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CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON SAM HARRIS AND EZRA KLEIN'S EMAIL EXCHANGE OF THE DEBATE ON *THE BELL CURVE* BY CHARLES MURRAY

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2019

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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented to
Brawijaya University
In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the degree Sarjana Sastra

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to Allah SWT for blessing as well as keeping me well and healthy in the process of writing this thesis. Without any of those, this thesis would not have been finished.

I also want to thank my supervisor, *Ibu* Tantri Refa Indhiarti, S.S., M.A. for guiding me from the very beginning of the process of writing my undergraduate thesis until the end. Also, *Bapak* Muhammad Rozin, S.S., M.A. as the examiner who has helped me finish my undergraduate thesis by giving constructive criticism, corrections, and suggestions. Without their patience in guiding me, this thesis would be impossible to finish.

In this opportunity, I would like to thank my family—despite the long distance, their support remained strong. I would also like to give my appreciation to my remarkable friends in Malang such as Ceissi, Sabila, Ayu, Nurul, Firda, Ius, Dickhi, Wisnu, Atika, and the members of Eksakta—without them, I would have faced my obstacles alone. I hope this thesis will be useful, not only for me as the researcher, but also for the readers who take their time to read this thesis.

Malang, July 15, 2019

Anisa Azahra Pramudya

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DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

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Declare that,

1. this thesis is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. if at a later time it is found that this thesis is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that might be imposed upon me.

Malang, July 15, 2019

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ABSTRACT

Pramudya, Anisa Azahra. 2019. **Critical Discourse Analysis on Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's Email Exchange of the Debate on *The Bell Curve* by Charles Murray.** Study Program of English, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Supervisor: Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

Keywords: *Critical Discourse Analysis, Toulmin's Model of Argumentation, Argumentation, The Bell Curve.*

This research aims to explore how Sam Harris as a public intellectual and Ezra Klein as a political journalist constructed their arguments towards each other while finding the meanings behind their situation from a bigger perspective as well as the impact of their argument to the society. Their disagreement circled around a very sensitive topic which is the relation of race and intelligence based on the controversial book, The Bell Curve by Charles Murray and Richard Herrnstein. That is why the writer has several concerns about this phenomenon such as: (1) what are the structures of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's arguments and, (2) what is the meaning that can be interpreted from the context in Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's situation based on what they wrote in the email.

The writer used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model that was proposed by Norman Fairclough. Fairclough's CDA model has three stages of analysis namely textual analysis, discursive practice, and sociocultural process. For the textual analysis, the writer used Toulmin's model of argumentation as the tool for analyzing the elements of argumentation in each argument by Sam Harris and Ezra Klein to each other as well as vocabulary analysis by Fairclough (1989) to find the values within the choice of words. As for the discursive practice, the writer will show the timeline and analysis of the whole situation from the beginning when the issue first surfaced until the end of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's argument as the text production and consumption. The writer will describe the impact of the argument to the society that can be seen from a bigger perspective by observing about the United States' society about the related issue.

The results indicate that their distinct differences in making their argument structures affected them in failing to address each other's core point. It could be seen on how Sam often put points and long paragraphs and how Ezra heavily paid attention to his language style more when talking to Sam. For the whole situation, most people were not satisfied with the publication of their email exchange and demanded them to do a podcast together. Before the podcast, most people defended Ezra as he was more polite in communicating, but after the podcast aired, there are more people defending Sam Harris.

The writer suggests the next researcher to analyze argumentation structures from the public's opinions and arguments in the form of videos by using Toulmin's model of argumentation. It is expected from the future researchers to use this approach for educational purposes too.

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ABSTRAK

Pramudya, Anisa Azahra. 2019. **Analisis Wacana Kritis pada Pertukaran Email Sam Harris dan Ezra Klein dari Perdebatan tentang The Bell Curve oleh Charles Murray.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Pembimbing: Tantri Refa Indhiarti.

Kata kunci: *Analisis Wacana Kritis, Model Argumentasi Toulmin, Argumentasi, The Bell Curve.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana Sam Harris sebagai intelektual publik dan Ezra Klein sebagai jurnalis politik membangun argumen mereka satu sama lain sambil menemukan makna di balik situasi mereka dari perspektif yang lebih besar serta dampak dari argumen mereka kepada masyarakat. Ketidaksepakatan mereka berputar di sekitar topik yang sangat sensitif yaitu hubungan ras dan kecerdasan berdasarkan buku kontroversial *The Bell Curve* oleh Charles Murray dan Richard Herrnstein. Itulah sebabnya penulis memiliki beberapa kekhawatiran tentang fenomena ini seperti: (1) apa struktur argumen dari Sam Harris dan Ezra Klein, (2) apa makna yang dapat ditafsirkan dari konteks dalam Sam Harris dan Ezra Klein situasi berdasarkan apa yang mereka tulis di email.

Penulis menggunakan model Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) yang diusulkan oleh Norman Fairclough. Model CDA Fairclough memiliki tiga tahap analisis yaitu analisis tekstual, praktik diskursif, dan proses sosiokultural. Untuk analisis tekstual, penulis menggunakan model argumentasi Toulmin sebagai alat untuk menganalisis elemen-elemen argumentasi dalam setiap argumen oleh Sam Harris dan Ezra Klein serta analisis kosakata oleh Fairclough (1989) untuk menemukan nilai-nilai dalam diksinya. Adapun praktik diskursif, penulis akan menunjukkan linimasa dan analisis situasi dari awal ketika masalah pertama kali muncul sampai akhir argumen sebagai proses produksi dan konsumsi teks. Penulis akan menggambarkan dampak argumen terhadap masyarakat yang dapat dilihat dari perspektif yang lebih besar dengan mengamati tentang masyarakat Amerika Serikat tentang masalah terkait.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan dalam membuat struktur argumen mereka memengaruhi mereka atas kegagalan memahami poin inti masing-masing. Itu bisa dilihat pada bagaimana Sam sering menempatkan poin dan paragraf panjang dan bagaimana Ezra lebih memperhatikan gaya bahasanya ketika berbicara dengan Sam. Untuk seluruh situasi, kebanyakan orang tidak puas dengan publikasi pertukaran email mereka dan meminta mereka untuk melakukan podcast bersama. Sebelum podcast, kebanyakan orang membela Ezra karena dia lebih sopan dalam berkomunikasi, tetapi setelah podcast ditayangkan, ada lebih banyak orang yang membela Sam Harris.

Penulis menyarankan peneliti berikutnya untuk menganalisis struktur argumentasi dari opini publik dan argumen dalam bentuk video dengan menggunakan model argumentasi Toulmin. Diharapkan dari para peneliti di masa depan untuk menggunakan pendekatan ini untuk tujuan pendidikan juga.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer will elaborate the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Social media has developed into many types of platforms to be the medium of people communicating in every possible way. Currently, with the Internet being the best medium to voice our ideas and opinions, there has been a lot of activities such as online discussion. It is a collaborative tool to facilitate communication and knowledge construction (Johnson, 2007). Once your opinion spreads, people will find their way to agree or to disagree with you. As a result, to explain their idea or opinion extensively, people start making virtual discourses nowadays to reach audience globally. Making a virtual discourse—verbally or not—is one of several ways to express ourselves to be heard by the public, including our opinion and ideas.

In this post-truth era, technology keeps on developing and communication keeps on getting more instant, everything will spread too quickly and we have no control over it. The Oxford Dictionary (2016) defines post-truth as "relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief". The Internet breaks the boundary between people which everyone from different background can meet

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other people; it either connects you to people from the same group, or from different group. We would think that if anyone from different background—educational, financial, social status, any other type of identity background—could share or get real information of anything, then the Internet was going to be the happy place where everyone could learn about everything. We have dreamed about the Internet being a good place for us to getting to know the knowledge that we did not have the access before, or that everyone would have been more tolerant and educated since they are getting exposed to different kind of people in other parts of the world more easily, but what is happening now is also the irony of the phenomenon itself; how much easier it is to get information from various sources yet the harder it is to know about the truth. Fake news spreads just as easy and fast. Facts are being questioned again. People became more polarized and skeptical about an issue. People started to debate each other with claims that are not grounded with enough scientific evidences in which they often end up attacking each other personally and come up with irrelevant conclusion. Whether those claims are the truth or lies, with only one click on the share button, the public will eventually take sides on what we share.

This situation we are in is applied to everyone who uses a social media platform in the virtual world—even the so called public intellectual namely Sam Harris. He is best known as a neuroscientist, modern philosopher, and for hosting Waking Up Podcast—now has been changed into Making Sense Podcast—a podcast in which he explores important and controversial questions about the human mind, society, and current events. The conflict between Sam Harris and

Ezra Klein began after the Making Sense Podcast episode 73 was posted, in which Harris talked about a controversial book called The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life that was published in 1994. He invited a guest to his podcast which is the author of the book itself, Charles Murray. The podcast sparked another big controversy to the extent of many online media platforms massively writing articles about him and Murray, including one of the biggest American news and opinion website, Vox. The Head Editor as well as Founder of Vox, Ezra Klein, eventually contacted Sam Harris through Email in which Sam Harris explained that he was treated unfairly since Vox kept on writing "libelous" articles of him, calling him and Murray "racialist who is peddling pseudoscience". Since then, Harris and Klein started debating each other through Email, discussing about where they stood their ground.

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the arguments from the transcript of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's email exchange and interpreting the meaning behind the whole situation further to see the effect that the issue has brought towards society. For doing the research, the writer used Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model that was proposed by Norman Fairclough (1995). Fairclough's CDA model is usually used for social analysis purposes. In analyzing a discourse, Fairclough's CDA model has three stages namely description, interpretation, and explanation. These three stages are given to explore the three elements in a discourse such as text—could be verbal or nonverbal, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. As the tool for analyzing the arguments, the writer uses Toulmin's model (1958). This model was proposed by Stephen

Toulmin (1958) to analyze argumentation by showing how an argument is structured.

The writer hopes that this study will bring several advantages that can be learned such as context understanding and meaning interpretation in reading written discourses on the internet. It is important to know how a discourse is formed and how people react to it, because a subjective discourse has its own truth, therefore we also need to have our own perspective about an issue, so we can see a bigger picture of it and we will not be too quickly to say what is right or what is wrong. The writer also hopes that this study will raise the awareness of post-truth phenomenon, so the readers can understand and differentiate perspectives in a written discourse within the background of the writer. Everything that we learn affects our way of thinking and actions as it happens to people in our society. In understanding a discourse—especially that talks about sensitive issues around us—we could improve our reading comprehension as well as critical thinking in order to react to a societal issue. Therefore, this study is important because it will reveal how different speakers or writers construct their arguments towards each other with their own reasoning and what social impacts that the discourse could bring towards other people.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the structures of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's arguments?
2. What is the meaning that can be interpreted from the context in Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's situation based on what they wrote in the email?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To determine the argument structures formed by Sam Harris and Ezra Klein
2. To analyze the meaning interpreted from the context of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's situation based on what they wrote in the email.

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1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):** Analysis of dialectical relations between discourse and other objects, elements or moments, as well as the analysis of 'internal relations' of discourse. (Fairclough, 1995)
2. **Toulmin's Model of Argumentation:** a model that can be used for the analysis of argumentation in everyday language. (Renkema, 2004)
3. **Argumentation:** Argumentation is a very logical way of discussing or debating an idea. When you use the technique of argumentation, you prove something to be true or false. (Vocabulary, 2018)
4. **The Bell Curve:** The controversial book linking intelligence to class and race in modern society, and what public policy can do to mitigate socioeconomic differences in IQ, birth rate, crime, fertility, welfare, and poverty. (Goodreads, 2007)

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will be discussing about more detailed aspects of the theory used and the theoretical frameworks of the study as well as the previous studies that are related to this research.

2.1 Discourse

To elaborate their ideas or opinion, someone would make a discourse and explain it in a detailed and effective way. Discourse itself is a written or spoken communication about a topic in an extensive way. Discourse, as defined by Foucault, refers to ways of constituting knowledge, together with the social practices, forms of subjectivity and power relations which inhere in such knowledges and relations between them (Weedon, 1987). A discourse is not just mere an explanation of something, it contributes in forming the structure in people's way of thinking as it affects their action in everyday life.

2.1.1 Types of Discourse

Discourse comes in both spoken and written forms. People make discourses for different purposes and a discourse always has a purpose for everything in general based on the types of the discourse itself. According to Egon Werlich (1976), there are five types of discourse in accordance to each of their cognitive properties. The first type is *descriptive*, a differentiation and interrelation of perceptions in space. The second type is *narrative*, a differentation

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and interrelation of perceptions in time. The third type is *exposition*, a comprehension of general concepts through differentation by analysis or synthesis. The fourth type is *argumentation*, an evaluation of relations between concepts through the extraction of similarities, contrasts, and transformations. The last type is *instruction*, a planning of future behaviour.

A virtual or online discourse has been the trend to be used in the modern era since technology helps it to reach the global audience. Social media is the most effective platform to publicize our ideas in a discourse for it is usually free or does not cost much and since everyone uses social media, we already have a solid audience—our followers are our audience. Virtual discourse comes in several forms. In written forms, it could be in the form of a timeline status since many social media platforms do not limit the characters these days such as LINE. Essay and article could also be written in a website such as personal blog as well as a website for business, community, or any media purposes.

Another example of a written discourse form is a thread which is a feature that lets users discuss about a post or topic given by an original poster in a social media forum such as Twitter, Kaskus, or any community forum. As for discourse in a spoken form, it can be a vlog (a video blog or video log) which the original poster talks about a topic in their video. A podcast is also a spoken form of a discourse—it is a recorded audio which the original poster talks about a topic in a social media platform such as YouTube or Soundcloud as well as a personal website such as samharris.org.

2.1.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

The most prominent approach to discourse and culture is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), a method in which many central concepts in discourse studies play an important role (Renkema, 2004, p. 282). It is critical because CDA does not only analyze a whole discourse to grasp the meaning and language style, it also views societal issues and problems in a culture with values such as racism, discrimination, gender, etc.

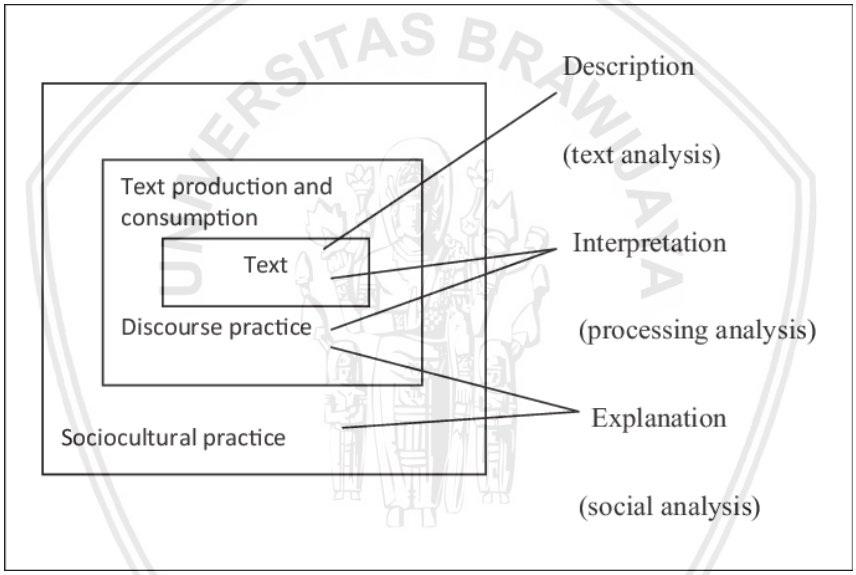

Figure 2.1: Fairclough's critical discourse analysis framework (1995: 98)

2.1.2.1 Textual Analysis

Fairclough divided his CDA model into three stages. The first stage of CDA is description—the textual analysis, could be written or spoken, in a discourse. Analysis of text involves linguistic analysis in terms of vocabulary, grammar, semantics, the sound system, and cohesion-organization above the sentence level (Fairclough, 1995b, p. 57).

According to Fairclough, any sentence in a text is analyzable in terms of the articulation of these functions, which he has relabeled representations, relations, and identities:

a. Particular representations and recontextualizations of social practice (ideational function)—perhaps carrying particular ideologies.
b. Particular constructions of writer and reader identities.
c. A particular construction of the relationship between writer and reader (Fairclough, 1995b, p. 58).

There are two parts of analysis that are considered as textual analysis in this study; the first part is conducting vocabulary analysis by using Fairclough's vocabulary analysis (1989) to define the vocabularies used by the two participants in order to know the intentions behind their dictions in their argumentation towards each other; the second part will be conducted by using Toulmin's model of argumentation (1958) to identify the argumentation elements used by the two participants to each other.

2.1.2.1.1 Vocabulary Analysis

In this part of analysis, the writer will analyze the vocabularies used by the two participants taken from the argumentation in their email replies to each other. The analysis will be conducted through vocabulary analysis by Fairclough (1989) in which the writer thinks that it is the effective way to find the intentions from both participants behind the vocabularies used. In this analysis, the vocabularies

are going to be categorized into four types of value according to the values contained in the vocabulary:

a. *Experiential value* is described by Fairclough (1989, p.112) as "how ideological differences between texts in their representations of the world are coded in their vocabulary". While *experiential* means something which is done through experience, *experiential value* in this case is referred as how the choice of words by the participants will reflect their ideology, different to each other.
b. *Relational value* refers to how a text's choice of wordings depends on, and helps create, social relationships between participants (Fairclough, 1989). While the word *relational* concerns about the relation of some things or people, in this case, relational values concerns on how the choice of words by the participants reveal their current state of relationship with each other as they communicate.
c. *Expressive value* refers to ideologically contrastive classification schemes as stated by Fairclough (1989), in which the writer's evaluation of the events described is implicit in the vocabulary. In other words, the vocabulary used by the participants will reveal their way of judging the events.
d. *Metaphor* as defined by Fairclough (1989, p. 119) is a means of representing one aspect of experience in terms of another, and is by no means restricted to the sort of discourse it tends to be stereotypically associated with – poetry and literary. A metaphor is a figure of speech—a description of an object where it is being compared to another object that is not alike but has something in common. In this case, *metaphor* refers to how participants relate or describe

their argument with a metaphor for the metaphor that they used contains their own ideology.

2.1.2.1.2 Toulmin's Model of Argumentation

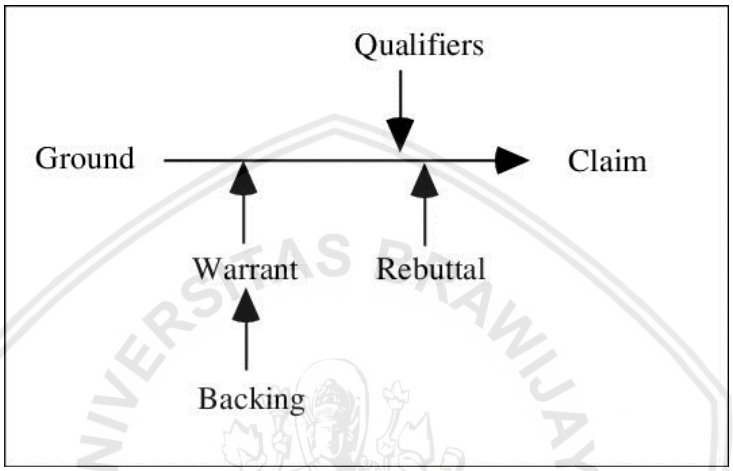

Figure 2.2: Toulmin's model of argumentation

The writer will be using the argumentation elements from Toulmin's model of argumentation to analyze Sam Harris and Ezra klein's email exchange contained of their arguments to each other. In 1958, English philosopher, Stephen Toulmin, proposed a model that could be used for analyzing an argumentation structure. As for this research, the writer uses Toulmin's model of argumentation to analyze Harris and Klein's argumentation structures. In Toulmin's approach, the main issue is not the logical form of an argument but the question of how an argument is structured (Renkema, 2004). This model is used for only finding out how both participants structure their arguments with their own choice of language which reflects their ideology rather than to compare which argument is more logical than the other.

Eventually, the last step is to draw a conclusion about the result of the analysis. The writer will give a picture of what is learned and earned from this research as it will be corrected with feedbacks, so the writer could revise and improve something that is lacking from this research. According to Toulmin (2003) there are six elements of argumentation in his model:

a. Claim [C]

A claim refers to the conclusion whose merits we are seeking to establish (Toulmin, 2003). A claim is the main point, main idea, the thesis, or the controlling idea. It is usually placed at the beginning of the text, but it could be placed anywhere around the end of the text.

b. Ground [G]

A ground, in another reference also could be called as *Data [D]* or *evidence [E]*, refers to the facts we appeal to as a foundation of the claim (Toulmin, 2003). The *ground [G]* is the reason of the claim or the condition that supports the claim. It could be in the forms of acts and statistics, expert opinions, examples, explanations, and logical reasoning.

c. Qualifier [Q]

A qualifier refers to the modal of the claim, in which it holds the strength of the claim (Toulmin, 2003). Because argument is about probability and possibility, not about certainty, you should not use superlatives like all, every, absolutely or never, none, no one. Instead you may need to qualify (tone down) your claim with expressions like many, many times, some or rarely, few, possibly.

d. Warrant [W]

A warrant refers to the propositions which have rules and principles to distinguish (Toulmin, 2003). Warrants are important because they are the background or the common ground that the author has which shapes the mindset to come up with the claim of an argument.

e. Backing [B]

A backing refers to the assurances without which the warrants themselves would possess neither currency nor authority (Toulmin, 2003). Sometimes the warrant itself needs evidence to support it, to make it more believable, to further "back up" the argument.

f. Rebuttal [R]

A rebuttal refers to the exceptional condition in which contradicts the claim, and needed to be separated from other places in the model (Toulmin, 2003). Sometimes when making an argument, we must take into consideration of other conflicting viewpoints and deal with them fairly. A rebuttal is a condition which contradicts the claim.

Based on the explanation of the terms above, the example of an argumentation containing all six elements would be:

Claim [C] **:** a 15% of service charge should be added to patrons' check in lieu of tipping.
Ground [G] **:** Waitresses who make a dependable wage will be less likely to leave present employment.
Qualifier [Q] **:** So, maybe
Warrant [W] **:** Because, a high turnover of employees reflects unfavorably on profits.
Backing [B] **:** Since paperwork and training in new employees are time-consuming and costly.

Rebuttal [R] **:** Unless, waitresses' reactions to the new policy, result in poor service.

2.1.2.2 Discursive Practice Analysis

The second stage of CDA is discursive practice analysis, used for analyzing a discourse's production and interpretation. This stage has two facets: institutional process and discourse processes (Fairclough, 1995, p. 58-59). This stage allows us to observe on how a text is produced and consumed by the readers or in this context, how the readers interpret the meaning when they read the whole transcript of email exchange between Sam Harris and Ezra Klein. While Vox itself is already a big American news and opinion website in which everything they publish will be read by many people, Sam Harris also has a quite big fan base himself. Sam Harris as a public intellectual has been making educational contents such as lectures, essays, articles, and podcast on the internet that could be accessed by everyone who might want to learn something in his fields of study—which those aspects make everything he publish will also eventually get discovered by people. His podcast specifically invites many influential guests from various field of study to discuss about societal issues such as religion, philosophy, racism, gender, etc., that are happening and try to reason with in a scientific context. On the other hand, Vox has been one of the biggest online news and opinion media websites in which it makes Vox the first-hand source of any news for their readers as well as it contributes to shaping their readers' opinions as well.

2.1.2.3 Sociocultural Practice

The third stage of CDA is the sociocultural practice or social practice analysis. According to Fairclough (1995), analysis in this stage pertains to three aspects of the sociocultural context of a communicative event: economic, political, and cultural. There are three levels of analysis to conduct sociocultural practice namely situational, institutional, and societal. In the situational analysis, the discourse needs to relate the parts of it being discussed in this research to the period of when the discourse was first produced. In the institutional analysis, the institutions need to be observed to see in what way the institutions affected the discourse. In the societal analysis, the impacts from the discourse are analyzed through a bigger perspective within the social condition. The writer will see the influence that the debate between Sam Harris and Ezra Klein brings to the society because both participants have such big roles that many people, including other public intellectuals and big media websites, contributed in voicing their opinions about the debate between the two participants. The issue is understandably big since the book itself is already one of the most controversial books in history that has race as a part of the book chapter in which it became a sensitive issue in America.

2.2 Previous Studies

The writer uses two previous studies as the references in order to analyze the data. The first previous study is "the Interpretation of Message and the Social Impact of Selection Contributor's Thread on *Young on Top Kaskus Community*

(YOTKC)" by Taruna (2014). The writer of this study was an undergraduate student in Brawijaya University. There are some similarities in both studies. In analyzing the data, the writer of this study also used Fairclough's model of Critical Discourse Analysis. The data taken is also in a form of discourses from a popular online forum in Indonesia namely Kaskus. The difference is the data from this study was analyzed with three theories; staging, perspectivization, and choice of words because the discourses are not argumentations but ideologies of a young entrepreneur namely Billy Boen. The result of this research indicated that the author Billy Boen has great power and influence on the Kaskus community for his advices in the form of motivational threads. It could be seen on how his audience created many textual interpretations on his threads about life, wealth, and success in which most of his audiences agreed with his opinions—some of the audiences admitted that his advices helped them, the others said that they wanted to do his advice.

Another study that the writer also uses for references is "Argumentative Text Elements on Native and Non-Native Writing in the Newspapers" by Octavia (2016) from Maulana Malik Islamic State University of Malang. For the similarity, this study also used Toulmin's model of argumentation for analyzing the data in the study. Meanwhile the difference is the data taken was not a debate between two participants, instead the writer of this study analyzed the argumentative text elements by using of Toulmin's model of argumentation from native and non-native newspapers. The result indicated that native writer tends to place the *claim* in the first paragraph and *rebuttal* as the last element in their argument elements.

In arguing, native writer also tends to be direct. In contrast, non-native writer tends to place argumentation elements at random places and argue indirectly for they usually put illustration before their argument first.

To sum it up, the two previous studies help the writer in analyzing the data for this research. They also give the writer insight and inspiration from the frameworks given as to how this research is going to turn out to be. All previous studies uncovered societal issues with several similarities and differences, but they still give contextual meanings from the analysis results. As for the similarities, all of the objects that are being analyzed for these researches are discourses in the form of texts; one is an online discourse in the form of motivational thread while the other is native and non-native newspapers. For the more specific similarities, this study is similar to the first one conducted by Taruna (2014) which employed Fairclough's CDA model and the second one conducted by Octavia (2016) that employed Toulmin's model of argumentation. Therefore, to fill the gap, this study attempts to employ an analysis on argumentative discourse along with its impact on the society from a bigger perspective.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer will be showing the methodology used in conducting the research. There will also be brief explanations about the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses qualitative approach to analyze the data. Qualitative research thus refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things (Berg, 1989). According to Bowen (2009), document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic. In that case, qualitative approach is used for uncovering the events happened in document analysis since this approach works to analyze words instead of numbers.

Document analysis works the best to analyze the data since the data is taken from Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's real email exchange transcript that was published on Sam Harris' website. In the transcript, they exchanged a lot of arguments with different structures between each of their argument. This research tries to see how both Sam Harris and Ezra Klein structure their argumentation and what meaning they tried to give from it.

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In conclusion, qualitative research and document analysis are the most suitable approach for this research in order to analyze the data, because this research uses text as the primary source of the data. Therefore, the writer could see the argumentation structures and uncover the meaning behind the event.

3.2 Data Source

The data source is taken by the writer from Sam Harris' very own website, samharris.org, where he also writes on his blog section there. He put the whole real transcript of his and Ezra Klein's email exchange publicly on his blog without any editing. The transcript was published after both parties agreed to publicize their conversation on their email exchange so the public could judge the conversation themselves—since there are so many articles written about them in which resulting the story twisted.

The data is email replies of Harris and Klein sent to each other that contain arguments. Sam Harris and Ezra Klein sent each other their email replies for thirteen times in total, but not all of their email replies have arguments that concern with the main issue. There are three email replies that only contain small talks towards each other that do not relate to any of the issue topic.

After looking through their email exchange, the writer finds ten out of thirteen email replies that contain arguments about the main issue, so the writer decides to analyze ten of Harris and Klein's email replies in total which contain their arguments. The arguments that are going to be taken are their arguments

which circle around the main issues of their conversation; racism, identity, journalism, politics, science and IQ issues, e.g.:

Ezra's argument in the paragraph of his email to Sam:

> And these authors are saying, no — racial IQ differences can be seen on tests, but they are mutable, their relationship with genetics is much more complex than Murray lets on (his argument that this would all be genetically understood shortly seems really wrong, given what I've seen in this area, and just given how hard we generally find it to untangle genetic relationships in spaces far less complex than intelligence), that we've seen both interventions and time create massive differences, that heritable qualities exhibit massive changes all the time, etc.

Sam's argument in the paragraph of his email to Ezra:

> It is certainly more complex than the straw man the paper's authors constructed. No one is talking about a single gene for intelligence. And neither I nor Murray denied that environment contributes to the differences we see across groups and between individuals. In fact, we used the same analogy to height that the authors used. Height is highly heritable, but you can surely stunt a person's (or a whole population's) growth through malnutrition. So, merely seeing a group of short people, one can't be sure to what degree environment determined their height. And yet it remains a fact that if a person doesn't have the genes to be 7 feet tall, he won't be. It is also utterly uncontroversial to say that while there are many ways to prevent a person from reaching his full intellectual height, if he doesn't have the genes to be the next Alan Turing, he won't be that either.

3.3 Data Collection

To collect the data, the writer took several steps:

1. The writer opened a browser and typed samharris.org on the search bar of the browser chosen.
2. After the page opened, the writer typed "Ezra Klein" on the website's search bar to find contents about Ezra Klein.

3. When the result appeared, there were several posts about Ezra Klein which had been posted by Sam Harris on his website. The writer clicked on the top post with the title of "EZRA KLEIN: EDITOR-AT-LARGE".
4. The writer copied the whole email exchange transcript, then the writer opened Microsoft Word and pasted it there.
5. After identifying the whole email exchange, the writer found ten email replies which consist of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's arguments to be broken down and analyzed.

3.4 Data Analysis

a. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written up field notes or transcriptions. This study takes the data from Sam Harris' personal website where the transcript of the email exchange between him and Ezra Klein was originally uploaded. The writer only selects the arguments that are circulated around the main issues of their conversation which are racism, identity, journalism, politics, science and IQ issues.

b. Data Display

Data display is the second step of qualitative data analysis. It is needed to provide organized and compressed information in order to be

able to make a conclusion from the result. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In this research, this step is used to provide data from several stages of analysis that the writer had done to come up with an overall conclusion by using Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough (1995) and argumentation model by Toulmin (2003), so the reader could also see how the writer claimed the data to be like. The data for the vocabulary analysis are also listed according to the lines of passages that are put in the appendices in order for the readers to easily locate the vocabularies and see the whole context.

c. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last step of qualitative data analysis. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In this research, the writer concludes the analysis result in an overall conclusion to find out how Sam Harris and Ezra Klein structured their arguments and how their debate affected the society.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presented textual analysis, discursive practice, and sociocultural practice of Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's argumentations by dividing them into argumentation elements as well as observing the impact of the issue to America's society.

4.1 Findings

Since the writer used Fairclough's CDA model for this research, the data was analyzed based on three stages of analysis. The first stage is to analyze the data through textual analysis. In this stage, textual analysis was done by analyzing the argument structures of the participants' arguments to each other as well as analyzing the vocabulary used in the argumentation. As for the argument structures analysis, the writer selected ten arguments from the email exchange between Sam Harris and Ezra Klein which talked about relevant topics such as racism, identity, journalism, politics, science and IQ issues. The writer also used Toulmin's model of argumentation as the tool to break down argumentation elements contained in the selected arguments as the data for this research. As for the vocabulary analysis, the writer used vocabulary analysis by Fairclough (1989) to find out the values contained in the choices of word by the participants—*experiential value, relational value*, and *expressive value*. The second stage of analysis was done through discursive practice analysis. In this stage, the writer showed a consecutive timeline within the background of the whole events and

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related participants as the text production. As for the text consumption, the writer showed the responses on how the public reacted to Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's debate through email exchange. The data was also analyzed with the last stage of CDA which is sociocultural practice. From the result of discursive practice analysis, the writer would know how the debate affected other people and how they responded to it. In the last stage of analysis, the writer would give a bigger picture on how the issue affected America's society.

4.1.1 Textual Analysis

For the textual analysis, the writer showed the analysis result containing of the argumentation elements analyzed from Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's arguments to each other namely *claim, ground, qualifier, warrant, backing,* and *rebuttal* based on Toulmin's model of argumentation. Briefly, in arguing, a *claim* states our position on the related issue which explains our concern and how we view the issue. A *ground* is the evidence that we use to support our *claim*, it could be statistics, an expert's opinion, or personal experience. A *warrant* is the perspective that supports both our *ground* and *claim* which we want the audience to understand. A *qualifier* will give a push for our argument to be more open for answers, it qualify our point in the right context. A *backing* is the justification for our *warrant* to be valid. A *rebuttal* is the exceptional condition where it is the only condition that contradicts the whole argument for it to be negated. In the vocabulary analysis, the writer also chose the words that are significant in which the words created contextual meanings in their argument as each choice of words

holds a value within itself according to the participant's purpose of using the words.

In this section, the email replies from each participant are shown in sequence with each other, following their conversation through email from the beginning until the end. The argumentation elements within the analysis will be shown below:

a. The first argument: Ezra Klein to Sam Harris

Table 4.1 Elements of the First Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"I don't think all the controversy around him is simply a misunderstanding or a witch hunt."*
Ground [G] 1	*"Racial IQ differences can be seen on tests but they are mutable."*
Ground [G] 2	*"IQ Gap between Black and white people today is only about half the gap between America as a whole now and America as a whole in 1948."*
Ground [G] 3	*"We've seen both interventions and time create massive differences, that heritable qualities exhibit massive changes all the time, etc."*
Warrant [W]	*"But if Murray was just saying what these scholars are saying, there would be no massive controversy over their work. Or to put it differently, you called the podcast Forbidden Knowledge, but nothing Nisbett says is forbidden—he writes books on his views all the time, and I don't think you would've named a podcast with him "Forbidden Knowledge". So, what's forbidden here?"*

Backing [B] 1	*"I do want to back up a bit though and try to understand this disagreement better. For what it's worth, I'm a listener of your podcast, and I heard your interview with Murray when it first came out. I didn't commission or edit this piece (I only saw it as it went up on the site), but when I read it, it rang true as a commentary on the discussion I had heard, which I found — again, as a listener and admirer of your show — frustrating in places. (Also, apologies in advance for the length of this email — I'm also trying to work my way through this, and it's a tricky topic!)"*
Backing [B] 2	*"for the record, I'm not someone who believes Murray should be exiled from society."*

In this email, Ezra tried to approach Sam by stating his own opinion about the situation first. The *claim* is located in the beginning of his email after the opening paragraph to Sam Harris by stating "*I don't think*" which explained that, in his opinion, he disagreed with Sam Harris about Charles Murray's case. Since this is the first email that Ezra Klein had sent to Sam Harris, he talked about the issue by referring to Sam Harris' podcast with Charles Murray a lot. This approach was Ezra's first attempt to talk to Sam since several columnists at Vox had been writing and posting articles taken as an "attack" on Sam Harris and Charles Murray's side. In that case, as the head editor of Vox, Ezra needed to back up his columnists against Sam by giving him explanation of where he disagrees.

In order to come up with a *claim* like what Ezra had stated, the writer also had identified several *grounds* as the evidence of Ezra Klein's *claim*. In this part, Ezra tried to reason with Sam concerning about the race and IQ issue that was brought up in Sam Harris' podcast with Charles Murray about the book The Bell

Curve. Ezra made several points as the *grounds* to support his claim; he mentioned that *racial IQ differences are mutable*—to negate how Charles Murray measured racial IQ differences on tests and treats the results as if they were static (referring to Murray's research result in The Bell Curve); he brought up a historical *ground* of the IQ Gap between Blacks and Whites data in 1948 to show that the gap of racial IQ differences reduced as years went by or in other words, *mutable*; he also stated that racial IQ differences are affected by interventions such as environments and time to point out that heritable qualities do change if they are intervented.

On his *warrant*, to strengthen his *grounds*, Ezra wrote his explanation more to back up his columnist's action on writing the article against Sam. *"But if Murray was just saying"* signifies that if Murray's work was not as problematic as he claimed it to be, *there would be no massive controversy over their work*. If Murray's work is as unproblematic as the Vox authors' articles about him, then there would not be any massive controversy—but, in fact, there was a massive controversy, meaning Murray's work is indeed problematic. He added that Nisbett (one of the Vox authors that wrote the articles about Sam Harris and Charles Murray) had studied about the issue (race and intelligence) and wrote about it a lot.

As the *backing* for his *claim*, Ezra had stated in the beginning of his email that he wanted to understand the whole situation better because he was not the one who edited the article about Sam and Murray. He also informed Sam that he is a listener of his podcast, yet he did not just agree with what Sam had said, in fact he

was confused by saying *"which I found — again, as a listener and admirer of your show — frustrating in places*".

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 1:

1. "*witch-hunt*" *(line 85)*: a witch hunt is defined as the searching out and deliberate harassment of those (such as political opponents) with unpopular views (Merriam-Webster). The word witch-hunt is often used to cherry-pick people who have an unpopular view on an issue as a justification for an attack on their argument in order for it to be negated—In which it holds *expressive value* as the word revealed Ezra's way of judging whole issue, which according to him, as *not a witch-hunt*. Ezra Klein chose to use this word because he knew that Murray's view is unpopular and controversial. To him, people are not merely attacking Charles Murray just because Murray's view is unpopular, it is rather because Murray's view is indeed problematic that it is only understandable that people attacked him for his view. He did not think the controversy around him (referring to Murray) is simply a misunderstanding or a witch hunt. The "*misunderstanding or a witch hunt*" part referred to Sam Harris' previous podcast (where he invited Charles Murray as the guest) where Sam defined Charles Murray's controversy is a misunderstanding or a witch hunt by the public.
2. "*a listener of your podcast" (line 6)*: to justify his argument contradicting to Sam Harris' view, Ezra stated that he is *a listener* of Sam's podcast. This choice of words holds a *relational value* as it is a politeness strategy that Ezra

used in order for his email to sound polite since Sam Harris is an older influential public figure than him. It also signifies that Ezra wanted to discuss this matter further without making it seem like an attack on Sam Harris' side by stating he is a listener of Sam's podcast which signifies that he is also open to Sam's other ideas—meaning that Ezra is not merely biased.

3. "*for the record*" (*line 82*): Despite his back-ups on what his columnists had accused Sam and Murray for, Ezra added another reason for his action that defended his columnists who wrote the articles against Sam Harris and Charles Murray by stating "*for the record*". These words hold an *expressive value* as they showed how he judged Murray's case. His choice of words signified that even though—based on his view—Charles Murray had bad faith in his science, he did not want him to be exiled from the society—meaning that in this case, he, too, agreed with Sam that Charles Murray should not be treated badly, so his claim is not just biased by his identity politics—that he, too, sees this issue from a bigger perspective.

b. The second argumentation: Sam Harris to Ezra Klein

Table 4.2 Elements of the Second Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"You, Nisbett, et al. have treated Murray and me rather badly."*
Qualifier [Q]	*"And the truth is that, on this occasion..."*
Ground [G] 1	*"There are two points here: how the authors treated me, and how they treated Murray. I used that quote from Flynn in precisely the way they said I neglected to use it, so their attack on me is totally unfair. I now see that you've corrected the text, after I called your attention to it on Twitter. But this error was so extraordinarily*

	clumsy on their part that it should be seen as a symptom of an underlying problem. Nisbett et al. are not thinking honestly here or treating the targets of their criticism fairly. Their article betrays an avenging zeal to tarnish reputations and close down discussion. This is not a good-faith search for the truth."
Ground [G] 2	*"The thrust of the Vox piece is to distort Murray's clearly stated thesis: He doesn't know how much of interracial IQ difference is genetic and how much is environmental, and he suspects that both are involved. His strongest claim is that given the data, it's very hard to believe that it's 100 percent environmental. This could be said about almost any human trait. Would you want to bet that anything significant about you is 100 percent environmental? I would take the other side of that bet any day, as would any other honest scientist. (The truth is, it's not even clear what it means to say that something is 100 percent environmental. All the environment can interact with is our genes and their products.)."*
Warrant [W] 1	*"Again, my desire to speak with Murray was not based on a prior interest in the genetic basis of intelligence—much less a fascination for racial differences in intelligence. Rather, it was out of my growing concern over how fraught our conversations on politically charged topics have become." "for the record, I'm not someone who believes Murray should be exiled from society."*
Warrant [W] 2	*"Reflect for a moment, in this context, on how little you or anyone else cares about the data showing that Asians have a higher mean IQ than whites. How do you feel about this? Are you inclined to defame anyone who reports those data? Does this disparity need to be "managed"?"*
Backing [B] 1	*"Many well-known scientists, academics, and public intellectuals have privately celebrated my podcast with Murray and bemoaned how he's been treated all these years, but they won't go on the record about it because they don't want their names dragged through the mud. Needless to say, I find their attitude increasingly understandable."*
Backing [B] 2	*"The publication of this paper has simply added more fuel to the machinery of defamation that I have been trying to resist. As Murray and I spelled out repeatedly, we still need to treat people as individuals."*
Rebuttal [R]	*"It would be a miracle if the mean value for any heritable trait were precisely the same across two*

	genetically distinct populations, generation after generation. Does this matter? I don't think so."

Stated as his *claim* as the main point of his whole explanation, Sam's prior grievance is not about the Vox articles' points on the issue of race and IQ, but rather to the fact that the Vox authors' treatment against Sam and Murray in the article is rather badly; the choice of words in the Vox article made Sam and Charles Murray as racists (for talking about the science behind race and intelligence in Sam's podcast). He was upset about this because the articles were published by Vox, a large news and opinion media in America that would give many people (Vox readers) the idea that Sam and Murray are racists. To make his *claim* in the right context, he also added "*on this occasion*", directing to their specific situation.

For his *grounds*, he stated several things that support his *claim* on how Ezra and the Vox authors treated him and Charles Murray *rather badly*; Sam pointed out how in the Vox article, the authors wrote that he did not mention anything about Flynn effect in his podcast with Murray (the increase in IQs that has been reported in a number of countries during most of the twentieth century)——which Sam actually did mention and quote Flynn precisely himself, because if the Flynn effect was not mentioned by Sam, people could have mistaken him as someone who does *not* believe that IQs do change—meaning that he, too like Ezra, knows very well that IQs do change by interventions mentioned. With it, he felt that the attack on him and Murray was totally unfair. In the second *ground*, he stated directly towards the Vox article about the contradictory in their article along with Murray's thesis in his research. In his email, Sam stated that

"*He (Charles Murray) doesn't know how much of interracial IQ difference is genetic and how much is environmental, and he suspects that both are involved*" meaning that Charles Murray did not do his research just to plainly conclude that Blacks have lower IQs than Whites. Sam explained that even Charles Murray himself did not know how much racial IQs differences affected by both genetic and environmental, he only suspected both affected racial IQs differences—so, in Sam's opinion, calling Charles Murray a racist is *unfair*. That is why he thought the Vox authors treated both him and Charles Murray rather badly with the articles written about them.

In his first *warrant* to back up his *grounds*, he challenged it further again by saying "*my desire to speak with Murray was not based on a prior interest in the genetic basis of intelligence*" meaning how he actually did *not* have any interest in racial differences in intelligence, so he explained that it was not the reason of him inviting Murray to his podcast, which added another reason for him to negate the claim of him being a racist by the Vox authors in their article. Sam only invited Charles Murray because he felt empathetic toward what Charles Murray has been going through, especially after Murray visited Middlebury University. In his second *warrant* to strengthen his grounds as well, he told Ezra to take a look on his own action *"Reflect for a moment, in this context"* and brought a part of Charles Murray's research result *"how little you* (Ezra) *or anyone else* (the Vox authors, the Vox readers, or The Bell Curve readers who accused Charles Murray as a racist) *cares about the data showing that Asians have a higher mean IQ than whites"* which did not get to be talked of from the

Vox's authors in their article. That is one of Charles Murray's results in The Bell Curve showing Asians have higher IQ on the average result of population compared to Whites and Blacks populations. Sam was upset because the Vox authors did not mention about that result, which according to Sam was pretty much cherry-picking.

The first *backing* that Sam showed to justify his *warrant* "*Many well-known scientists, academics, and public intellectuals have privately celebrated my podcast with Murray and bemoaned how he's been treated all these years*" he emphasized that not just ordinary people that agreed with him, but influential people such as *well-known scientists, academics, and public intellectuals* did. They share the same view on how the public treated Murray rather badly for the science that he had studied which got labeled taboo. On his second *backing*, he talked about the publication of the Vox article about him and Murray which added a more chaotic situation than it already was. He also repeated that both he and Murray also share the same political view as Ezra's, that "*we still need to treat people as individuals*" despite any racial differences.

In this part as the *rebuttal*, in his email reply, Sam was talking about the fact that heritable trait differs between one population to another. That is why as the rebuttal—or the exceptional condition—he said that it would be a miracle if a population has a precisely similar heritable trait to another different population. One thing that Murray and Sam do not know is to what extent the said two aspects affect human trait. He even included an analogy of people's height in his email reply, "*height is highly heritable, but you can surely stunt a person's (or a whole*

population's) growth through malnutrition. So, merely seeing a group of short people, one can't be sure to what degree environment determined their height. And yet it remains a fact that if a person doesn't have the genes to be 7 feet tall, he won't be. It is also utterly uncontroversial to say that while there are many ways to prevent a person from reaching his full intellectual height, if he doesn't have the genes to be the next Alan Turing, he won't be that either". So, the *rebuttal* contradicts his *claim* as well as Charles Murray's objectives of his research. In his reply to Ezra Klein, Sam came off rather straight to the point where he disagreed with Ezra's point—his grievance is not about the issue of race and IQ at all, but rather about the ethics of journalism from Vox that affected his reputation—framing him by saying he is a racist where he actually is not. As for the race and IQ issue that Ezra was mainly concerned about—which is not Sam's concern at all—Sam inserted a link (http://quillette.com/2017/03/27/a-tale-of-two-bell-curves/) which, according to Sam, was a better article about the science behind race and IQ than the ones written by Vox columnists with a better ethic of journalism.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 2:

1. "*rather" (line 123)*: In his claim, Sam used the word "*rather + badly*" instead of just plain "*badly*" because he wanted to explain further as to why Vox's treatment in their article against Sam is unfair since Ezra, too, did not seem to realize why it is unfair on Sam's side. It holds an *expressive value* as it refers to the backlash around Sam caused by "*You* (referring to Ezra), *Nisbett, et al.*

(referring to the Vox authors who wrote articles about him)" had treated Sam *rather* badly by writing ideological biased articles about him.

2. "*fascination*" (*line 13*): The choice of word "*fascination*" is considered as a positive intense interest in something. It holds an *experiential value* as Sam chose the word "*fascination*" to emphasize the fact that Sam does *not* have any special interest in races to discuss the racial intelligence issue. It is implying that Sam is not a "racist" like how Vox suggested in their article with the euphemism of "racialist", Sam stated that he invited Charles Murray to his podcast to discuss a science that does not suit with the popular view through an honest discussion, not because an interest in studying heritable qualities between races.
3. "*added more fuel to the*" + "*machinery*" of "*defamation*" (*line 15*):

   Added more fuel to the--: It was taken from the well-known metaphor "added more fuel to the fire". This metaphor is usually used to describe how the additional action worsens a situation than it already is.

   Machinery: as defined by Vocabulary, machinery is a system of means and activities whereby a social institution functions.

   Defamation: defamation is the act of communicating false statements about a person that injure the reputation of that person (Merriam-Webster).

   "Added more fuel to the machinery of defamation" means that what Vox did just worsened Sam Harris' situation. See how Sam changed the metaphor "added more fuel to the fire"; in this context, the word "fire" is changed into "machinery of defamation" which pictures Sam's reputation that had already

been injured by false statements from the public for addressing him as a racist when he is not, then Vox writing a dishonest article about him just worsened the whole situation again; making it more believable that he is a racist. These words hold an *experiential value* as they are also considered uncommon to use in which it signifies that Sam Harris as a public intellectual has a wide vocabulary where he often uses complicated words to describe something.

c. The third argumentation: Ezra Klein to Sam Harris

Table 4.3 Elements of the Third Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"The article published makes sense and, in my view, is pretty well within the boundaries of acceptable discourse: It is respectful of you and your show in general, it takes a strong stand in favor of the idea that Murray should be allowed to speak, it asserts that the proper response to Murray is debate, it is arguing interpretation of the science and the implications of that science, etc. It just disagrees, strongly, that Murray is right on the merits, and that your interview was a sufficient tour of the issue."*
Qualifier [Q]	*"Even within your email, I think there's much you underplay in their piece, or interpret ungenerously."*
Ground [G] 1	*"In some ways, which side of the debate you fall on seems to be taken here as a test of legitimacy: The academics who agree with you are taken seriously, whereas you dismiss someone like Nisbett, who has done a lot of research in this space, very quickly."*
Ground [G] 2	*"Your point, for instance, about a world with equal environments being a world in which the remaining differences are genetic seems correct to me — but where you see it as a point they miss, I read it is a central argument in their piece, and a hinge of the debate. We are so far from that world, and there is so much that environment has already appeared to do to IQ, that the strength of the conclusions drawn by Murray seems unfounded."*

Warrant [W]	*"Which brings me to the podcast. I really think that core discussion over the scientific dispute here is the important one, and I don't want to present myself as the best person to have it. So to the extent I can persuade you that the disagreement is legitimate and good faith, I still think an actual expert in this field would be a better guest than me."*
Backing [B]	*"All that said, one of my rules as an editor is that if people don't understand why you disagree, then that fault is always at least partly on you, and so this exchange has persuaded me it would be good to have the authors revisit their argument in a clearer way."*

In his *claim*, Ezra stated "*The article published makes sense and in my view, is pretty well within the boundaries of acceptable discourse*" about the article the Vox authors wrote is valid despite Sam's grievance—which means, at this point, Ezra already acknowledged that Sam's main grievance is the ethics of journalism from the Vox authors. He was confused as to why Sam thought that the article was the Vox authors' effort to silence Murray on his research—which is not by stating, "*it takes a strong stand in favor of the idea that Murray should be allowed to speak*". According to him, the Vox columnists wrote the article neatly with well-structured arguments, which makes it a debate, not an effort to silence Murray. As his qualifier, Ezra was saying about how Sam also interpreted the article by the Vox columnists unfairly too in his email reply.

As for the first *ground* as the evidence to support his *claims,* stating the article written by the Vox authors *is pretty well within the boundaries of acceptable discourse*, Ezra pointed out how Sam said in his previous email reply that many famous influential people approached Sam and he made it as the justification and validation for his claim with "*The academics who agree with you*

are taken seriously, whereas you dismiss someone like Nisbett, who has done a lot of research in this space, very quickly", yet when it comes to someone like Nisbett (one of the Vox authors that wrote the article) Sam denied him too quickly, in which Nisbett also has many experiences in studying about race and IQ. In the second *ground*, Ezra told Sam that the world has already much developed compared to a long time ago (like how Charles Murray described in his book The Bell Curve) which the environment currently has helped humans in general to improve their traits, so Murray's study result is already irrelevant and the article written by the Vox authors does make sense.

As for his *warrant* as the strength of his *grounds*, Ezra thought that this discussion is important to be talked further—in which he mentioned Sam Harris' podcast. In other words, he wanted this topic to be talked in Sam's podcast yet he also stated that he was not the best person to discuss with because he did not come from the field of study about race and IQ.

As the *backing* of his *warrant*, Ezra took a moment to tell Sam that their disagreement is just not on Sam. He blamed himself for failing to make Sam understand his points "*if people don't understand why you disagree, then that fault is always at least partly on you*", meanings he was stating that Sam did not understand his points and he was not good at explaining his point towards Sam, moreover as an editor. He also felt that it was his responsibility to make Sam understand why he—as well as the Vox authors—disagreed with Sam's discussion with Charles Murray. He was also implying that the one with good

faith was actually him by saying he wanted to persuade Sam to change his view on Charles Murray's science, signifying that Sam's view is not within good faith.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 3:

1. "*respectful of you and your show*" (*line 14*): One thing that Ezra had wanted to point out is that the article which the Vox authors wrote against Sam Harris and Charles Murray is indeed *respectful* towards Sam as well as his podcast—despite Sam's grievance on the labeling issue on him contained in the article. This choice of words holds an *expressive value* as it reveals how Ezra did not think that the Vox article was problematic. Hence, he considered the article acceptable, respectful even, of Sam—despite how the Vox authors referred Sam and Murray as pseudoscientists who peddled junk science. In short, Ezra has no problem with the ethics of journalism of Vox.
2. "*Persuade*" (*line 53*): According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word *persuade* is defined as to make someone do or believe something by giving them a good reason to do it or by talking to that person and making them believe it. This word contains a *relational value* as it can be seen from Ezra's purpose of using this word; in this case, instead of telling how Sam was wrong to have a perspective like how he sees the issue, Ezra chose the word "persuade" to avoid his action seeming as if he was accusing Sam for his action as well as maintain a proper position and relationship with Sam along the conversation.
3. "*Good faith*" (*line 54*): the meaning of *good faith* is how something is done in an honest and sincere way. These words contain an *experiential value* as the

words showed Ezra's ideology in his whole argument—in which he implied that his perspective is the one operating in good faith, not Sam's. Ezra chose this word since he wanted to persuade Sam into changing his perspective to operate good faith. In that case, according to Ezra, Sam's point of view of this issue is operating in bad faith.

d. The fourth argumentation: Sam Harris to Ezra Klein

Table 4.4 Elements of the Fourth Argument

Elements of argumentation	Text extracts from email exchange
Claim [C]	*"Your own framing of the piece on social media — calling Murray "dangerous" and my singling him out as a free speech case "disastrous"— belies most of what you've written here."*
Ground [G]	*"As a point of comparison, you can see how Siddhartha Mukherjee handled Murray in his book The Gene, and in my most recent podcast with him."*
Warrant [W]	*"As I told Mukherjee, I don't think he was fair to Murray, and I think he is bending too far in his definition of "intelligence," but the discussion was far more respectful and balanced (and honest) than what you published in Vox."*
Backing [B]	*"Why not publish Haier's rebuttal? His presentation of the science is far more mainstream that Nisbett's (or Mukherjee's, for that matter)."*

As the *claim*, Sam stated how the situation did not seem like how Ezra described in his email replies with "*belies most of what you've written here*", or to put it differently, Sam was saying that what Ezra had described about the situation was a total understatement. The Vox authors did not just argue in a neat manner, but they also explained the situation in twisted words—see how he described the Vox authors as *"calling Murray "dangerous" and my singling him out as a free*

speech case 'disastrous'", just like how Sam told Ezra in his first email reply to him, "*I'm not familiar with the other authors, but most of what I've seen from Nisbett on the topic of IQ betrays his prior ideological commitments. He knows what he wants the data to say, and he will twist them until he gets the answer he finds consoling. For what it's worth, I'd much prefer to read the data his way too—it would be far easier, and require absolutely no moral or intellectual courage, to just blame the environment (read: the consequences of persistent inequality and white racism)".*

As the *ground* to support his *claim*, Sam brought up how Ezra and the Vox authors are not the only ones who had a concern over Charles Murray's book. A physician and an author named Siddharta Mukherjee, who was once also invited to Sam's podcast to talk about genetics and had wrote a book about his disagreement with Charles Murray, also had a problem with Charles Murray yet he handled him differently—better than the Vox authors.

As for the *warrant* to support his *ground*, Sam even invited Siddhartha Mukherjee once to his podcast. Sam clearly had a different view with Siddharta Mukherjee as he still defended Charles Murray with "*As I told Mukherjee, I don't think he was fair to Murray, and I think he is bending too far in his definition of intelligence*" and they had a discussion about Genetics as well as Murray's case. They clearly had different views on The Bell Curve yet with Mukherjee, Sam managed to have a *more respectful and balanced* discussion about the science. As the *backing* to make the *warrant* stronger, Sam brought up how Vox did not

publish an article that was talking about the science in The Bell Curve too by Haier that according to him was more acceptable than Nisbett or Mukherjee's.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 4:

1. *"free speech" + "disastrous" (line 3):*

   Free speech: one of the ten amendments which constitute Bill of Rights in the United States stated that "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances". To conclude, *freedom of speech*, freedom of the press, religious freedom, freedom of assembly, and right to petition are all strongly protected in the United States.

   Disastrous: the word *disastrous* is defined as something that could cause great damage. In this case, it refers to Sam's action by bringing Charles Murray to his podcast.

   The combination of these words contain an *expressive value* as how Sam pictured it as a contradiction; where free speech is strongly protected in the United States for its people to discuss about sensitive topics without being attacked—which is Sam's purpose of bringing Murray to his podcast—yet Ezra called it as *disastrous*. Sam was concerned about how the public had been treating Murray badly for so long, so he gave a chance for Murray to clarify what goes on in his book as well as the event in the Middlebury University. He

was upset that Ezra along with the Vox authors labeled it as disastrous in their article.

e. The fifth argumentation: Ezra Klein to Sam Harris

Table 4.5 Elements of the Fifth Argument

Elements of argumentation	Text extracts from email exchange
Claim [C]	*"I disagree with you on this issue, and regret that I couldn't persuade you your critics are operating in good faith, but I've enjoyed your podcast, and sometime, I hope we get the opportunity to interact in a less charged, and more friendly, space."*
Qualifier [Q]	*"As I said at the start of this conversation,"*
Ground [G]	*"Given this thread, I'm not sure much more will be accomplished with another long email trying to explain where I'm coming from on this."*
Warrant [W]	*"This is clearly an important debate, and one I expect we'll revisit on the site in different ways, and with different authors. Our Big Idea section, which is where the initial piece was pitched and published, is always open to pitches, including from Haier."*
Backing [B]	*"I'm genuinely sorry you see my views as inconsistent and the piece as less than honest — I obviously disagree, but at this point, I don't think this is a position I can dislodge you from."*

As his *claim*, Ezra brought up again how he failed to persuade Sam to change his view to be in good faith—which is implying Sam's current view is operating in bad faith compared to his. In which he was saying that he already stated his point in the beginning of their email exchange. As the *ground*, Ezra thinks that his effort to make Sam understand was wasted just like how he has been trying to explain his points to Sam in their whole email exchange.

For his *warrant*, Ezra stated that he expected to discuss further with Sam, meaning he was still not giving up in explaining his point to Sam. He also mentioned how Vox is open to pitches including one from Haier in response to Sam's previous question. For the *backing* of his *warrant*, Ezra disagreed on how Sam viewed his claims as *inconsistent* and the article as *dishonest,* but he thought that even after long exchange of email replies, he knew that he was in no position to control it.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 5:

1. "*I hope we get the opportunity to interact...*" (*line 12*): These words contain a *relational value* as we can see that, at this point, the debate was getting more heated than before yet Ezra Klein still gave his effort to be polite towards Sam Harris by telling him that he hoped to discuss this issue further in a more proper and friendly way. However, seeing how they were still in the middle of their debate, the politeness from Ezra could also possibly be mistaken as his attempt to avoid answering Sam's points and just to end the conversation there. It is more likely because he did not think their conversation was going anywhere productive as he stated "*but at this point, I don't think this is a position I can dislodge you from*" to Sam.

f. The sixth argumentation: Sam Harris to Ezra Klein

Table 4.6 Elements of the Sixth Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"You published an article (and tweets) that directly attacked my intellectual integrity and my moral integrity."*

Qualifier [Q]	*"As I said at the start of this conversation,"*
Ground [G] 1	*"At a minimum, you claimed that I was taken in by Murray, because I didn't know enough of the relevant science. Consequently, we peddled "junk science" or "pseudoscience" on my podcast."*
Ground [G] 2	*"Murray is "dangerous," and my treating him as a free speech case is "disastrous." We are "racialists" (this is scarcely a euphemism for "racist"). There is no way to read that article (or your tweets) without concluding that Murray and I are unconscionably reckless (if not actually bad) people."*
Warrant [W] 1	*"In your email, you seem to deny both these points—but they are not deniable. What's more, you have declined to publish a truly expert opinion (from Richard Haier) that rebuts both of them—as though Vox has suddenly run out of pixels."*
Warrant [W] 2	*"The article you published will stay online until the end of time, damaging my and Murray's reputations. I have seen it circulated by otherwise intelligent people as though it were the definitive takedown of us—where it is a dishonest, ideological, and sanctimonious cherry picking of the available evidence."*
Backing [B]	*"And, as I believe I said in a previous email, there is a further liability in my continuing to talk about this with you: it can't help but convey the sense that I am committed to establishing (or am at least interested in) differences between races. To spend any more time on my podcast reminding the world that blacks and whites perform differently on IQ tests can't help but make me look bad."*
Rebuttal [R]	*"So, if we were going to have a conversation, it would have to be at a level higher than debating the science... So it would really be a conversation about public conversation—publishing, politically-charged debate, moral panics, scapegoating, free speech, click bait, etc.—not about intelligence and race. But I would need to receive a reasonable response to this email in order to attempt it."*

As his *claim*, Sam referred to the Vox article which was written "Charles Murray is once again peddling junk science about race and IQ" as the title and **"**Podcaster and author Sam Harris is the latest to fall for it" as the sub-title which Sam felt as an attack on his *intellectual and moral integrities*.

As the *grounds* to support his *claim*, Sam specifically addressed how the Vox authors' choice of words was subjectively chosen to add unnecessary meanings to what actually had happened. Such words as "peddled junk science", "pseudoscience", "disastrous", and "racialists" brought false claims that Sam did not commit. Sam stated that everyone would interpret bad meanings from reading Vox's articles about Sam and Murray, saying that both of them are bad people when Sam and Charles Murray only wanted to discuss the science behind the supposed variation of IQs among different ethnic groups as scientists that they are, leaving any political ideology aside.

As his *warrants* to make his *grounds* stronger, Sam brought up on how Ezra kept on denying what Sam had been asking: why Vox did not publish Haier's piece about race and IQs in which Richard Haier—an expert of the field too—talked about the other perspective of race and IQs compared to Vox's perspective, yet Vox also quickly denied to publish it on their website as it implied that Vox cherry picked their view on the whole situation since they only published what they wanted. As for the *backing* of his *warrants*, Sam was implying that he did not want to do any discussion about racial differences further, including making a podcast of it. Sam was clear about not wanting to do it with the intention of talking only about how blacks and whites perform differently on IQ tests, which would only end up making him look bad—that it would not bring any light at all from both sides.

As his *rebuttal*, the exceptional condition he proposed is that Sam would want the podcast to discuss about topics other than racial differences. the topics of

public conversation such as publishing, politically-charged debate, moral panics, scapegoating, free speech, click bait, and many others that were not about intelligence and race.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 6:

1. "*junk science*", "*pseudoscience*", "*racialists*" (*line 13 + line 16*):

   Junk science and *pseudoscience*, as defined by Dictionary, is a faulty scientific information or research, especially when used to advance special interests. In this case, the Vox authors referred it as Charles Murray's research in his book, The Bell Curve. These words hold an expressive value since they were used by the Vox authors in attempt to describe Sam Harris' podcast with Charles Murray, implying that they were peddling *junk science* or *pseudoscience*.

   Racialist in this case holds a negative *relational value* between the Vox authors and Sam Harris, in which they used the word as a euphemism of racist to label Sam Harris and Charles Murray, resulting a downhill in their relationship.

2. *"Dishonest" + "sanctimonious" + "cherry picking" (line 27 + line 28):*

   Dishonest holds an *expressive value* where Sam defined the Vox article about him as one. An author who writes an honest article always tries to be fair with the topic which needs a hard work to look from both sides without leaning too much to the other side. In this case, Sam pictured that the article which the Vox authors wrote as *dishonest* by observing the choice of words that are poorly written when describing about Sam and Murray.

Sanctimonious is usually used when describing a person who is a moralist. It holds an *experiential value* as Sam used the word to describe Ezra's belief on this issue. Vocabulary defined a *sanctimonious* person as someone who might think he is holy, but their attitude comes across more like "holier-than-thou".

Cherry-picking occurs when someone sees and chooses only the side of an issue that is beneficial for them without considering the other side's reasons just to prove a point. The expression cherry-pick is a *metaphor* that comes from the idea of picking through a bowl of cherries to select the best ones for yourself.

g. The seventh argumentation: Ezra Klein to Sam Harris

Table 4.7 Elements of the Seventh Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"The authors didn't call you a white supremacist, or imply you were one, as you suggested in your podcast."*
Ground [G] 1	*"if you share my view of the substance, then of course it's a problem if endorsing Murrayism becomes a way for people to signal intellectual courage."*
Warrant [W]	*"This is, I think, a view you would recognize easily in another context: You've often criticized liberals — and I think you now believe this about me — for holding incorrect opinions about various matters for reasons of virtue signaling, and you've often outlined the dangers inherent in that."*
Backing [B]	*"The impasse we're at is you've repeatedly publicly challenged me, rather than the experts your disagreement is really with, to do a podcast on this topic. I've agreed to do it, and remain open to doing it."*
Rebuttal [R]	*"If that's no longer your preference, that's fine with me — we can say that I accepted, but after emailing, we decided it wouldn't be a productive conversation, or I was not the right counterpart to debate the underlying science with you."*

As his *claim*, Ezra said that there was not any malicious intention within the Vox articles toward Sam Harris and Charles Murray. He defended that the Vox authors did not call him a white supremacist or anything that Sam felt accused for. As the *ground*, Ezra thought that if Sam shares the same political view on intelligence and IQs as him "*if you share my view of the substance*", he should not had been promoting Murrayism for the public for the purpose of science. As the *warrant* to support his *ground*, Sam had criticized liberals several times in his podcast as well as his other social media accounts. Ezra took it as a personal attack from Sam just because Ezra also happens to be a liberal because he thought that Sam's opinion about liberals is that they often take something far out of context to include political correctness in an issue.

As the backing, Ezra mentioned that Sam's fault it he has not clarified anything about the podcast, whether the podcast would actually happen or not, instead he had not been specific about it *"rather than the experts your disagreement is really with*".

The *rebuttal* or the exception he proposed for the podcast situation is if Sam no longer wanted to do a podcast with him or his representatives of the field, he offered to tell the public that a podcast would not be a productive conversation to their disagreement.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 8:

1. "*Murrayism*" (*line 9*): the term *Murrayism* was created from Charles Murray's last name added with the additional suffix "-ism". The suffix -ism is usually

used for describing philosophies, theories, religions, social and artistic movements, human behaviors in history and cultures. The term *Murrayism* in this context holds an *expressive value* as it is used to describe people who are a part of those that agree with Charles Murray's science in race and intelligence in which Ezra implied that Sam was endorsing *Murrayism* to the public—his audience.

2. "*Liberals*" (*line 11*): liberals are the people who support liberalism—a political party or moral philosophy that supports human rights and equality before the law. This word contains an *expressive value* as Ezra used it to identify himself and the Vox authors as liberals as well as *relational value* for Ezra used the word to describe how Sam often criticizes liberals, and this case might be one too.

h. The eighth argumentation: Sam Harris to Ezra Klein

Table 4.8 Elements of the Eighth Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"I find your responses increasingly flabbergasting."*
Ground [G] 1	*"The authors didn't call me a "racialist"? They describe my conversation with Murray as "pseudoscientific racialist speculation." On your reading, this must be an example of them not calling me a "pseudoscientist" either."*
Ground [G] 2	*"my grievance is with you as a publisher. Clearly, you're the right person to debate the ethics of publishing articles like this, but I think you're probably right that it's unlikely to be a productive conversation."*
Warrant [W]	*"My main grievance isn't with Nisbett et al.—again I consider their article so weak that I would never have considered responding to it, but for the fact that you published it and tweeted about it."*

Backing [B]	*"In any case, assuming we're not doing a podcast, there's one thing I need to know: Why aren't you publishing Haier's response (if, in fact, you aren't)?"*

As his *claim*, Sam felt as if Ezra's answers kept getting more frustrating each reply and described it with the word *flabbergasting*. In the first *ground*, Sam mentioned about how Ezra claimed that Vox authors did not call Sam a racialist whereas the Vox authors actually used the words "pseudoscientific racialist speculation" in their article to describe the conversation in Sam's podcast with Charles Murray. In the second *ground*, Sam explained again to Ezra that his grievance is with him as a publisher, not about the science behind race and intelligence—since Ezra told Sam several times to bring the Vox authors instead who are the experts in race and intelligence field of study, which at this point they both reached the point where they have different concerns with each other: Sam's main concern is the ethics of journalism of Vox while Ezra's concern is the science behind race and IQs in Murray's research. As his warrant, Sam mentioned that the reason why Sam did not have any concern with the science behind race and IQs is that he did not feel burdened about the essay about the science that the Vox authors wrote because he is certain about the science behind race and intelligent, but more to Ezra as the publisher who chose to who publish articles that lacked ethics of journalism. For the *backing*, Sam asked Ezra again about the question that Ezra had yet to answer specifically since previous replies to Sam, so Sam still did not have any answer concerning about Vox not publishing Haier's piece—in which he was not satisfied about it.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 9:

1. "*flabbergasting*" (*line 2*): Flabbergast occurs to overwhelm someone with shock that they become dumbfounded. This word holds an *expressive value* as Sam described Ezra's responses were getting more flabbergasting each time—he did not think that Ezra's responses were getting any more relevant as they seemed to be straying away from each other's core point.

i. The ninth argumentation: Ezra Klein to Sam Harris

Table 4.9 Elements of the Ninth Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"If you believe that you are endorsing "the more toxically racialist" forms of this argument, rather than the right-leaning mainstream version – which is not my interpretation of you — then I guess that "pseudoscientific racial speculation" could apply to you. But this simply is not calling you a racialist or white supremacist."*
Ground [G] 1	*"The paragraphs you are citing are, as far as I can tell, these:* *We hope we have made it clear that a realistic acceptance of the facts about intelligence and genetics, tempered with an appreciation of the complexities and gaps in evidence and interpretation, does not commit the thoughtful scholar to Murrayism in either its right-leaning mainstream version or its more toxically racialist forms. We are absolute supporters of free speech in general and an open marketplace of ideas on campus in particular, but poorly informed scientific speculation should nevertheless be called out for what it is. Protest, when founded on genuine scientific understanding, is appropriate; silencing people is not.* *The left has another lesson to learn as well. If people with progressive political values, who reject claims of genetic determinism and pseudoscientific racialist speculation, abdicate their responsibility to engage with the science of human abilities and the genetics of human behavior, the field will come to be dominated by those*

	who do not share those values. Liberals need not deny that intelligence is a real thing or that IQ tests measure something real about intelligence, that individuals and groups differ in measured IQ, or that individual differences are heritable in complex ways".—Vox article
Warrant [W]	*"The editor of the Big Idea section has his own thoughts about how to continue addressing these questions."*
Backing [B]	*"I forwarded him Haier's email, but he's under no more obligation to print it than you are to have Nisbett on your show. In terms of the podcast, happy to do it or not do it, just let me know."*

As the *claim*, Ezra believed that Vox authors did not call Sam racialist or white supremacist, they were just explaining their own points in the article—basically in a manner such as "*the authors were just saying, but if the shoe fits*". For the *ground* of the *claim*, Ezra put the paragraphs that Sam mentioned. He showed that the Vox authors were explaining things with the words that Sam claimed referring to him, but as seen in the paragraphs that Ezra put, the authors did not mention any name.

For the *warrant* to support his *ground*, Ezra decided to mention Haier issue that Sam had been asking to publish, Ezra explained that the Big Idea section—a section in Vox where the initial piece was pitched and published—had his own thoughts about publishing Haier's piece or not, signifying that it was out of Ezra's control. For the *backing* to support the *warrant*, Ezra explained that he also already forwarded Haier's email to the Big Idea section, so Ezra did not really neglect Haier's piece, if that was Sam's concern. Ezra also added that the Big Idea section is not obligated to print Haier's piece, comparing the situation to how Sam did not have any obligation to have Nisbett (one of the Vox authors) on his podcast to discuss about race and intelligence.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 10:

1. *"Toxically" + "racialist" (line 2):*

   The word toxically is used to describe an action that is done badly that can threaten an individual or a group of people. While in this case, it was already stated that the Vox authors used *racialist* as a euphemism for "racist", but to add *toxically* in front of the word racialist meaning the words hold *experiential value* as the words signified that Ezra tried to reason with Sam that he and the Vox authors did not imply Sam as a racist—purely racialist, yet it holds bad faith that they added *toxically* in front of it.

j. The tenth argumentation: Sam Harris to Ezra Klein

Table 4.10 Elements of the Tenth Argument

Elements of argumentation	**Text extracts from email exchange**
Claim [C]	*"Throughout this exchange, you've dodged every substantive point I've raised."*
Ground [G] 1	*"Junk science" is in the title of the article, and I "fell for it" (subtitle), because I didn't do my homework (the thrust of the entire piece). Whereas in reality, you have been shown ample evidence that the science is mainstream, that I represented it accurately, and that your authors were cherry-picking it for ideological reasons."*
Ground [G] 2	*"How can you pretend to be unaware of the way Vox has tarred Murray and me? Consider this passage:* *'The conviction that groups of people differ along important behavioral dimensions because of racial differences in their genetic endowment is an idea with a horrific recent history. Murray and Harris pepper their remarks with anodyne commitments to treating people as individuals, even people who happen to come from genetically benighted groups. But the burden of proof is surely on them to explain how the modern program of*

	race science differs from the ones that have justified policies that inflicted great harm.'—Vox article *The word "anodyne" makes sense only if you assume that our commitment to political equality is insincere and that we are, in fact, advancing a program of racial discrimination. And what are those "programs of race science" that have "justified policies that inflicted great harm"? Surely we're in the company of the Nazis now. Apparently "the burden of proof is on [us]" to establish that we're not genocidal racists! But by your account, this is all a reasoned debate about the science."*
Warrant [W] 1 Warrant [W] 2	*"Nisbett et al. say that Murray "was recently denied a platform at Middlebury College. Students shouted him down, and one of his hosts was hurt in a scuffle." This is an obscenely euphemistic way to describe what actually happened. Hurt in a scuffle? A professor received a neck injury and a concussion. The car in which she and Murray fled was smashed with a stop sign still attached to part of the sidewalk from which it had been wrested. Murray was set upon by a mob—at Middlebury."* *"And while we've been having this exchange, fresh instances of such madness have emerged. Consider the case of the biologist Bret Weinstein:* *[url link]* *He wrote an email as devoid of racism as yours to me have been—and now he has a mob of imbeciles howling for his head. This breakdown of civil society is the product of precisely the sort of intellectual dishonesty that you and Vox are now peddling—and yet, as you've been at pains to demonstrate, your editorial conscience remains clear."*
Backing [B]	*"I forwarded him Haier's email, but he's under no more obligation to print it than you are to have Nisbett on your show. In terms of the podcast, happy to do it or not do it, just let me know."*

Sam claimed that Ezra continued to ignore the context in the article that Ezra had published the whole time both of them exchanged email replies. As the *ground*, Sam pointed out again how the Vox authors used their bad choice of words and put it in the title and sub-title. As the *warrants*, Sam mentioned how Nisbett et al. described the situation in Middlebury with such understatement. The

Vox authors only mentioned how the chaos in Middlebury University *lightly*, whereas Sam emphasized that "*a professor received a neck injury and a concussion. The car in which she and Murray fled was smashed with a stop sign still attached to part of the sidewalk from which it had been wrested. Murray was set upon by a mob—at Middlebury*" as the effect of intellectual dishonesty just like how Ezra and Vox authors are peddling. It was one of Sam's concerns to invite Murray to his podcast—to have a civil discussion about the science behind race and intelligence as well as the accident in the Middlebury, leaving political ideology aside.

Vocabulary Analysis – Passage 11:

1. "*Intellectual dishonesty*" (*line 33*): as defined by Wiki, intellectual dishonesty is a failure to apply standards of rational evaluation that one is aware of, usually in a self-serving fashion. These words hold an *expressive value* in this case as Sam described Ezra and the Vox authors' action as an *intellectual dishonesty* against him and Murray by treating them rather badly in the Vox article to label them as racists
2. "*Burden of proof*" (*line 17*): The phrase 'burden of proof' or '*onus probandi*' originally referred to something determined by a judge in a legal proceeding (Cargile, 2009). When one makes a claim, then the burden of proof is on them to bring grounded evidence to support their claim, not the other participant. Sam talked about how Ezra pulled the burden of proof fallacy on Sam Harris and Charles Murray. In this context, the Vox authors made a claim against Sam

Harris and Charles Murray in which they refuted, then the Vox authors wrote that the burden of proof is on Sam and Charles to prove that the claim is not true—that both of them are not racists. The choice of words holds an *expressive value* as it reveals how Sam judged this reply was confusing, as to why it had to be on him to serve the evidence of the Vox authors' claim that they are racists.

The elements of argumentation used by the participants could be seen below:

Table 4.11 Argumentation Elements Used

No.	Argument by	Claim	Ground	Qualifier	Warrant	Backing	Rebuttal
1.	Ezra Klein	✓	✓		✓	✓	
2.	Sam Harris	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.	Ezra Klein	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4.	Sam Harris	✓	✓		✓	✓	
5.	Ezra Klein	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6.	Sam Harris	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
7.	Ezra Klein	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
8.	Sam Harris	✓	✓		✓	✓	
9.	Ezra Klein	✓	✓		✓	✓	
10.	Sam Harris	✓	✓		✓		

It could be concluded that both Sam Harris and Ezra Klein did not always use all of the argumentation elements to structure their arguments. Looking from the way they argued, Sam Harris concerned more about the comprehensiveness of the points he wanted to elaborate towards Ezra. It could be seen from his first reply to Ezra by saying "*You and I clearly have a lot to talk about, and most of it has nothing to do with race or IQ*" in the beginning and he also wrote his points in long descriptive paragraphs. He used all of the six elements of argumentation once on his first reply towards Ezra Klein. For the vocabulary analysis, he used a

lot of uncommon and complicated words in which it could be concluded that he has a wide vocabulary. He also put several metaphors to explain his points in his argumentation.

As for Ezra Klein, he never once used all of the six elements of argumentation in arguing with Sam Harris. Observing from how he constructed his arguments, he was way more careful and polite in arguing compared to Sam Harris. It could be seen on how he used his vocabulary, for example when he said, "*one of my rules as an editor is that if people don't understand why you disagree, then that fault is always at least partly on you*" in which he also blamed himself for failing to persuade Sam instead of only attacking Sam for his different perspective. While Sam Harris often went straight to the point, Ezra Klein put more polite mannerism in his arguments. It could also be seen on how he never forgot to mention that he is a fan and listener of Sam Harris' podcast. He also partly blamed himself for failing to persuade Sam Harris into operating in good faith with Sam's different perspective—which according to Ezra, is not operating in good faith.

4.1.2 Discursive Practice Analysis

In this section of analysis, as the whole controversy about the debate on The Bell Curve occurred in the form of a series of events, the writer decided to make a timeline according to the events from the beginning when the issue first surfaced until the end as the text production and consumption. The analysis was done by observing the whole debate situation by doing background checks on every related participant and how the audience took the debate as their reaction.

As starter, The Bell Curve has been long controversial, but Sam Harris and Ezra Klein's debate surfaced ever since Sam Harris invited the author of the book, Charles Murray, to his podcast namely Waking Up—which now has been changed into Making Sense podcast—on Sam's very own YouTube channel.

Text Production

The timeline is shown below consecutively from the beginning containing the background of the issue until the end:

1. Charles Murray and The Bell Curve (1994)

Charles Alan Murray is the co-author of The Bell Curve, along with Richard Julius Herrnstein, they wrote the book and did the research on race and intelligence together. As for their educational backgrounds, in 1965, Murray graduated from Harvard, majoring in history and in 1974 he graduated from MIT, majoring in Political Science while Herrnstein obtained his Ph.D. at Harvard University in 1955. Herrnstein passed away in 1994 of lung cancer, shortly before The Bell Curve was published. The Bell Curve itself was published in 1994 and is also a study book in which the authors argued that interracial IQ difference is affected by both environment and genes and it could partly explain the socioeconomic gap between distinct populations within racial differences such as black, white, Asians in America society. According to Sam in his podcast opening with Murray, this book might be the most controversial book in the last 50 years. With this book alone, Murray had been treated and shunned by the society and since Hernnstein was no longer there, Murray faced the backlash by himself.

To describe how controversial this book is, there are many reviews containing criticism on this book by the public including well-known scholars in the form of online essays as well as actual books. The book has been the subject of several hundred critical reviews, a number of which have been collected in edited volumes (Lynn, 1999). This book has the reputation of "the ultimate book that everybody knows is wrong, but nobody has read" because it is common that everyone seemed to despise this book, but there are also people who actually took their time to read the whole book and ended up getting their mind changed.

2. Middlebury University accident (March 2, 2017)

The Bell Curve has been so controversial that when Middlebury University once invited Charles Murray to give a lecture there, a mob of students went chaotic as the act of protest and rejection of Murray there. His visit instantly became a total fiasco. It was on March 2, 2017, that Murray was invited to Middlebury University to give a lecture about his book, Coming Apart. When he was on the podium and was about to start his lecture, the students in front of him stood up, turning their backs on Murray while chanting about him being a white supremacist, racist, sexist, anti-gay. They also shouted him to leave because they did not want him there. He was then moved to another location to do his interview by a political science professor. Even after he was moved, the chanting of the students could still be heard throughout the interview broadcast. After the interview ended, Murray left the location along with Middlebury College's Vice President of Communications Bill Burger and a professor who was later reported

to be hospitalized with a neck injury and concussion after struggling to exit while struggling to find the way out in the middle of the student community that followed them out.

3. Sam Harris invited Charles Murray to his podcast (April 22, 2017)

Samuel Benjamin Harris, widely known as Sam Harris, is a cognitive neuroscientist, philosopher, author, and non-profit executive. He is best known for his critics on religion. His first book titled The End of Faith was published in 2004 and got awarded the PEN/Martha Albrand Award for First Nonfiction the following year as well as spent 33 weeks on the New York Times best-seller List (Van Biema, 2007). As a public intellectual, Sam is actively making educative contents on his social media account, including his podcast namely Waking Up—which now has been changed into Making Sense. In the episode 73 of Making Sense podcast, Sam invited Charles Murray, not long after Murray had his controversy in Middlebury University. The podcast with Murray was originally published on April 22, 2017 which Sam then deleted and re-uploaded again due to the change of his podcast's name.

In the podcast, he explained in the beginning that, at first, he did not actually know about Charles Murray nor was he familiar with any of his work before. He first only heard of Murray through the first publication of The Bell Curve and he knew about the controversy, so he thought the backlash against Murray was because Murray had said something intellectually and morally indefensible in the book. As a scientist, publisher and speaker who has already

given lectures in many places and written a lot about his ideas, Sam Harris also had backlashes from several communities against his perspective on societal issues. It made him suspect that Charles Murray might also suffer from the same situation as him: treated unfairly for the lies that has been spread about their works. He was concerned about the accident in Middlebury University that he finally invited Charles Murray to his podcast in which, that time, he also had read Murray's books including The Bell Curve.

4. Ezra Klein reaching out to Sam Harris (May 19, 2017)

Ezra Klein is an American journalist, blogger, and political commentator. Before he started working at Vox, he was a blogger and columnist for The Washington Post. In 2014, he left The Washington Post as he originally founded Vox along with his other co-founders, Matt Yglesias and Melissa Bell. He currently works as editor-at-large in Vox Media news website, Vox. As for the political background of Vox itself, it is known that they are more on a liberal-leaning editorial stance (Philip, 2014) as Vox also has been mentioned in several articles for being left-leaning, including from The Washington Post's columnist who described it as "mostly liberal" (Ross, 2016). On May 18, 2017, Vox published an article with the title of "*Charles Murray is once again peddling junk science about race and IQ—Podcaster and author Sam Harris is the latest to fall for it*" and the authors who wrote the article about Sam Harris and Charles Murray are Eric Turkheimer who is the Hugh Scott Hamilton Professor of Psychology at the University of Virginia, Kathryn Paige Harden who is an associate professor in

the department of psychology at the University of Texas at Austin , and lastly Richard E. Nisbett who is the Theodore M. Newcomb Distinguished University Professor at the University of Michigan.

Ezra was first got pulled into his controversy with Sam Harris after Sam posted his podcast with Charles Murray. Sam experienced a backlash from the public for bringing Murray into his podcast including from Vox, in which Vox published an article about him and Murray that according to Sam was maliciously written. Sam Harris expressed his disappointment in how Vox wrote their article about him on Twitter several times, until Ezra Klein as the head editor of Vox approached Sam Harris through email to discuss the situation further. Ezra stated in his email exchange with Sam Harris that he is a listener of Sam's podcast, so it is only likely that he would stumble upon Sam's podcast with Charles Murray. Ezra also claimed that he did not edit the article—that wrote Sam and Charles Murray peddled pseudoscience—he only saw it as it first got published on the Vox website but he felt that it was his responsibility as the head editor of Vox to contact Sam. While he contacted Sam through email, he also backed up his authors for the article and its content which contradicted Murray's idea. It is also understandable that he did not agree with Sam and Murray's discussion as Ezra Klein's—as well as the whole Vox company's—political ideology is left-liberal and he might see Sam and Murray's conversation as a dangerous scientific racism to the oppressed community that has a bad history.

Text Consumption

After Sam and Ezra stopped sending email to each other, the situation did not just stop there. Within a year, Vox still published several articles about Sam Harris and Charles Murray, while Sam Harris also published several tweets on his Twitter account, expressing his grievance towards Vox. The public did not react too nicely towards the publication of Sam and Ezra's debate through email exchange either, it could be seen on how there were many criticisms on the debate, especially on Sam's side, saying that throughout the conversation, Sam was driven by anger unlike Ezra who was keeping it civil.

Overall, the text consumption could be seen from how the public reacted to the events from the beginning until the end. Charles Murray has been long labeled as a racist by the public, it could be seen from how the public has been treating him rather badly for such a long time ever since the book got published, Middlebury University is another example of it and Sam inviting Charles Murray to his podcast not long after Middlebury incident might just add more fuel to the fire because of the timing. The public's reaction towards Sam Harris and Charles Murray's podcast was not the best reaction either since the podcast got published not long after the Middlebury incident, it is understandable that the public would react rather badly towards the podcast, resulting a backlash in the forms of online criticism against Sam Harris such as articles from Angry White Men (2017), National Review (2017), some threads on Reddit, even hate speech on Sam Harris' personal Twitter account, and lastly, including criticism from Vox.

While Charles Murray has been long labeled as a racist by most of the leftists, meaning he does not get the most damage by this situation, Sam Harris on the other hand is a liberal intellectual who benefits from interactions with other liberal intellectuals (Miessler, 2018). Vox is a big media company which has many audiences, so to see how Vox authors labeled Sam as a racist out of his action that was taken out of context and how Vox let millions of their readers know about it which could threaten Sam's reputation as *not* a racist, Sam's anger throughout the email exchange is fairly understandable. It is expected that Sam Harris will suffer to the extent that his ability to do so has been diminished for other people had wrote articles filled with a subjective conclusion about him (Miessler, 2018). Moreover, the public was not satisfied with the publication of the email exchange either as they wanted both Sam Harris and Ezra Klein to do a podcast together in order to discuss this issue further.

Since the public was not satisfied enough, on March 29, 2018, Sam Harris finally held a poll on his Twitter account whether it was necessary for him to do a podcast together with Ezra Klein, in which the majority of his podcast listeners had voted in total of 36,428 votes. On April 9, 2018, Sam Harris finally published a podcast episode 123 which he did together with Ezra Klein. Different from previous situation when he published the email exchange, after the publication of their podcast together, Sam Harris got more support compared to Ezra Klein. This is possibly caused by the change of the medium of communication; since email did not provide any tone that could be heard when the participants debated each other, and the fact that it was easier for them to explain their points by speaking

face to face in the podcast, the public could not judge fairly—they could only assume from what was written in the email. It could also be seen on how there were many contents created by the public, analyzing their debate on the podcast in the form of online articles and videos. While the positive analysis for Ezra Klein seemed to be from limited sources, including from Vox itself, those who gave Sam Harris positive analysis were more diverse in website sources such as Quilette (2017, 2018), Wired (2018), New York (2018), 3 Quarks Daily (2019), The Guardian (2019), The Federalist (2018) and many other online articles excluding Sam Harris' personal website since he no longer posted anything related to the debate afterwards.

In YouTube, there are more people reacting positively to videos which criticized Ezra Klein and there are more people reacting negatively to videos criticizing Sam Harris through the statistical data of views, likes, and dislikes. For example, one video criticizing Sam Harris namely "*Sam Harris Lights Career On Fire In Ezra Klein Debate*" that was uploaded on April 11, 2018, by a channel called The Majority Report w/ Sam Seeder. In this video, the author who is Sam Seeder himself, defended Ezra Klein rather than Sam Harris. It could be seen on how he described Sam as:

> "Ironically, the guy is a total idealist and not an empiricist. He literally thinks and you see this with religion, that abstractions and ideas exist almost in a platonic form outside of history. During most of the conversation, he's on one hand saying that Charles Murray who's an incredibly compensated and profoundly influential policy entrepreneur, who's written multiple best-selling books, who's won prizes, who's appeared in almost every major news outlet in the country, whose books are reviewed endless times in new york times, he's been on everything from ABC news to Bill Maher, that this guy is oppressed because some kids protested him. While not doing that, he's also basically

> saying like I don't agree necessarily with Murray's policy prescriptions even though the whole point of Murray's work is his policy prescriptions."

The author did not criticize anything when it came to Ezra for he defended Ezra's points. As of June 2019, the video has got 130.663 views. There are more people responded negatively to the video within the total dislikes of 3.500 compared to the total likes of 2.600. It is very different compared to an example of a video supporting Sam Harris with the title of "*Sam Harris vs Ezra Klein - What the hell was that?*" that was was uploaded on April 11, 2018, by a channel called Atheism-Is-Unstoppable. This time, in this video, the author defended Sam Harris' points more than Ezra's. It could be observed on how the author said Ezra was driven by his "white guilt" in which the author said:

> "This guy, Ezra Klein, wants desperately for IQ to not have anything to do with biology. Which is just a prospoterous thought. As if your internal working of your brain, its capacity, its ability to operate, to solve problems, to calculate, as if any of that has to do with just environment. You don't go to school and get educated to having a higher IQ. And these people just want that to be the case. That is the case of 0.01 of this. So, somehow, slavery, from hundred fifty years ago, has bled into your pencil as you take the IQ test".

When it came to Sam Harris, the author said:

> "it was clear to me that Sam Harris was there to talk about integrity, both personal and journalistic. He was there to talk about free speech, smearing people, and unethical practices of opponents trying to destroy reputations all because you are uncomfortable with data and have a political objective to push".

It is obvious that the bias in which the author held was to defend Sam Harris. As of June 2019, this video has got 61.917 views. Many people responded

positively to this video within the total likes of 2.500 while within the total dislikes, only 493 people responded negatively to this video.

4.1.3 Sociocultural Practice

In this part of analysis, the writer provided a social analysis in the level of situational, institutional, and societal. In the situational analysis, the writer needed to look at the time when the email exchange first got published. The debate between Sam Harris and Ezra Klein through email exchange was published by Sam Harris on his personal website on March 27, 2018, which is not long after the protest incident by more than 400 students at Middlebury University occurred. With how big the incident was, it is no wonder that the public would give a backlash when someone gave Charles Murray a platform to speak out about his perspective on the issue.

There were a lot of things happened after the Middlebury University incident. For instance, after the incident, Middlebury University decided to cancel another lecture with a conservative speaker for safety purposes (Syed, 2019). It signifies that there was a situation where moral panic rose around the students to the extent of handling the issue poorly—as the students thought it was okay to fight an unpopular perspective with violence and how the university decided not to invite any conservative speaker for safety purposes—in which it had already negated one's right which is freedom of speech. This was obviously Sam's biggest concern: how ridiculous it is to punish someone (in this case, Charles Murray) with violence just for having an unpopular perspective. According to

Sam, Charles Murray's work was honest and misunderstood by so many people. The science Murray brought in his book was mainstream and never once he said anything that is hateful to a certain race in his book The Bell Curve. Still, Sam Harris' point was to treat every opinion fairly, that was why he invited Murray to his podcast in the first place: to give Murray a platform where they could discuss his perspective on the issue—Middlebury University and his book—peacefully and in an honest way. It signifies that Sam Harris actually had a good faith in inviting Charles Murray to his podcast, not because he has a special interest on any racial trait differences. As for Murray's policy, it is clear that Sam actually does not align with the policy of the science behind race and intelligence—the science which possibly brings a bad policy, as he already stated several times that everyone should treat other people individually. So, from the very beginning, he actually acted based on his belief of freedom of speech: Charles Murray's unpopular perspective might not be ethical to some people's standard, but it cannot be legally punishable, moreover handled by violence. That is where free speech occurs—to discuss sensitive topics in a proper and honest way as well as to acknowledge that there are people who have different perspectives. At the same time, 2017 is the year where social movements were done a lot of times such as the beginning of #MeToo, Australian voters' agreement on marriage equality, #BlackLivesMatter, and many others. It is understandable if at that time, there was a growing awareness around the students to do social movements as well as any other activities to support their rights and ideology—which a protest and rejection of Murray could be one.

From the institutional level, the analysis was done by observing the institutions which affected the discourse. We are aware that one's mindset of reacting to some issues is not purely just our own way of thinking, but it is shaped out of the community or institution we are in too. There are two institutions which affected the discourse, the first one is Sam Harris' very own personal blog website where the email exchange originally first was published and Vox. Firstly, Sam Harris actually takes care of his personal website by himself and it was funded by the donation from his readers and listeners. As a scientist and philosopher, Sam Harris tends to think more in a scientific context. So, it is only expected for Sam Harris to give a space and platform for Charles Murray, a fellow scholar who has done a lot of work, to speak out for himself. This trait of him might also be the reasons as to why he describes himself as a liberal, and states that he supports raising taxes on the very wealthy, the decriminalizing of drugs and legalizing of same-sex marriage. Secondly, for Vox, it was founded by Ezra Klein and his other co-founders, but now Ezra works at editor-at-large there. Both Ezra and Vox have been long known on the side of left-liberal more. Ezra Klein believes in equality for people so, seeing from how he criticized Sam for not bringing up history in his podcast with Charles Murray—in which Sam later acknowledged and apologized for—Ezra thinks in handling an issue in a more ethical way.

As for the societal level of analysis, the political state of the United States needed to be observed to find out how this issue affected the society. When talking about something related to races, especially in America, one thing that should never be forgotten is that the history of debilitating oppression against

African Americans in the United States; stemming from the American slave trade within its effects that are still lingering in the society until today. It was one thing that Sam Harris lacked in his explanation in his email replies in which science and history cannot really be completely separated. It is true that in learning the science behind different heritable traits in intelligence, we might know how to find a solution of the gap between races that is caused by many aspects such as poverty and malnutrition, but one should not forget that it is the something that history clearly took a part in producing.

4.2 Discussions

In this section, the writer discussed about the result of the three stages of analysis: textual analysis, discursive practice analysis, and sociocultural practice. There will also be discussion about previous studies that the writer used and the relevance of the studies with this research. The analysis is shown below.

The writer had analyzed ten argumentations in the whole text of email replies between Sam Harris and Ezra Klein using the elements of argumentation as the tool proposed by Toulmin (1958) and vocabulary analysis by Fairclough (1989). As the result, the writer was able to know how these influential participants made their argument structures. Both of them did not always use all of the argumentation elements in each reply. The *claim* was usually put in the beginning or the end of their email reply. The difference that was remarkable between both participants is that Ezra tends to make his argumentation smoother and less aggressive as he did not give any attitude in his argumentation meanwhile

Sam seemed to be much more straightforward as he was also upset with the whole situation. When inserting the *ground*, Sam used numbers more such as statistical data, percentage, etc, while Ezra used historical data more as his evidence. Nevertheless, both participants are very strong in reasoning as one is a political journalist and the other is a public intellectual. Overall, the writer thinks the results indicate that they put different manners into each of their argument. Unfortunately, their distinct differences in making their argument structures affected them in failing to address each other's core points; in which Sam is more concerned about the ethics of journalism by Vox and Ezra is more concerned about the ethics in talking about the science behind race and intelligence.

The finding of this study is also similar with the previous studies in which one of the studies by Octavia (2016) also analyzed argument structure. She analyzed the arguments in native and non-native newspapers—the difference between her study and this study—in which the result showed that the structures varied between each argument, the same case happened with this study. The second previous study by Taruna (2014) also analyzed online contents that affected their audience. He analyzed how the society got affected by the contents through the comments and the result is that majority of the comments responded positively to the contents posted compared to the negative and neutral responses. The difference is that in this study, the responses were divided. People from each side strongly stand up for what they back up, while the neutral commenters were minority.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer will be inserting the conclusions taken from the analysis result of this study and the suggestions that could be used by the next researcher whom might want to conduct a research from this study or a study within similar object such as CDA field of study or study around argumentative discourses.

5.1 Conclusions

According to the result of this study, the writer could detect that Sam Harris and Ezra Klein made their structures of argumentation differently from each other. While both of them did not always use all argumentation elements by Toulmin (1958), they also put different manner into each of their argument. It could be seen on how Sam often put points and long paragraphs in his whole text email reply and how Ezra heavily paid attention to his language style more when talking to Sam Harris. Their distinct differences in making their argument structures affected them in failing to address each other's different core points. Sam had failed to realize that we should not ever try to fully distance data from reality on the ground, or make really clean distinctions between the science and the policies—because they really are related since the condition that they had studied is the product of history. Ezra had failed to see how Sam actually shares the same political considerations as him in which he, as the head editor of Vox, unfortunately let Vox columnists publish a libelous article and let Vox audiences

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label Sam as a racist who peddled pseudoscience. This article might cause a misunderstanding of Sam Harris' reputation.

As for the public's responses, when the email exchange was first published, Sam did not have many supporters as many as Ezra since he claimed that people who share the same view as him did not choose to back him up publicly. It is also inconvenient for people to make up conclusions just from their email exchange since they put different manner into their argument, thus, email was not the best medium of communication for them. Though, after Sam Harris published his podcast with Ezra Klein about their discussion in which they talked about their disagreement further in person, most audiences acknowledged his faith and many of them supported his points, in which Ezra himself gained many people that disagree with him on this issue.

5.2 Suggestions

It is known that The Bell Curve alone is very controversial and Sam Harris' debate with Ezra Klein added another event to the long-lasting controversy around race and intelligence. Ever since their debate and podcast got published, many contents in response to their disagreement were posted online by several media websites with different opinions and argumentation structures. The audiences, including several public intellectuals and journalists from many media websites, stated their arguments on this issue not only in the form of textual contents, but audiovisual contents such as videos too which were not analyzed by the writer. The future researcher is expected to continue this research by analyzing the

public's arguments based on their opinions of this issue in the form of audiovisual, such as videos, by using argumentation model by Toulmin (1958).

The next researcher might also explore various topics that could be analyzed with Toulmin's argumentation model. In educational field, the writer also thinks that analyzing how people make their argumentation structure is very useful because it could also teach us improve our reasoning skill with scientific thinking in order to avoid using logical fallacies that we do not notice when we argue with other people. The writer suggests the next researcher to analyze argumentation structures for educational purpose to help people argue in a more proper way.

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