive abortion

Retroactive abortion is a term for infanticide. used retroactively on a child. It holds that a woman should be able to kill her child at any age before 18 years of age, when the child becomes a legal adult. As to date, it has been made public knowledge that 11 States hold this to be a legal practice. The same process is used to retroactively abort a child as is used to execute death row inmates. (Lethal Injection) Peter Singer supports this action.

There is a new radical movement group especially popular with American high school students called Students Against Retroactive Abortion, or S.A.R.A. They call themselves this in honor of the first child ever Retroactively Aborted. The Group S.A.R.A. has been credited with coining the term, "Your fetus can't talk back to you, but your three year old can." There are many interpretations to this quote, but the most popular interpretation is that parents are using Retroactive Abortion as a way to "get back at" their children for misbehaving or being disrespectful.

Despite these Chilling facts Retroactive abortion is still somewhat very popular in many parts of Europe, as seen in this article by Jim Kouri in March 6, 2006.

The Europeans have moved on to legalizing euthanasia for fully born children. Calling it Retroactive abortion. Child euthanasia is still legal in Holland but doctors are terrified of being prosecuted, but there is a growing number of physicians and politician who are advocating doctor-assisted euthanasia for babies and young children. Each year in Holland at least 15 seriously ill children, some of them with chromosomal abnormalities, are helped to die by doctors acting only on the parents' consent. But only a fraction of those cases are reported to the authorities because of the doctors' fears of being charged with murder. Things are about to change, however, making it much easier for parents and doctors to end the suffering of an infant, according to news stories circulating in Western Europe. A committee was set up in Holland to regulate the practice of child euthanasia

and will begin operating in the next few weeks, effectively making Holland -- where adult euthanasia is legal -- the first nation, as a whole, on the planet to allow "baby euthanasia" as well. This development has enraged opponents of euthanasia who warn of a "slippery slope" leading to abuses by doctors and parents, who will be making decisions for individuals incapable of expressing their own preferences and desires.

Holland to allow 'baby euthanasia'

Matthew Campbell, Groningen

When Frank and Anita's daughter Chanou was born with an extremely rare, incurable illness in August 2000, they knew that her life would be short and battled against the odds to make it happy.

They struggled around the clock against their baby's pain. "We tried all sorts of things," said Anita, a 37-year-old local government worker. "She cried all the time. Every time I touched her it hurt."

Chanou was suffering from a metabolic disorder that had resulted in abnormal bone development. Doctors gave her no more than 30 months to live. "We felt terrible watching her suffer," said Anita at their home near Amsterdam. "We felt we were letting her down."

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Providing Better Options for Suffering Patients

Better training for physicians in pain management techniques for the terminally and chronically ill.

- Relaxing the narcotic prescribing laws that are inappropriately restrictive.
- Better training in diagnosis and treatment of depression in the terminally ill.
- Make adequate hospice care available to all terminal patients.
- Reimburse physicians for palliative care services just as they are reimbursed for performing other medical procedures.
- Train more full-time palliative care specialists and make their services widely available. This will assure incurable patients that they are getting the very best "comfort care" treatments, i.e., not just for their pain but also for their dyspnea, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, and other discomforts.
- Holistic palliative care should also provide psychiatric support and the offering of pastoral care services to the suffering and dying.
- Helpful mnemonic for addressing requests for assisted suicide - "PPD": Pain Control; Pastoral Care; and Depression dx. and treatment.
- Revising and expanding "generic" living will documents so that they better clarify patients' end-of-life wishes.

Arguments Against Legalization of Doctor-Assisted Death

- 1.) The experience of the Netherlands with doctor-assisted death{1}.
- 2.) Legalization of assisted suicide in the U. S. equals legalization of euthanasia.

- 3.) In our current medical environment of strict cost-containment, how could we possibly control a physician's strong financial incentive to encourage patients to choose doctor-assisted death if it were legal?
- 4.) If we define a difference between "rational suicide" and "irrational suicide", how long could the distinction be maintained? Before long, doctor-assisted death would
- 5.) With all the technology that we now have available for pain control and palliative care, why change the Hippocratic Oath now?
- 6.) We should not expand the indications for justifiable homicide without a very good reason:
- 7.) Legalization would put vulnerable groups of people at risk for abuses of doctor-assisted death.
- 8.) What about pharmacists, nurses, technicians, and hospitals that morally oppose the practice of doctor-assisted death?

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