

The Types of Gender Arguments in Instagram

(A Case Study of Donald Trump's Political Status)

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Abstract—This study was carried out to investigate the varieties arguments produced by male and female participants in Instagram. The objectives of the study is to find out the types of argument those occur in Instagram about Donald Trump Political Status. The data in this study are thirty arguments; fifteen arguments are from male and fifteen arguments are from female. The data were selected in about a month. This research was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive research. Types of argument analysis by using Barwise theory showed that male Instagram participants tend to use conjunction, negation, conditional, and disjunction to convey their argument in Instagram while female Instagram participants tend to use negation, conjunction, and conditional in Instagram.

Keywords—gender language; instagram participant, argument

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growing of technology makes the great changes the way of communication recently. People can keep in touch to others without any limitation by using the internet as media of communication. Modern information and communication technologies such as Internet arguably have potential to offer greater benefits to women than men [1]. Language and gender have been an interesting topic in linguistics.

Instagram can be the media of communication recently. In sharing information and ideas, males and females have different ways in writing status or giving argument. The circle of communication does not only links to people but it links to the official accounts of government political news, celebrities and the official account of President. In this case, female and male feel free to participate in discussing all the latest issue in internet. For example, the users of Instagram can communicate directly to President of United States of America by mentioning his official accounts (@realDonaldTrump). Related to the cases, some researcher sparked some men and women differences in using language especially in social media. Reference [2] found the differences males and females

in gender's interaction in online debate; he found that females were significantly less likely to engage in arguments with other females than with males, while males were equally like to respond to females and males. He also found that women are more criticism than men. It is contrary to [3] and [4]'s concept; women more avoid conflict than men. This research aimed to find out the types of argument that occur in Instagram.

There are some arguments of Donald Trump's status written by his followers as the preliminary data:

Donald Trumps' Status:

"Taliban targeted innocent Afghans, brave police in Kabul today. Our thoughts and prayers go to the victims, and first responders. We will not allow Taliban to win"

Female's Argument:

Chemicallyn: *"I still don't like you although you are president @realDonaldTrump"*

From the female's argument above, it is categorized as negation argument by using "don't" and more harsh.

Male's Argument:

@craterymchawkington: keep your meaningless thoughts and prayers. They do NOTHING! @realDonaldTrump

From the male's argument above shows that the argument should be categorized as conjunction. Theoretically conjunction is defined as type of argument that is used to conjoin two equal statements by using the notion "and" and "but". The selection word from male argument is soften than female argument.

Based on the phenomenon of the language used in Donald Trump's political status in his Instagram, it is believed that men and women are different in expressing their arguments.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In logic and philosophy, an argument is a series of statements typically used to persuade someone or something or to present reasons for accepting a conclusion. According to [3] an argument is any series of statement in which one (called the conclusion) is meant to follow from, or be supported by, the others (called the premises).

According to [5] there are five types of arguments, namely: negation, conjunction, disjunction, conditional, and biconditional. All of these types are described as the following.

a. Negation

Negation is used to express negation in our language, the notion commonly express in English using terms like *not*, *it is not the case that*, *non* and *un-*. In first order logic, this symbol can be applied to the front of a sentence to be negated, while in English there is a much more subtle system for expressing negative claim.

e.g. *I. John isn't home* and *It is not the case that John is home* have the same first order translation.

b. Conjunction

The notion normally express in English using terms like *and*, *moreover*, and *but*. In first order logic, this connective is always placed between two sentences, whereas in English it can be also conjoined other parts of speech, such as nouns.

eg. I. John and Mary are home and *John is home and Mary is home* have the same first order translation.

This sentence is read aloud as "Home John and home Mary." It is true if and only if John is home and Mary is home. In English, it can be conjoined verb phrases, as in the sentence *John slipped and fell*. But in FOL, it must be translated this same way *John slipped and John fell*.

c. Disjunction

The notion which is expressed in English using *or*. In first-order logic, this connective, like the conjunction sign, is always placed between two sentences, whereas in English it can be also disjoined nouns, verbs, and other parts of speech. For example, the English sentences *John or Mary is home* and *John is home or Mary is home* both have the same first-order translation:

e.g. *Home(John)v Home(Mary)*

This FOL sentence is read (Home John or home Mary)

d. Conditional

The symbol \rightarrow is used to combine two sentences P and Q to form a new sentence $P \rightarrow Q$, called a *material conditional*. The sentence P is called *the antecedent* of the conditional, and Q is called the *consequent* of the conditional. The material conditional $P \rightarrow Q$ with the sentence *If P then Q*. At any rate, it is clear that this English conditional, like the material

conditional, is false if P is true and Q is false. Thus, we will translate,

e.g. *I Max is home then Claire is at the library* as:

In this course, It could be translated *if. . . then. . .* using \rightarrow , but there are in fact many uses of the English expression that cannot be adequately expressed with the material conditional.

For example: *If Max had been at home, then Carl would have been there too*.

Home (Max) \rightarrow Home (Carl)

is automatically true if Max is not at home. A material conditional with a false antecedent is always true.

e. Biconditional

According to [5], theoretically biconditional is defined as types of arguments which used to express a sentences of the form $P \leftrightarrow Q$ is true if and only if P and Q have the same truth value, that is, either they are both true or both false. It usually use the symbol of notion is (\leftrightarrow). It is normally expressed in English using term *if and only if*.

From this type, the argument is built up to create some true possibilities by giving antecedent and consequence. The argument can be accepted as true values if and only if both antecedent and consequence have the same value which is true or false.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research applied qualitative method with descriptive design which was basically interpretative research to purposefully select informants either document or visual materials that might be the best answer to the research problem.

Data and Source of Data

The data of this research are the arguments of males and female found in Instagram. This study was conducted by using qualitative research. The source of data is Instagram from President of America, Donald Trump (@realDonaldTrump). The data of this research are the appropriate arguments from Donald Trump's followers in Instagram.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF ARGUMENT TYPES

No.	Types of Argument	Total
1.	Negation	10
2.	Conjunction	17
3.	Disjunction	1
4.	Conditional	2-
	Biconditional	
	Total	30

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

A. Negation

Data 1: Female's Argument

Cshea 32 (woman): *I guess you **don't** mind trump lying every day. Reducing Medicare and getting rid of Medicaid, taking nationals park and monuments for drilling, Mueller investigation, getting rid of social security, all the lobby money he gets from the NRA, starting an immigration crisis, all his affairs, all his insults to all Dems and even his Repubs in office, not doing anything on Puerto Rico, Russian meddling, disparaging Hillary and Obama, trying to start a war in Venezuela, his failed Trump- Kim summit where they are still making nuclear sites, Scott Pruitt who is stealing from the tax payer money to go on lavish vacations and even sent an agent to buy his expensive soap, anti-climate change, his blatant racism and bigotry. He is nothing but white Supremes.*

In this data, the subject built her argument in negation form. Because the woman used notion "not".

Data 9: Male's Argument

Dirkdhl: We can not trust him because his words can't be trusted.

In this data, the subject built his argument in negation form because the man used notion 'can not' in conclusion of his argument.

B. Conjunction

Data 2: Female's Argument

Glow317: Yes and that awesome. Thank you sir Mr President of your leadership.

In this data, the arguer built her argument by using conjunction argument because the argument used 'and'.

Data 8: Male's Argument

Fisherbrandon: This is why America voted you into office because you get things done and you have the best interests in the country in mind. Thank you Mr.President for what you have sacrificed for our country.

In this data, the arguer built his argument in conjunction form because the argument contained the additional information giving two truth possibilities which is function of conjunction argument.

C. Conditional

Data 6: Female's Argument

Michalwubs :Just imagine if Hillary was President, that would be traumatic.

In this data, the subject builds her argument in conditional form because she used conditional sentences in making argument. Conditional form is marked by using "if..then/will".

D. Disjunction

Data 5 Male's Argument

*Joe : Soon Trump and Kim are going to be best **or** as close to that as you can be.*

In this data, the subject built his argument in disjunction form because he used 'or' in his argument.

V. FINDINGS

Based on the analysis , it was found that male argue by using four types of arguments, namely; conjunction, conditional, disjunction and negation, while female argued by using only three types of arguments, namely : negation, conjunction, and conditional. In the data analysis, the most dominant of types of argument was conjunction.

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