

The Components of Arguments on the Friday Sermon in the City of Makassar

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ABSTRACT

Global issues related to Friday sermons include the potential spread of radical ideology, extremism, and discriminatory messages, which can contribute to social inequality and conflict. Additionally, the lack of education and awareness in sermons may affect the understanding of religious teachings and global issues, leading to knowledge gaps and social divisions. Despite these concerns, few studies have specifically analyzed the components of arguments used in Friday sermons in the City. This study aims to describe the components of arguments in Friday sermons in Makassar City. The method used in this research uses qualitative research methods in the form of discourse analysis methods carried out in 5 districts, namely Bontoala, Mamajang, Panakkukang, Rappocini, and Tamalate in Makassar City. A purposive sampling technique was used to obtain a sample of 15 respondents. The data collection technique was done by recording the sermon directly. The results showed six components used to construct arguments in Friday sermons in Makassar, including claim, data, warrant, backing, modal qualifier, and rebuttal. The study's results are expected to improve the ability of the preachers in charge of Friday prayers to utilize various argument components in each sermon delivered. In addition, using components with creative techniques is important to attract the attention of the Friday congregation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Friday sermon is an important part of the Friday prayer service that every Muslim must listen to. In the sermon, advice is often conveyed about the importance of preparation for the life of the world as an effort towards the afterlife (Praptanti & Noorliana, 2017). In addition, the Friday sermon is also an important platform to discuss social issues (Gürlesin, 2023). Through this sermon, Muslims are given the opportunity to strengthen their belief in religious values and are encouraged to pursue knowledge as a form of worship. From an Islamic perspective, the Friday sermon helps make people aware of religious messages,

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guides them in making wise decisions in daily life, and encourages the formation of good character according to Islamic ethics (Adam, 2017). More than just a ritual of worship, the Friday sermon also plays a vital role in uniting Muslims, strengthening solidarity, and preventing divisions that could be detrimental to Muslims as a whole. Thus, through listening and understanding the Friday sermon, it is hoped that Muslims can grow into responsible, noble individuals and positively contribute to society and humanity as a whole.

Argument components in Friday sermons in Makassar can be analyzed using various methods and models. Research has shown that argumentation mining techniques can be applied to extract argument structures from unstructured documents such as speeches (Deguchi & Yamaguchi, 2019). According to Hidayaturrahman et al. (2021), language models such as BERT and ELMO can significantly improve the accuracy of argument component classification by considering context in the classification process. However, current deep learning methods struggle with the complexity of the argument component extraction task, suggesting the need for further improvements in utilizing pre-trained representations and training methodologies (Joshi et al., 2021). Additionally, the field of argumentation theory addresses the relationship between dialectical reasonableness and rhetorical effectiveness, highlighting the importance of understanding different approaches to argumentation components (Eemeren & Haften, 2023). These insights can help comprehensively analyze the components of arguments in Friday sermons in Makassar.

Global issues related to Friday sermons involve the potential spread of radical ideology and extremism, which is reflected in the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) report that notes an increase in terrorism incidents around the world linked to the content of certain Friday sermons (Asih et al., 2018). In addition, Friday sermons containing discriminatory messages can be a source of inequality and social conflict. Another issue is the lack of education and awareness in Friday sermons, which can affect people's understanding of religious teachings and global issues (Erdogan et al., 2017). This lack of education and awareness can create a knowledge gap between community groups, potentially contributing to inequality and conflict. Stronger educational initiatives are needed to improve people's understanding of universal values and support resolving global issues. In addition, issues of gender inequality also appear in certain Friday sermons, creating a basis for restrictions on women's rights and shaping harmful social norms (Haddadan et al., 2019). Global issues related to Friday sermons include the spread of radical ideologies, discrimination, social and gender inequality, and lack of education, all of which require stronger educational initiatives to improve people's understanding of universal values and global issues.

In Friday sermons, there are some specific problems related to argumentation components, such as claims that tend to be unclear and ambiguous. This condition can potentially reduce the effectiveness of the sermon message in seducing the congregation's hearts. Not only that, but the lack of concrete, relevant data to support claims can also weaken the strength of the argument presented. The use of warrants or reasons that are less strong or do not match the claim can confuse the interpretation of the sermon message by the audience (Hakim et al., 2022). Lack of additional backing for warrants can result in a lack of legitimacy or trust in conveying the argument (Jewaru et al., 2021). Inappropriate modal qualifiers also have the potential to create doubt in the disclosure of statements. On the other hand, the lack of use of rebuttal or response to potential arguments from other parties can reduce the robustness of the argumentation against criticism.

If the problems related to the argumentation component in the Friday sermon are not addressed, it can cause uncertainty in the congregation's understanding of the sermon message. Unclear claims and lack of justification (warrant) can make it difficult for the

congregation to understand the intent or purpose that the preacher wants to convey (Yuanata et al., 2022). In addition, the lack of relevant data can also reduce the persuasive power of the sermon, while weaknesses in support or backing can harm the credibility of the argumentation. The risk of miscommunication can also arise due to the lack of modal qualifiers or their improper use. The congregation may feel dissatisfied if they perceive the sermon message as lacking support for claims or providing no response to potential arguments (Öztürk & Doğanay, 2019). This issue is of interest to research, as it directly impacts the effectiveness and persuasiveness of religious communication. By addressing this issue, it can have an impact on the quality of Friday sermons, thus providing better religious understanding, and supporting the formation of positive values in society. Solutions to these problems contribute to the development of better religious practices and increase resistance to criticism and doubt, making it a relevant and valuable aspect of research.

The argumentation component in Friday sermons is a fascinating subject for scholars, focusing on various aspects such as the use of religious texts, persuasive strategies, and linguistic features. Previous research by Anis et al. (2020) emphasized the analysis of Friday prayers and sermons based on Qur'anic propositions, which showed the importance of religious texts in shaping sermon argumentation. Aladen (2019) stated that the delivery of arguments must be present in the delivery of Friday sermons. Research conducted by Cahyaningrum et al. (2018) explained that learning to write argumentation through the application of Think Pair Share can improve the quality of argumentation writing skills. Similar research was also conducted by Mahmood & Kasim (2021), who studied the use of metadiscourse in contemporary Islamic Friday sermons, which showed how rhetorical devices contribute to sermon themes and interpersonal aspects of sermon discourse. The argumentation component in Friday sermons, which includes the use of religious texts, persuasive strategies, and linguistic features, attracts scholarly attention as it shows how religious texts and rhetorical devices shape and enhance the effectiveness of sermon delivery as well as argumentation writing skills. In addition, Rumman (2019) and Adam (2017) investigated persuasive strategies used in Friday sermons, highlighting the use of ethos, pathos, and logos in sermons written to enhance credibility and persuasion. The emphasis on values of religious moderation, such as tolerance and non-violence, embedded in Friday sermons demonstrates the multifaceted nature of sermon content and its argumentative dimension (Wicaksono et al., 2022).

In research, Aladen (2019) analyzes the arguments and counterarguments about the language of Friday sermon delivery in the Muslim world, while this study uses the argument component to build an argument in the Friday sermon. Previous research conducted by Anis et al. (2020) used a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Data collection was done through observation, interviews, and documentation, and other research by Cahyaningrum et al. (2018) used the Classroom Action Research method with the Kemmis and McTaggart research design. Meanwhile, this study uses qualitative research methods in the form of discourse analysis methods, which focus on examining the components of argumentation in Friday sermons. The subject of research conducted by Aladen (2019) examined Friday sermons from 30 mosques in Nigeria. In this study, the population was taken from the preachers with a total of 3 people in 5 sub-districts, namely Bontoala, Mamajang, Panakkukang, Rappocini, and Tamalate, totaling 15 people.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Arguments in Friday Sermon

Friday sermons play an important role in providing spiritual guidance and social teachings to Muslims. To enhance the effectiveness of these sermons, an in-depth understanding of the argumentation components used by preachers is essential. Several studies have highlighted important aspects related to the argumentation component in Friday sermons. Subair & Rismawidiati's (2021) research focuses on the messages of tolerance delivered in Friday sermons in Parepare, South Sulawesi. They used a qualitative content analysis approach to describe the topics contained in Friday sermons. Khumaini & Abdurrazaq's (2022) research is also relevant because it analyses da'wah communication in Friday sermons using Lasswell's Theory. Thus, a deep understanding of the components of the argument in the Friday sermon, including the characteristics of the speech, the message conveyed, and the communication methods used, is very important to increase the effectiveness of the sermon in providing spiritual and social guidance to the congregation.

2.2 Claim Components

A claim is a component that contains a positional statement, which can be either a conclusion or a refutation. It is also the assertion that the person presenting the argument, in this case, the preacher, aims to convince others during the Friday sermon. The study of argument components has been an intriguing topic in various research fields. Identifying the structure of argumentative discourse and extracting argument components for more detailed argument analysis involves classifying them and their relationships within the discourse (Lugini & Litman, 2018). Furthermore, Eger et al. (2017) highlight the importance of separating argumentative units from non-argumentative ones, classifying argument components, identifying relationships, and categorizing these relationships into classes such as "Supporting" or "Attacking". Additionally, Zeng et al. (2021) discuss comprehensive fact-checking, which involves claim detection and validation, which is crucial for identifying and validating claims and gathering evidence to perform verification tasks. This demonstrates the practical application of understanding argument components in real-world tasks such as fact-checking.

2.3 Data Components

Data forms the foundation of the propositions previously explained. In reasoning concepts, data is often referred to as specific premises. In this context, the preacher presents robust data or evidence to convince others to support the claim. According to Yunita et al. (2020), using data is critical in supporting claims to build the empowerment of arguments. Wang et al. (2020) suggest that data in argumentation can be used to analyze the structure of argumentative discourse in persuasive essays. Moreover, data's ability to identify argumentative components in texts and mine arguments in debates provides concrete evidence supporting the formation of opinions and viewpoints. Therefore, the use of data in Friday sermons not only supports the claim but also serves as a key element that enriches empowers, and provides a solid foundation for the arguments presented, strengthening their persuasive impact on the audience.

2.4 Warrant Components

Warrants, often called general premises of reasoning, are essential elements in argumentation theory, aiming to justify the relationship between the data and the claim. Demiray et al. (2023) highlight the inadequacies in representing collective argumentation and emphasize the need to explore the warrant component in this context further. Additionally, the importance of the warrant component in argumentation is evident in the work of Mirzababaei and Schindler (2021). Studies by Shinta and Filia (2020) also stress the significance of the warrant component in determining argument levels, with many components indicating a higher-level argument. Thus, the warrant element plays a key role in the argumentation structure, providing the rational basis and justification necessary to form strong and convincing arguments. With an emphasis on representing collective argumentation and the complexity of argument levels, this research underscores the importance of further exploration of the warrant component in various contexts.

2.5 Backing Components

Backing serves to present more substantial evidence supporting the warrant. Typically, the backing is based on experiences, observations, statements, research results, and interviews. The theory of religious communication becomes an important foundation for understanding how preachers utilize backing components to convey religious messages effectively. The theory of religious communication is crucial in understanding the strategies preachers use in employing backing components (Putri et al., 2023). In this context, preachers use backing to provide substance to the religious message, reinforcing its connection with personal experiences, observations, or relevant research. The study of the Quran and Hadith, as the sources of Islamic teachings underpinning the Friday sermon, becomes essential in delivering religious messages (Mayer et al., 2021). In sermons, preachers can elaborate on the backing components by referring to teachings and guidance found in the Quran and Hadith, creating an authoritative foundation that legitimizes their arguments. Studies in religion and, Islamic philosophy, and religious literature provide deep insights into how preachers build and strengthen arguments (Hung et al., 2022).

By combining theological and philosophical understanding, preachers can ensure that the backing components reflect the values and principles upheld in Islamic teachings.

2.6 Modal Qualifier Components

Modal qualifiers or modality qualifiers express the degree of confidence in an argument. Modal qualifiers are usually marked with indicators such as *presumably*, *apparently*, *maybe*, *of course*, *should*, *certainly*, and *necessity*. Modal qualifiers function as enhancers in argumentative writing, emphasizing the level of confidence in the conclusion (Wikara et al., 2022). The importance of modal qualifiers also contributes to this understanding by identifying argument components. Qualifiers in Friday sermons can include aspects such as historical context, current analysis, or quotations from respected sources (Faize et al., 2017). By incorporating such qualifiers, Friday sermons can become more convincing and provide a deeper understanding to the congregation. For instance, adding quotations from the Quran or Hadith as qualifiers can provide a strong religious foundation for the argument presented. Meanwhile, including historical context or current situations as qualifiers can help explain the topic's relevance to contemporary societal conditions (Petasis, 2019). Thus, using modal qualifiers in Friday sermons can enhance the

success of the religious message and provide a more comprehensive view to the congregation.

2.7 Rebuttal Components

Rebuttals to an argument can take the form of exceptions or objections. They have the potential to refute a conclusion by stating something more substantial. Rebuttals are usually marked with indicators such as if... then..., and unless. Rebuttals in Friday sermons can include scientific research, critiques of misconceptions, or reflections on controversial views (Umeana, 2022). By incorporating rebuttal components, Friday sermons have the potential to become more dynamic and responsive to current issues. The application of rebuttals can also refer to scientific research results that support or refute certain views discussed in the sermon (Potash et al., 2017). Therefore, rebuttal components provide a critical dimension to Friday sermons and play a role in deepening and directing a more objective understanding of the topics presented.

3. METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research method with a discourse analysis approach to examine Friday sermons in five districts of Makassar City. The method was based on a survey that combined observation and documentation of sermons delivered by Friday preachers. Before conducting the research, the researchers observed mosques in the five selected districts: Bontoala, Mamajang, Panakkukang, Rappocini, and Tamalate. The strength of this qualitative approach lies in its ability to provide an in-depth understanding of the context and nuances surrounding the mosque environment.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

The population in this study is the *khatib* from each mosque in 5 sub-districts, namely Bontoala, Mamajang, Panakkukang, Rappocini, and Tamalate in Makassar City. The selection of mosques in these five subdistricts is based on geographic and demographic diversity and socio-religious characteristics that can influence the content and delivery of the Friday sermon. Bontoala subdistrict was chosen because it has a strong Islamic history, while Mamajang reflects social diversity with a high level of urbanization. Panakkukang, as an economic and business center, has a more heterogeneous congregation character. Rappocini represents an area with an active religious community, while Tamalate has many large mosques that are often centers for Islamic studies. By choosing these subdistricts, the research can more broadly reflect variations in the structure and content of Friday sermon arguments.

This study used a purposive sampling technique to select informants based on certain criteria to ensure sermon style and argumentation structure diversity. A total of 15 respondents were selected, with 3 respondents from each sub-district. The selection of 3 respondents per sub-district aims to capture variations in the approach to preaching while maintaining depth of analysis. Respondents were selected based on their experience in delivering Friday sermons, their frequency of preaching, and their affiliation with various types of mosques.

3.3 Research Informants

Informants in this study were selected based on their role as preachers who routinely deliver Friday sermons in 5 sub-districts in Makassar City. The selection was done using a purposive sampling technique to ensure representation from various sub-districts. The demographic details of the informants, including sub-district origin and gender, are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Research Informants

No.	Subdistrict Origin	Name (Initials)	Gender
1	Bontoala	SAL	Male
2		SUH	Male
3		ASK	Male
4	Mamajang	RAM	Male
5		ABD	Male
6		ASW	Male
7	Panakkukang	ZAE	Male
8		TAU	Male
9		BAM	Male
10	Rappocini	HAS	Male
11		HAM	Male
12		EDO	Male
13	Tamalate	MUJ	Male
14		SUL	Male
15		IHW	Male

3.4 Data Collection Technique

In this study, the data collection technique recorded the ongoing sermons of Friday preachers in Makassar city. After being recorded, the recordings were transcribed and coded systematically according to the main focus of the research, namely the argument component. Then, the data was analyzed using analytical techniques that were in accordance with the research methods used.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

This research used Miles and Huberman's interactive analysis model, which consists of three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In the data reduction stage, Friday sermon transcripts were analyzed by identifying and coding the argumentative elements that emerged. The categorized data were then presented in the form of tables or charts to facilitate interpretation. Furthermore, at the inference stage, findings were compared and tested for consistency to ensure the validity of the results. This approach allows for a systematic and in-depth analysis of the argumentation components in Friday sermons in Makassar City.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Research Findings

Important conclusions were drawn from the accounts and experiences of the participants as the material was analyzed. Subsequently, these results were categorized and presented as important points. The argument in the Friday sermon is built around the findings. Here are the results of the study:

4.1.1 Claim Components

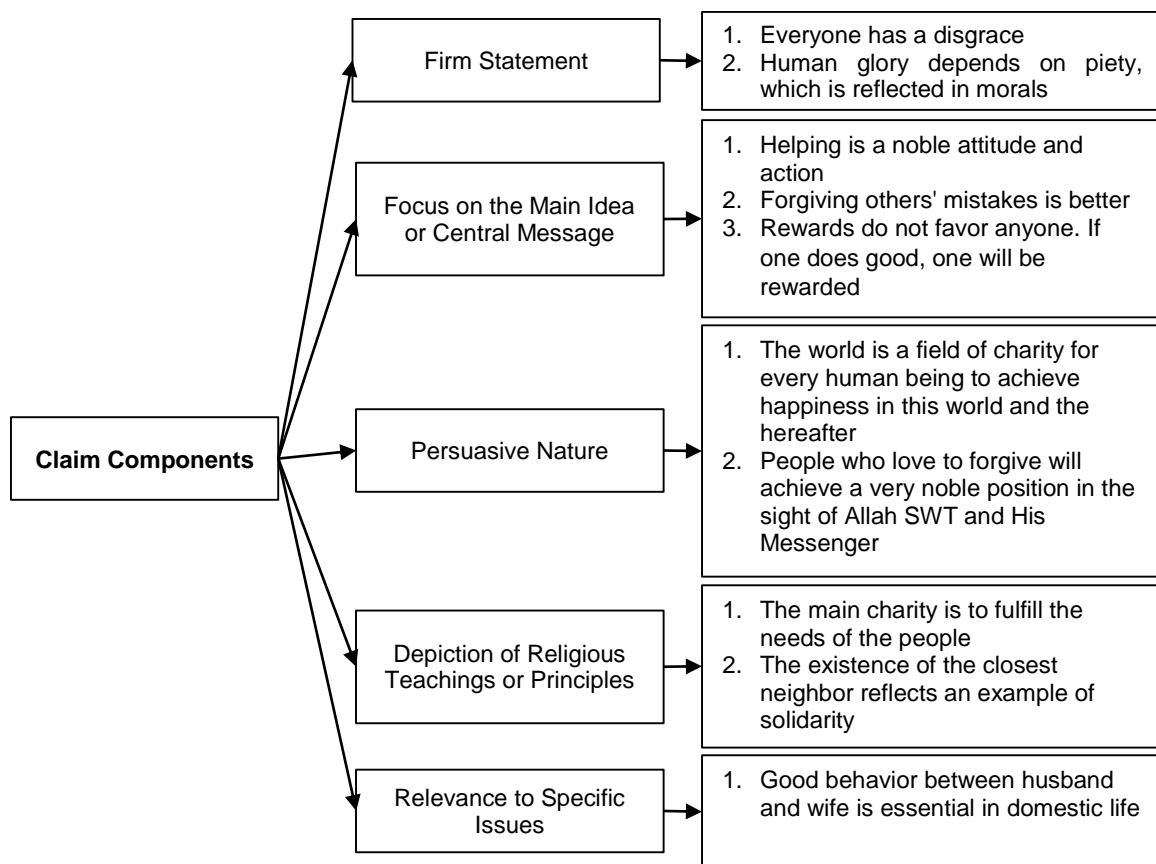


Fig. 1. Findings from the Claim Component

Figure 1 shows the components of claim in Friday sermons categorized into five main aspects: strong statements, focus on main ideas, persuasive nature, depiction of religious teachings, and relevance to specific issues. Each aspect reflects the way the *khatib* delivers moral and religious messages, whether through direct statements, persuasive appeals, or relevance to everyday life. This structure helps to understand how religious messages are packaged in sermons to shape the understanding and attitudes of the congregation. Table 2 presents the findings of the claim component in the Friday sermon.

Table 2
Claim Component

Theme	Sub Theme	Informant
Firm Statement	Everyone has a disgrace.	BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, PAN-TAU, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW
	Human glory depends on piety, which is reflected in morals.	BON-SAL, BON-SUH, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW
Focus on the Main Idea or Central Message	Helping is a noble attitude and action.	BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW
	Forgiving others' mistakes is better.	RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL
	Rewards do not favor anyone. If one does good, one will be rewarded.	MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM

(continue on the next page)

Table 2 (Continue)

Persuasive Nature	The world is a field of charity for every human being to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter.	RAP-HAS, RAP-HAM, BON-SAL, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW
	People who love to forgive will achieve a very noble position in the sight of Allah SWT and His Messenger.	MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW
Depiction of Religious Teachings or Principles	The main charity is to fulfill the needs of the people.	PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD
	The existence of the closest neighbor reflects an example of solidarity.	BON-SUH, MAM-ASW
Relevance to Specific Issues	Good behavior between husband and wife is very necessary in domestic life.	BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU

In Table 2, the findings of the Claim Component in the Friday sermon that were most commonly found based on the transcript results include the aspect of Firm Statements: 1) "Everyone has disgrace" was presented by 8 informants, 2) "Human glory depends on piety reflected in morals" was presented by 10 informants. On the aspect of Focus on the Main Idea: 1) "Helping is a noble attitude and action" was presented by 9 informants, 2) "The reward is impartial to anyone" was presented by 5 informants. On the aspect of Persuasive Nature: 1) "The world as a field of charity" was presented by 5 informants. On the aspect of Relevance to Specific Issues: 1) "Good behavior between husband and wife is very important in domestic life" was presented by 7 informants.

Friday sermons emphasize the importance of moral and ethical values in daily life. Statements such as "Everyone has a disgrace" highlight the awareness of one's weaknesses, while "Human glory depends on piety reflected in morals" emphasizes that virtue lies in character and moral integrity. A key message that often emerges is the importance of caring and cooperation, as in the claim, "Helping is a noble attitude and action." Sermons are also persuasive, encouraging good deeds for happiness in this world and the hereafter. In addition, specific issues such as husband and wife relationships also receive attention in sermons.

4.1.2 Data Component

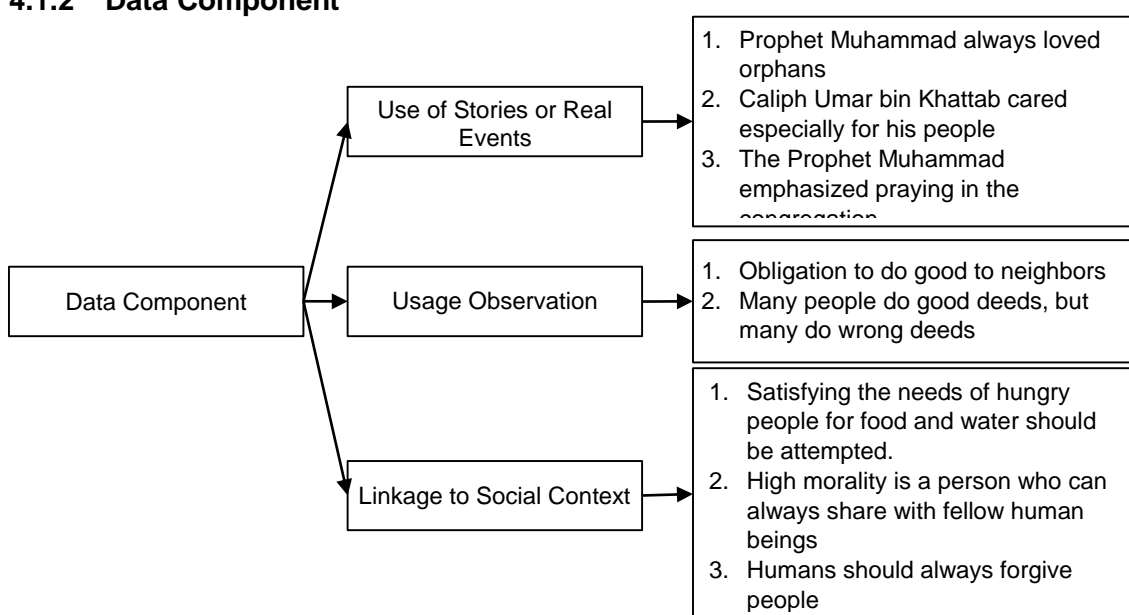
**Fig. 2.** Findings from the Data Component

Figure 2 presents the Data Component in Friday sermons, classified into three key aspects: Use of Stories or Real Events, Usage Observation, and Linkage to Social Context. Each aspect represents a different method used by the *khatib* to convey religious and moral teachings. The Use of Stories or Real Events involves historical and religious narratives, such as the Prophet Muhammad's compassion for orphans. The Usage Observation highlights moral reflections on human behavior, emphasizing the importance of good deeds. The Linkage to Social Context connects religious teachings to real-life situations, promoting values like generosity and forgiveness. This classification demonstrates how sermons integrate various elements to strengthen their messages and engage the congregation effectively. Table 3 presents the findings of the data component in the Friday sermon.

Table 3
Data Component

Theme	Sub Theme	Informant
Use of Stories or Real Events	Prophet Muhammad always loved orphans.	BON-SAL, BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW
	Caliph Umar bin Khattab cared especially for his people.	MAM-RAM, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO
	The Prophet Muhammad emphasized praying in congregation.	BON-SAL TAM-MUJ
Usage Observation	Many people do good deeds, but many do wrong deeds.	RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, BON-SAL, BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM
Linkage to Social Context	Obligation to do good to neighbors.	MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM
	Satisfying the need for food and drink of a hungry person should be endeavored.	RAP-HAS, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM
	High morality is a person who can always share with fellow human beings.	BON-SAL, BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS, RAP-HAM
	Humans should always forgive people.	MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW

In Table 3, the findings of the Data Component in the Friday sermon that were most commonly found based on the transcript results include the aspect of Using Stories or Real Events: 1) "Prophet Muhammad always loved orphans" was presented by 6 informants, 2) "Caliph Umar bin Khattab was very concerned about his people" was presented by 3 informants. On the aspect of Use of Observation: 1) "Many people do good, but many also make mistakes" was presented by 7 informants. On the aspect of Linking to Social Context: 1) "The obligation to do good to neighbors" was presented by 4 informants, 2) "High morals are reflected in people who always share with others" was presented by 11 informants, 3) "Meeting the food and drink needs of hungry people must be prioritized" was presented by 7 informants.

Friday sermons use true stories, observations and social contexts to emphasize moral values. The stories of Prophet Muhammad caring for orphans and Caliph Umar's concern for his people emphasize the importance of compassion and responsible leadership. Observations about human behavior encourage self-reflection and moral improvement. Social issues such as helping neighbors, sharing with others, and feeding the hungry emphasize the importance of solidarity and social responsibility in building a caring and harmonious society.

4.1.3 Warrant Component

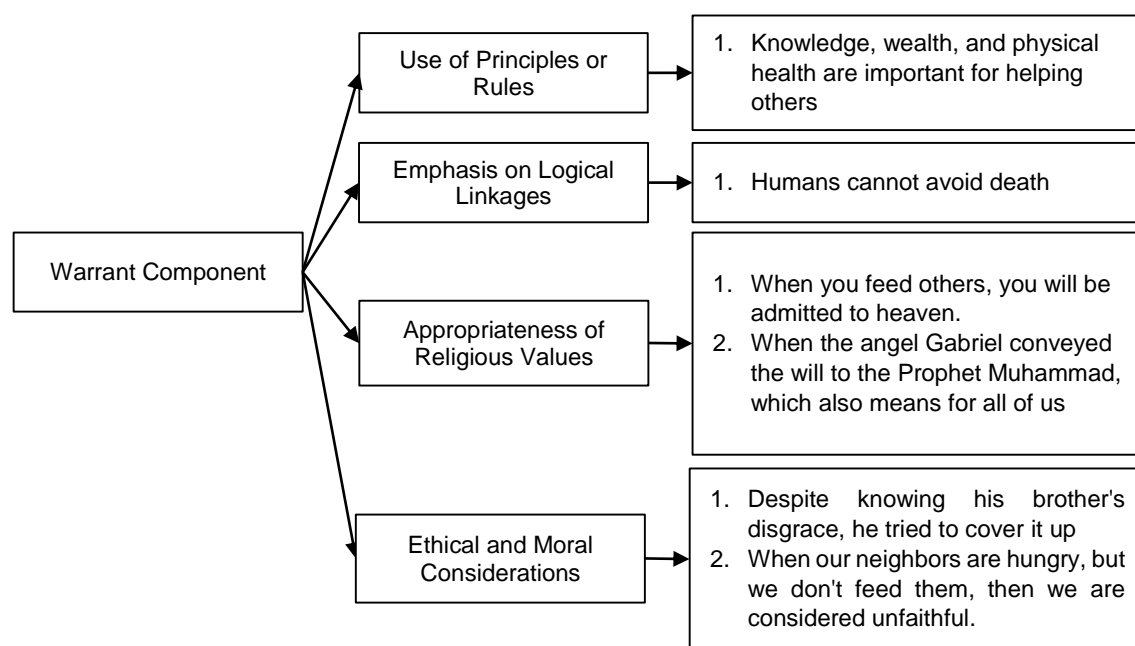


Fig. 3. Findings from the Warrant Component

Figure 3 presents the Warrant Component in Friday sermons, categorized into four main aspects: Use of Principles or Rules, Emphasis on Logical Linkages, Appropriateness of Religious Values, and Ethical and Moral Considerations. The Use of Principles or Rules highlights fundamental teachings, such as the importance of knowledge, wealth, and physical health in helping others. The Emphasis on Logical Linkages presents universal truths, like the inevitability of death. The Appropriateness of Religious Values reinforces religious doctrines, including the promise of heaven for those who feed others. Lastly, Ethical and Moral Considerations focus on moral responsibilities, such as covering a brother's disgrace and ensuring neighbors are not left hungry. These components collectively strengthen the credibility and persuasive power of the sermons. Table 4 presents the findings of the warrant component in the Friday sermon.

Table 4
Warrant Component

Theme	Sub Theme	Informant
Use of Principles or Rules	Knowledge, wealth, and physical health become very important to help others.	MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ
Emphasis on Logical Linkages	Humans cannot avoid death.	BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD
Conformity with Religious Values	When you feed others, you will be admitted to heaven.	RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW, BON-SAL, BON-SUH, BON-ASK
	When the angel Gabriel conveyed the will to the Prophet Muhammad which also means for all of us.	TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW
Ethical and Moral Considerations	Despite knowing his brother's disgrace, he tried to cover it up.	BON-SAL, BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS
	When our neighbors are hungry, but we don't feed them, then we are considered unfaithful.	MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM

In Table 4, the findings of the Warrant Component in the Friday sermon that were most commonly found based on the transcript on the aspect of Use Principles or Rules: 1) knowledge, wealth, and physical health are very important to help others presented by 10 informants. On Emphasis on Logical Connection: 1) Humans cannot avoid death was presented by 4 informants. On Conformity with Religious Values: 1) When feeding others, humans will be put into heaven, presented by 8 informants; 2) When the angel Gabriel conveyed the will to the Prophet Muhammad, which also means for all of us; 3 informants explained. On Ethical and Moral Considerations: 1) Although knowing the disgrace of his brother, he must try to cover the disgrace presented by 10 informants, 2) When our neighbors are hungry, but we do not feed them, then we are considered unfaithful presented by 4 informants.

The principles and rules emphasized in the sermon highlight the importance of individual resources, such as knowledge, wealth, and physical health, in helping others, establishing a logical basis that these assets enable positive contributions to society. The inevitability of death is presented as a universal reality, encouraging reflection on life's journey. Religious values are underscored by motivating good deeds, such as feeding others with the promise of heaven, and linking actions to the teachings of Prophet Muhammad. Ethical and moral considerations are addressed by advocating for the preservation of a brother's honor and emphasizing the social responsibility of helping neighbors in need, reinforcing the ethical duty to support and protect one another.

4.1.4 Backing Component

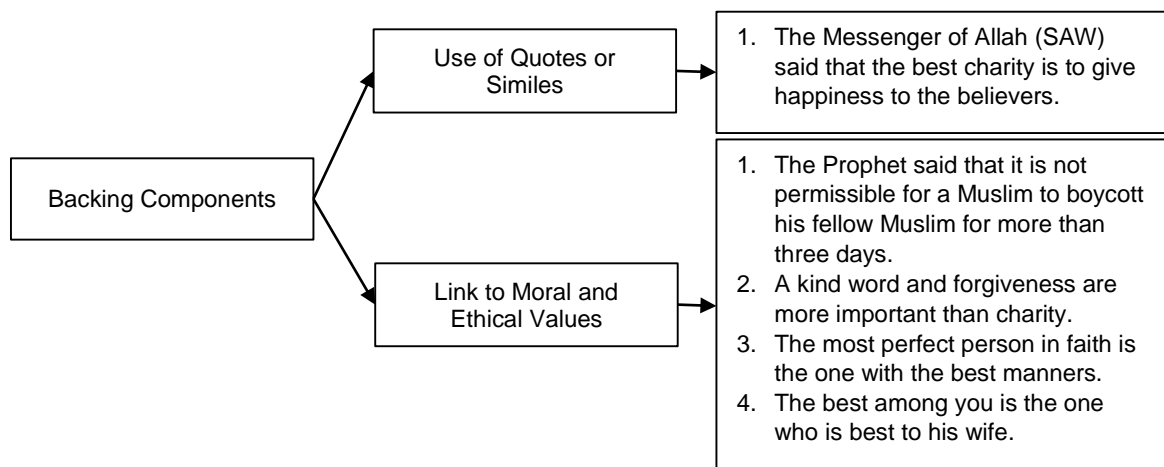


Fig. 4. Findings from the Backing Components

Figure 4 presents the Backing Component in Friday sermons, categorized into two main aspects: Use of Quotes or Similes and Link to Moral and Ethical Values. The Use of Quotes or Similes involves references to prophetic sayings, such as the importance of giving happiness to believers as an act of charity. The Link to Moral and Ethical Values emphasizes moral teachings, including the prohibition of boycotting fellow Muslims for more than three days, the superiority of kindness and forgiveness over charity, and the significance of good manners and treating one's spouse well. These components reinforce the validity of the sermon's message by providing authoritative support from religious teachings. Table 5 presents the findings of the backing component in the Friday sermon.

Table 5
Backing Component

Theme	Sub Theme	Informant
Use of Quotes or Similes	The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said that the best charity is to give happiness to the believers.	BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW
Link to Moral and Ethical Values	The Prophet said that it is not permissible for a Muslim to boycott his fellow Muslim for more than three days.	BON-SAL, BON-SUH
	A kind word and forgiveness are more important than charity.	MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL
	The most perfect person in faith is the one with the best manners.	MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM
	The best among you is the one who is best to his wife.	BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO

In Table 5, the findings of the Backing Component in the Friday sermon that were most commonly found based on the transcript results include the aspect of Using Quotations or Parables: 1) "The best charity is to make fellow believers happy" was presented by 8 informants. On the aspect of Moral and Ethical Values: 1) "Good words and forgiveness are better than alms" was presented by 7 informants, 2) "The person with the most perfect faith is the one with the best morals" was presented by 6 informants.

The use of quotations in sermons legitimizes the message conveyed and reinforces Islamic teachings on kindness and social ethics. The Prophet's words about making others happy emphasize the importance of positive contributions in social life. The quotes about saying good words and forgiving highlight the value of patience and self-control, while the statement about the perfection of faith through good manners emphasizes that the quality of one's faith is reflected in one's behavior and social interactions.

4.1.5 Qualifier Capital Component

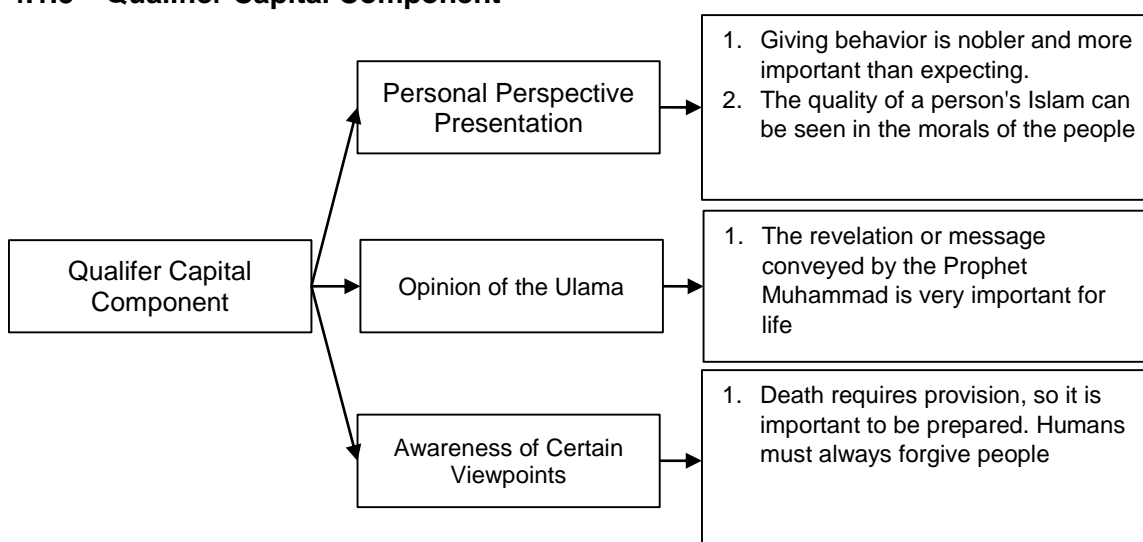


Fig. 5. Findings from the Qualifier Capital Component

Figure 5 presents the Qualifier Capital Component in Friday sermons, categorized into three main aspects: Personal Perspective Presentation, Opinion of the Ulama, and

Awareness of Certain Viewpoints. The Personal Perspective Presentation highlights the importance of generosity over expectation and how a person's Islamic faith reflects their morals. The Opinion of the Ulama reinforces the significance of prophetic messages in guiding life. The Awareness of Certain Viewpoints emphasizes preparedness for death and the necessity of forgiveness. These components strengthen the sermon's arguments by providing additional perspectives validating the religious messages. Table 6 presents the findings of the qualifier capital component in the Friday sermon.

Table 6
Qualifier Capital Component

Theme	Sub-Theme	Informant
Personal Perspective Presentation	Giving behavior is nobler and more important than expecting.	MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM
	The quality of a person's Islam is seen in the morals of the people.	RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, TAM-IHW, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD
Opinion of the Ulama	The revelation or message conveyed by the Prophet Muhammad is very important for life.	BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM
Awareness of Certain Viewpoints	Death is something that requires provision, so it is important to be prepared.	RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO, TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL

In Table 6, the findings of the Qualifier Capital Component in the Friday sermon that were most commonly found based on the transcript results include the aspect of Scholars' Opinions: 1) "The revelation or message conveyed by the Prophet Muhammad is very important in life" was presented by 7 informants. On the aspect of Awareness of Certain Viewpoints: 1) "Death is something that requires provisions, so it is important to be prepared" was presented by 4 informants.

Modal qualifier capital in sermons is emphasized through personal perspectives, scholars' opinions, and awareness of various points of view. The statement "The quality of a person's Islam can be seen from his or her morals" confirms that Islam is not only measured by ritual worship but also by daily behavior. This view is reinforced by the testimony of the community, which makes it relevant in social life. While scholars' opinions on the importance of revelation in life are acknowledged, sermons highlight more aspects of social life and daily interactions. In addition, the view that "death requires provision and preparation" underscores the awareness of the afterlife. However, it is not the main focus as it has been generally accepted in religious teachings.

4.1.6 Rebuttal Component

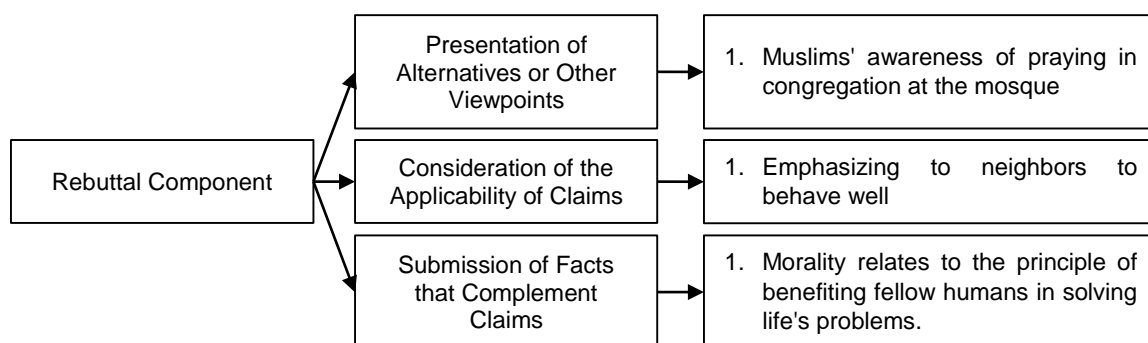


Fig. 6. Findings from the Rebuttal Component

Figure 6 presents the Rebuttal Component in Friday sermons, categorized into three key aspects: Presentation of Alternatives or Other Viewpoints, Consideration of the Applicability of Claims, and Submission of Facts that Complement Claims. The Presentation of Alternatives or Other Viewpoints highlights the importance of communal prayer awareness. The Consideration of the Applicability of Claims focuses on encouraging good behavior among neighbors. Lastly, the Submission of Facts that Complement Claims connects morality to the broader principle of benefiting others in solving life's challenges. These components strengthen the sermon by addressing counterarguments, providing alternative perspectives, and reinforcing claims with supporting facts. Table 7 presents the findings of the rebuttal component in the Friday sermon.

Table 7
Rebuttal Component

Theme	Sub Theme	Informant
Presentation of Alternatives or Other Viewpoints	the awareness of Muslims to perform congregational prayers in the mosque is greater, more people will perform them.	BON-SAL, BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW, PAN-ZAE, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS, RAP-HAM, RAP-EDO,
Consideration of the Applicability of Claims	emphasizing neighbors to behave well, so the heralds assumed that neighbors would inherit from each other,	BON-SUH, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, PAN-TAU, PAN-BAM, RAP-HAS
Submission of Facts that Complement Claims	Morality relates to the principle of benefiting fellow humans by solving life's problems.	TAM-MUJ, TAM-SUL, BON-ASK, MAM-RAM, MAM-ABD, MAM-ASW

In Table 7, the findings of the Rebuttal Component in the Friday sermon that were most commonly found based on the transcript results include the aspect of Proposing Alternatives or Other Points of View: 1) "Awareness of Muslims to perform congregational prayers at the mosque" was presented by 12 informants. On the aspect of considering the application of claims: 1) "Emphasizing neighbors to behave well" was presented by 7 informants. On the aspect of Presenting Facts that Complement Claims: 1) "Morality is related to the principle of benefit for others in solving life problems" was presented in 6 sermons.

The rebuttal component in Friday sermons provides another point of view that confirms or responds to existing arguments. The main focus is the awareness of Muslims to pray in congregation at the mosque as it challenges the notion that this awareness is declining. In the aspect of claim application, the importance of doing good to neighbors is seen as implementing Islamic teachings in daily life, including the values of honesty, caring, and helping each other. In addition, the presentation of the fact that "morality is concerned with the common good in solving life's problems" shows that ethical behavior not only impacts individuals but also has broad social benefits, helping to create a harmonious and prosperous society.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Claim Component

The claim component is important in building an argument in a Friday sermon. Claims can provide a strong basis for conveying Islamic messages to the congregation (Zhao et al., 2021). For example, in elaborating an argument, the proclamation of religious truth is often supported by relevant data or facts from the Qur'an and Hadith. A deep understanding

of the holy verses and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad is an essential data component in forming a convincing religious argument. In addition, statistics and empirical facts can also be used to provide real-world context to religious messages (Lam et al.s, 2017). In discussing social justice values in Islam, data on social inequality, poverty, or injustice can be drawn from reliable sources to demonstrate the relevance of religious teachings in responding to these issues. Aspects of the claim component such as emphatic statements, can give clarity and power to the message, focus on the main idea ensures that the argument is not too scattered, persuasiveness can increase the appeal and acceptance of the congregation, depiction of religious teachings can provide a moral foundation, and relevance to a particular issue makes the argument more relevant to the reality of society (Hosbein et al., 2021). The claims component has an important role in building arguments in Friday sermons because claims supported by data from the Qur'an, hadith, and empirical facts can provide a strong foundation, clarity, focus, persuasiveness, moral foundation, and relevance to real issues so that the Islamic messages conveyed are more convincing and relevant to the congregation.

5.2 Data Component

Data components involving the use of stories or real events, the use of observations, and links to social contexts have a significant role in strengthening the argument component in Friday sermons. Using stories or real events opens up opportunities to convey messages more profoundly and captivate the congregation's attention (Guzik, 2018). Through true stories, the sermon can illustrate moral values or religious teachings in a concrete way so that the congregation can feel the direct relevance in their daily lives. The use of observations allows the preacher to provide a more personalized and authentic point of view (Harvey, 2021). By detailing observations about social realities and problems faced by the community, the sermon can build closeness with the congregation. Linkage to social context is also an important element in enriching arguments in Friday sermons (Alkhawaldeh, 2022). By understanding the social context in which they are speaking, preachers can detail how religious teachings can provide solutions or guidance in dealing with the challenges faced by today's society. This connection gives the impression that religious teachings are not only relevant in the past but are also able to provide direction and guidance in the face of changing times.

5.3 Warrant Component

The use of principles or rules offers a solid basis for structuring the argument, linking the message to religious norms and guidelines recognized by the congregation. The aspect of emphasizing logical connections ensures that the argumentation in the sermon has a clear and organized train of thought (Habernal et al., 2023). By presenting the argument logically, the preacher can convince the congregation that the message is not only based on emotion or belief, but also has a strong and reasonable basis. Conformity to religious values gives the argument a spiritual dimension (Ma et al., 2020). By linking the message to religious values held by the congregation, the sermon can stimulate a deep understanding of the relationship between religious teachings and daily actions. Meanwhile, ethical and moral considerations become the foundation for arguments in Friday sermons (Elsbach & Knippenberg, 2020). By emphasizing the ethical and moral aspects, the preacher can guide the congregation to develop attitudes and behaviors that are following religious values.

5.4 Backing Components

The backing component, which involves the use of quotations or parables, as well as links to moral and ethical values, significantly strengthens the argument component in Friday sermons. The use of quotations or parables provides additional support in the form of authority and validity to the arguments presented (Sasson et al., 2019). Through quotations from scriptures, hadith, or stories that have moral values, preachers can affirm religious messages by utilizing sources that are recognized by the congregation (Alhindi et al., 2020). This creates a connection to the religious tradition and increases trust in the teachings delivered. In addition, the link to moral and ethical values gives the argument a practical dimension (Franqueira & Horsman, 2020). By linking the message to moral and ethical values embraced by society, the sermon can highlight the importance of practicing religious teachings in everyday life. The preacher can use real-life examples or parables that reflect these values, guiding the congregation to reflect on and apply religious teachings in a moral and ethical context. Therefore, through this backing, the sermon can provide spiritual and moral guidance, create awareness about religious values, and encourage positive changes in the congregation's behavior.

5.5 Qualifier Capital Component

The qualifier modal component has an important impact in enriching and legitimizing the argument component in the Friday sermon. The presentation of personal perspectives allows the preacher to share his personal experiences or subjective views related to religious teachings (Doğan & Yıldırım, 2022). The opinions of scholars can provide additional weight and authority to the arguments presented. By referring to the views of respected religious scholars or clerics, the preacher can strengthen his or her claims and demonstrate that the message has a deep basis in religious tradition (Peng et al., 2022). This can help overcome any doubts or uncertainties that may arise among the congregation. Meanwhile, awareness of a particular point of view allows the preacher to understand and acknowledge the various perspectives that may exist in society (Yzerbyt et al., 2018). By recognizing the diversity of viewpoints, sermons can be delivered more inclusively and can embrace various layers of society. Preachers can use this approach to explain that religious teachings are inclusive and respect diversity of opinions and experiences. Thus, the modal qualifier component can create an atmosphere that supports a deeper understanding of religious teachings and motivates the congregation to reflect on and practice these values.

5.6 Rebuttal Component

The rebuttal component is part of an argument that anticipates and answers potential objections or criticisms of the points presented previously. By presenting a rebuttal, the preacher demonstrates a deep understanding of the topic discussed and an awareness of the various views that may exist among the congregation. The presentation of alternatives or other viewpoints enriches the discourse by recognizing the diversity of thought in society. Preachers who present other viewpoints can open discussions and stimulate critical thinking among the congregation, creating an atmosphere of healthy and inclusive dialog. From this statement, ideally, a sermon presenting multiple viewpoints can stimulate the congregation to think about different perspectives and perhaps encourage discussion outside the context of the sermon, such as in private conversations or in small groups after Friday prayers, so as to enrich the congregation's understanding to explore more deeply the topics discussed in the sermon.

Consideration of claim enforceability helps recognize the limitations or limitations of claims (Wambsganss et al., 2021). Preachers who honestly consider possible contradictions or limitations in their arguments demonstrate intellectual integrity and prudence in presenting religious teachings. This builds trust in the preacher's thought process and invites critical reflection. Meanwhile, presenting facts that complement the claim adds strength to the argument by presenting additional information that supports the claim (Bacchetta et al., 2021). Preachers who can provide relevant and verified facts clearly increase the congregation's trust in the message delivered. These facts can also help explain or complement certain aspects of the religious teachings being discussed. Therefore, this component can help congregants develop a better understanding of religious teachings, encourage critical thinking, and provide a strong foothold for the implementation of religious values.

The implication of this study shows that the structure of argumentation in Friday sermons not only functions as a means of conveying religious messages but also has a broader role in shaping critical and reflective thinking among worshipers. The preacher can build a more systematic and convincing discourse by understanding the components of claim, data, assurance, support, modal qualification, and refutation in argumentation. This can increase the appeal and effectiveness of the sermon, which in turn can strengthen the understanding and application of Islamic values in daily life. In addition, the use of empirical data, social context, and ethical principles in the sermon not only strengthens the religious message but also encourages the congregation to be more sensitive to social issues relevant to Islamic teachings, thus building collective awareness of the values of justice, welfare, and humanity.

This research also confirms that the Friday sermon has great potential as a medium of education and character-building for Muslim communities. By applying a more structured argumentation strategy, the sermon can become a tool that conveys religious teachings and builds a culture of analytical, rational, and inclusive thinking in the Muslim community. This implication is important in the context of the development of an increasingly complex modern society, where critical thinking skills and the ability to understand various perspectives are increasingly needed. Thus, the results of this study provide new insights for preachers and academics in designing more effective sermons, both in rhetorical aspects and in building social and intellectual awareness of the congregation.

6. CONCLUSION

The components of argument in Friday sermons in Makassar City consist of 6 components: claim, data, warrant, backing, modal qualifier, and rebuttal. One argument component and another are interrelated and support each other to convince the congregation of Friday sermons in Makassar City. Claims act as the main statement to be conveyed, while data are facts or evidence used to support these claims. Warrant is key in connecting the claim with the data and explaining why the data supports the claim. Backing gives additional strength to the warrant by providing a foundation or authority that supports the argument. Modal qualifiers are used to express the degree of certainty or limitation of the claim, providing context to the listener. Meanwhile, rebuttal in Friday sermons is used to anticipate and respond to potential objections or arguments in listeners' minds through additional explanations or clarifications. The study's results are expected to improve the ability of the preachers in charge of Friday prayers to utilize various argument components in each sermon delivered. In addition, the use of components with creative techniques is

important to attract the attention of the Friday congregation so that the implementation of Friday prayers is not only mere ritual worship but also a momentum to convey religious matters that have strong arguments to make the congregation more motivated to worship and become human beings who are beneficial to others.

This study focuses solely on Friday sermons in five sub-districts of Makassar City, so its results may not apply to areas with different cultural and religious characteristics. Additionally, the study primarily analyzes the argumentation structure without considering non-verbal aspects of sermon delivery, such as intonation, gestures, or facial expressions, which can also impact the effectiveness of the preacher's communication. This study does not assess the direct impact of argumentation components on the congregation's understanding or response. Further research is needed to measure the effectiveness of these components in enhancing sermon quality and engagement. An interdisciplinary approach involving communication psychology and audience studies could also help better understand how the congregation responds to the arguments presented. This would make Friday sermons a more effective tool for fostering deeper religious understanding and broader social awareness among Muslims.

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All the data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Authors' Contribution


Dedi Gunawan Saputra conceptualized the research and oversaw the entire project. He was also responsible for the investigation process, including data collection and analysis. In addition, he contributed to writing the initial draft and played a role in the manuscript review and editing process. Loso Judijanto contributed to writing the initial draft and reviewing and editing the manuscript. He was also responsible for data curation and validation of the research findings to ensure their accuracy and reliability. Andi Subhan Amir contributed to writing the initial draft and reviewing and editing the manuscript. He developed data visualizations to clarify the presentation of findings and provided technical support related to software and data processing. Ahmad Zubairi contributed to writing the initial draft and reviewing and editing the manuscript. He was responsible for developing the research methodology and validating the research findings to ensure the methods' appropriateness.

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