

5th Thailand High-School National Debating Championship

การแข่งขันโต้วาทีภาษาอังกฤษระดับมัธยมศึกษาแห่งประเทศไทย ครั้งที่ ๕
ซึ่งถ้วยพระราชทานสมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี



Argument Building

Satement

Assertion

Elaboration

Reasoning

EXample

Example

Statement / Assertion

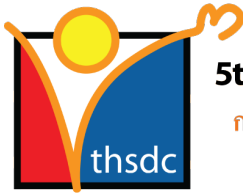
Is the title/ label of your argument. It should be precise and easy to understand. Better assertions help adjudicators note down and remember your points. It also allows your competitor to remember your point and improve the general structure of the debate. Ie :
Argument - Banning cigarettes will violate rights of individuals.

Elaboration / Reasoning

Assertion itself is not enough since it's a one liner; it doesn't mean or prove anything. Reasoning explains how the argument works. It logically explains how your point links to your stance in the debate and strengthen your case. Ie : Banning cigarette violate rights or individuals because everyone has the right to freedom of choice. It is the smoker's own choice to smoke cigarettes. They're already informed that smoking is bad for health but they made an informed choice to smoke. Government should not intervene.

Example

No argument is complete without an example. Example should be a real life case that support your assertion. You also need to logically link the example to your statement to complete the analysis.



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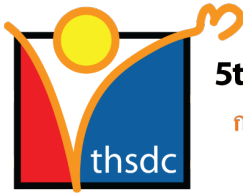
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Debate Vocabulary - By Lili L.L.

Common terms in every debate...

Theme	The category of the motion (i.e. social, politics, science and technology, etc)
Motion	Topic of debate (This house believes that... This house would... This house supports....)
Context	Background information and current situation of the debate issue; given by the Prime Minister
Definition	The interpretation of the motion in your words; given by the Prime Minister
Justification	Reasons why this definition is fair and debatable
Scope	The area of issue covered by this definition
Team line	A short, catchy line said by every member to strengthen your team consistency; like slogan for your team
Stance	Your team's position on this issue; what your team believes in
Sign Post	The outline of your speech
Model / Counter Model / Case	Your team's proposal for the motion
Split	The division of arguments between the first and second speaker
Argument	A key statement of the reason to support/oppose the motion
Analysis / Elaboration	The explanation and logical reasoning, with supporting examples, of the argument, and how it links back to the motion
Rebuttal	Pointing out loopholes and flaws of the previous speaker of the opponent team, and reason of disagreement
Recap	A reminder of the key issues stated by the previous speaker of your team
Point of Information (POI)	A 15-second statement or question that can be given by the opponent team member during the speech
Point of Clarification	A question that can be given by the opponent team during the first few minutes of debate to clarify the definition/case.
Clash point	The direct engagement from both teams on the key issues of the debate
Dire Need	The urgency to make a change the current situation in order to solve the problem stated in the motion
Status Quo	The current situation is acceptable with no need to change
Feasibility	The capability of the model/case being implemented and effectively solve the problem in the motion
Moral High Ground	Everything argued in the debate should be based on an ethical and moral standard



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Things you should do...

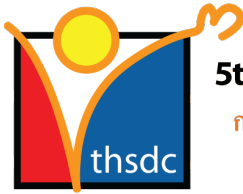
Speaker Role Fulfillment	Completing the list of things you should include in your speech and how well you say it
Consistency	The stance and flow of logic that is carried out by every member of the team
Engage / Tackle	Throughout the debate, listen to the opponent team, attack their arguments and defend yours
Link	The logical connections among motion, arguments and examples
Stakeholder Analysis	Identify the people/parties directly involved and how they are affected by the model/case
Cost-Efficiency Analysis	Whether the outcome of the model/case is worth the investment costs and sacrifices involved
Harm-Benefit Analysis	Compare the harms and benefits resulting from the model/case, and argue which one outweighs the other

Things you should NOT do...

Assumption	Something (not necessarily true) taken for granted or presumed without logical proof
Contradiction	A statement, proposition or example that denies another or itself; inconsistency
Shift in Stance	A change in position of the second speaker from the first speaker
Nitpicking	Focus too much on non-key issues or statistic differences
Slippery Slope	A dangerous and irreversible action that will initiate a series of undesirable events (usually refers to the model/case)
Hung Case	A case proposed by the first speaker but not supported by the other members of the team
Rebuttal Case	A case only focused on rebutting the opponent team without providing positive matter to strengthen your own arguments

People in the debate room and words they often say...

Government / Proposition	Team supporting the motion
Opposition	Team opposing the motion
Prime Minister	First speaker of the government team
Leader of Opposition	First speaker of the opposition team
Deputy Prime Minister	Second speaker of the government team
Deputy Leader of Opposition	Second speaker of the opposition team
Member of Government / Opposition (Whip)	Third speaker of the government/opposition team
Reply Speaker	Last speaker of the team, can be either first or second speaker, but not third speaker

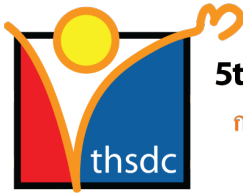


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Mister/Madam Speaker	The man/woman that invites the speakers to the floor (usually the chair adjudicator but not always); debaters can address their speeches to "Mister/Madam Speaker"
Mister/Madam Chair	The chair adjudicator of the room; the debaters can also address their speeches to "Mister/Madam Chair"
This Motion Should Stand	A line often used by the government team at the end of the speech to show their support on the motion
This Motion Should Fall	A line often used by the opposition team at the end of the speech to show their dissension on the motion
Chair	The adjudicator involved in the decision making who is also in charge of the order in the room
Panelist	The other adjudicators involved in the decision making, have equal voting power as the chair
Order / Out of Order	The signal given by the chair to maintain the order of the room; usually when a POI exceeds its time limit or is given at the 1st or 6th minute, or when a disturbance to the speaker occurs
Here Here	The only line allowed to be used by the audience to show their agreement with the speaker's statement
Shame Shame	The only line allowed to be used by the audience to show their disagreement with the speaker's statement
The decision making...	
Unanimous Decision	All adjudicators have the same decision
Split Decision	Adjudicators have different decisions
Assenting Adjudicators	The majority of adjudicators that give the debate to the winning team
Dissenting Adjudicator(s)	The minority of adjudicators that give the debate to the losing team
Margin	The score difference between the two teams
Close Debate	A very competitive debate with small margin of 0.5-3
Clear Debate	An obvious debate with margin 3.5-7.5
Thrashing Debate	A debate in which one team destroyed the other team with big margin of 8-12
Oral Adjudication	Adjudicator's reasons of giving the win/loss based on what happened during the debate (matter, manner, method), without stepping into the debate
Oral Feedback	Adjudicator's personal suggestions to the teams as on what could have been done to improve the debate; must not be involved in the decision making process



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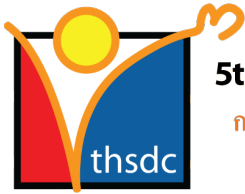


When a bad definition is given...

- Definition Challenge** The Leader of Opposition rejects the definition of Prime Minister, and provides a new definition
- Squirrel** The definition is totally irrelevant to the motion
- Time Set** The definition is based on the past or a certain period of time that makes it undebatable
- Place Set** The definition is based on a location that is irrelevant to the motion or requires personal knowledge, thus making it undebatable or unfair for the opposition
- Truism** The definition is an undebatable truth recognized by the majority of population
- Tautology** The biased definition that allows little or no arguments for the opponent team; a repetition of model/case that has already been proven to work
- Even-If Case** Two parallel debates (rebuttal & positive matter) on both definitions given by the two teams, except in the case of truism or tautology

Terms you would encounter during tournament...

- Tab / Match Up** The systematic sorting of teams that will debate against each other in each round according to their stand point
- Chief Adjudicator (CA) / Deputy Chief Adjudicator (DCA)** The heads of all adjudicators in the tournament; the ones to approach to when you have a problem with the adjudication
- Preliminary Round (Prelims)** The first few rounds of debate that would decide the ranking of each team; all teams and adjudicators must participate in every round
- Silent Round** The rounds that the decision of debate will not be disclosed in order to build suspense of the break announcement, usually the last rounds of prelims
- Elimination Round** Only breaking teams will participate in these rounds, and you only proceed to the next round if you win the debate
- Breaking Team / Adjudicator** The top ranking teams and adjudicators of the tournament that would proceed to the elimination rounds



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Asian Parliamentary Style



Asians Parliamentary Format

1

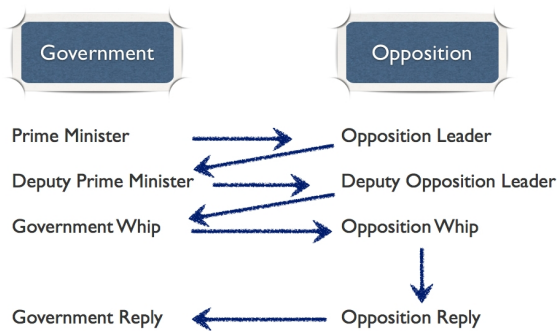
Members in the debate



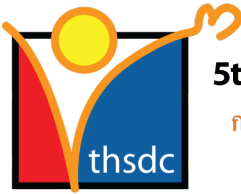
Deputy Prime minister

2

Debate Structure



3



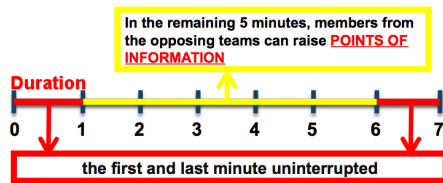
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2 Types of Speeches

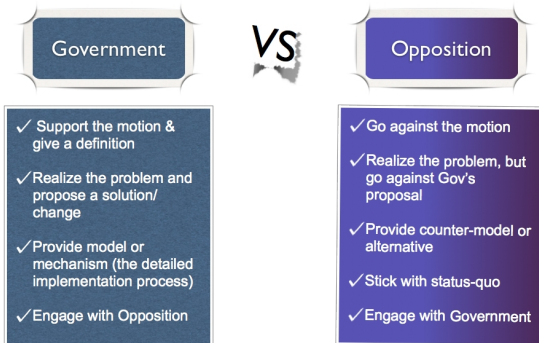
- Each team is composed of 3 speakers
- Each substantive speech lasts for 7 minutes



- Reply speeches are 3 minutes, no POIs

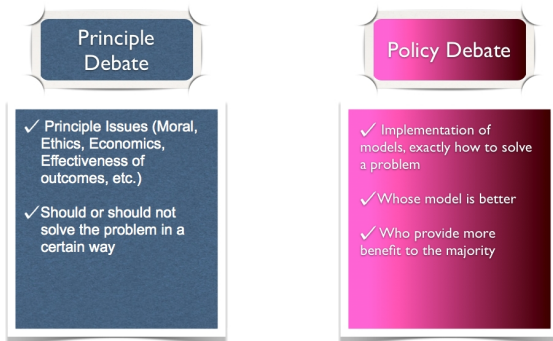
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Team Role

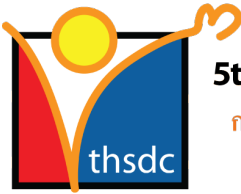


5

Types of Debate



6



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Motions

- A clearly worded statement stating the topic to be debated during the round.
- Reflect the theme of the current round.
- Motion of the round is given 30 minutes prior to the debate for preparation (No one is allow to assist (Coach, Teachers, Parents, etc) or use their phone in the preparation time)

7

Definition

- **Each Definition MUST:**
 - Have a Direct Link to the motion
 - In spirit of the motion or theme
 - Is fair and debatable
- **Unfair Definitions: (Which Opposition Leader can Challenge)**
 - TRUISMS - a truism is an argument that is considered to be true by the vast majority of people; example: "genocide is bad"
 - TAUTOLOGY - "Self proving"
 - SQUIRRELS or Specific Knowledge - Wholly unreasonable; example "This house would trade with America" - Define as "We would use Six Sigma to increase the trade efficient"
 - Time / Place Sets - Put the debate specifically in a time or location; example: "We would debate this motion in the context of WWI 1914" or "We would place this debate in Dominican Republic (an island in the Caribbean)"

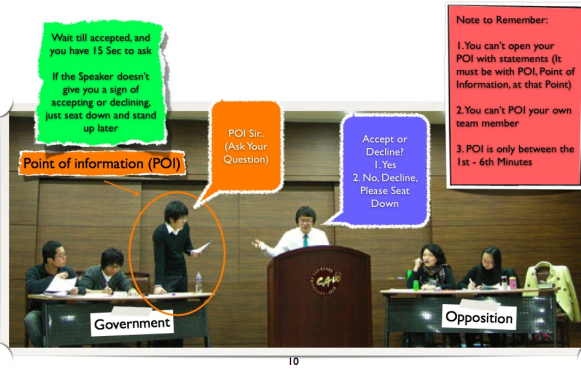
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Challenging Definitions

- If a definition provided by the Prime Minister is interpreted to be a truism, squirrel, time/place set, or a tautology, a definitional challenge may be made.
- ONLY the Opposition Leader may initiate and issue a definitional challenge
- If the Opposition Leader doesn't challenge, NO ONE else in the debate may do so
- If the Opposition Leader challenges the definition, he or she must provide a new definition
- The Opposition MUST oppose their new definition
- In the event of a challenge, both teams must present an EVEN-IF case
- Parallel debates, substantive argument and rebuttals for both definitions
- (All these STEP Except in the case of TRUISMS or TAUTOLOGIES)

9

Point of Information (POI)



Wait till accepted, and you have 15 Sec to ask
If the Speaker doesn't give you a sign of accepting or declining, just seat down and stand up later

Point of information (POI)

POI Sir, (Ask your Question)

Accept or Decline?
1. Yes
2. No Decline, Please Seat Down

Note to Remember:

1. You can't open your POI with statements (It must be with POI, Point of Information, at that Point)
2. You can't POI your own team member
3. POI is only between the 1st - 6th Minutes

Government

Opposition

10

Speaker Roles

Asian Parliamentary Format



11

Prime Minister



- **States Context**
 - briefly explain background of the debate
- **Sets the Definition**
 - clearly define the motion
- **Explain the Model (policy debate)**
- **Provides Team Stance**
 - the direction of the Government's case
- **Presents Split**
 - State arguments of 1st and 2nd speaker
- **Develop Argument**
 - Analyze and elaborate



TIPS

- > Sign Posting (all speakers)
- > Burden of Proof of opponent team – direction of the Opposition's case
- > Team Line – slogan
- > Give a summary in the last minute

12

Opposition Leader



- **Accept/Reject the definition**
- **Rebut the Prime Minister's arguments**
- **Explain the Counter-Model or Status quo (Policy debate)**
- **Provides Team Stance**
 - the direction of the Opposition case
- **Presents Split**
 - State arguments of 1st and 2nd speaker
- **Develop Argument**
 - Analyze and elaborate



TIPS

- Sign Posting (all speakers)
- Burden of Proof of opponent team – direction of the Opposition's case
- Team Line – slogan
- Give a summary in the last minute
- Do not just rebut, must have positive case

13

Deputy Prime Minister



- **Rebut the Opposition Leader's arguments and Defend your own case**
- **Presents own arguments (s) different from 1st speaker**
- **Develop your Argument**
 - Analyze and elaborate



TIPS

- Sign Posting (all speakers)
- Team Line – slogan
- Give a summary in the last minute
- Recap the 1st Speaker

14

Deputy Opposition Leader



- **Rebut the Deputy Prime Minister's arguments and Defend your own case**
- **Presents own arguments (s) different from 1st speaker**
- **Develop your Argument**
 - Analyze and elaborate



TIPS

- Sign Posting (all speakers)
- Team Line – slogan
- Give a summary in the last minute
- Recap the 1st Speaker

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Government Whip



- Rebut the points of the Opposition
- Summarizes the debate - define the CLASHES and MAIN ISSUE of the debate
- Support and Defend the points of the Government side
- Summarizes the government case
- Cannot Bring New Matter / New Arguments



TIPS

- Bring new Examples
- Give deeper analysis (Not new argument)
- Team Line – slogan
- Give a summary in the last minute
- Listen to all speeches carefully

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Opposition Whip



- Rebut the points of the Government
- Summarizes the debate - define the CLASHES and MAIN ISSUE of the debate
- Support and Defend the points of the Opposition side
- Summarizes the Opposition case
- Cannot Bring New Matter / New Arguments



TIPS

- Bring new Examples
- Give deeper analysis (Not new argument)
- Team Line – slogan
- Give a summary in the last minute
- Listen to all speeches carefully

17

Opposition Reply



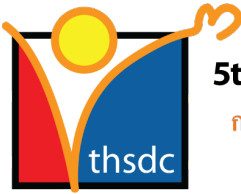
- Given by 1st or 2nd speaker, NOT the WHIP
- Summarizes the entire debate, looking at the arguments, role fulfillment, main questions which need to be answer to win, higher moral, benefit majority, etc
- The team's last opportunity to persuade their main points to be the adjudicator and focus on the key issues of the debate.
- Summarizes the Opposition case shortly
- No New Matter / New Arguments, No examples analysis



TIPS

- Main Principle
- Main Question
- Moral Issues
- Actual outcome of Models
- Comparing Models

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Government Reply



- Given by 1st or 2nd speaker, NOT the WHIP
- Summarizes the entire debate, looking at the arguments, role fulfillment, main questions which need to be answer to win, higher moral, benefit majority, etc
- The team's last opportunity to persuade their main points to be the adjudicator and focus on the key issues of the debate.
- Summarizes the **Opposition case** shortly
- No New Matter / New Arguments, No examples analysis**



TIPS

- Main Principle
- Main Question
- Moral issues
- Actual outcome of Models
- Comparing Models

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Example of how to organize your speech

Prime minister (PM)

State Context
Provide Definitions
Explain the Model
Provide Team Stance
Present Splits

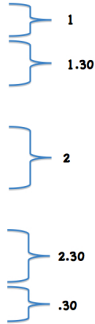
Point of Information (POI)

Argument 1
Analysis
Example 1.1

Point of Information (POI)

Argument 2
Analysis
Example 2.1

Summary
Sign Post



Opposition Leader (OL)

Accept / Challenge Definition
Rebut the PM's Arguments
Explain the Counter Model
Provide Team Stance
Present Splits

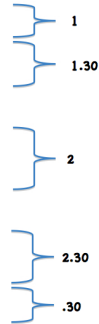
Point of Information (POI)

Argument 1
Analysis
Example 1.1

Point of Information (POI)

Argument 2
Analysis
Example 2.1

Summary
Sign Post



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Example of how to organize your speech

Deputy Prime minister (DPM)

Rebut the Opposition Leader

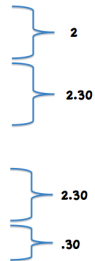
Point of Information (POI)

Argument 3
Analysis
Example 3.1

Point of Information (POI)

Argument 4
Analysis
Example 4.1

Summary
Sign Post



Deputy Opposition Leader (DOL)

Rebut the Deputy PM

Point of Information (POI)

Argument 3
Analysis
Example 3.1

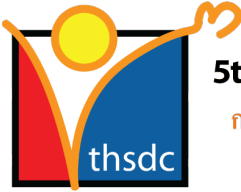
Point of Information (POI)

Argument 4
Analysis
Example 4.1

Summary
Sign Post



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Example of how to organize your speech

Government whip (Gov Whip)

Rebut the Government Case
Present Main issue } 2

Present Clash
Analysis
Example 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2
Or Same Example different
Analysis } 5

MUST Summary } .30

Opposition WHIP (Opp whip)

Rebut the Opposition Case
Present Main issue } 2

Present Clash
Analysis
Example 1.2, 2.2, 3.2, 4.2
Or Same Example different
Analysis } 5

MUST Summary } .30

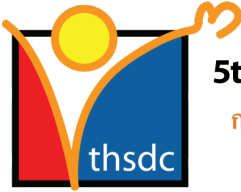
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Adjudicating Asian Parliamentary Style

Who is an Adjudicator?

An average reasonable person who does not involve personal or professional knowledge while judging a debate.

Levels of Adjudicators

1. Chair Person

- Can be male or female
- Usually the speaker of the house (introduce the speakers)
- In charge of the order in the room throughout the debate
- Single Chair / Panel (Chair + Panelist, Odd Numbered)
- Main person to give constructive oral adjudication

2. Panelists

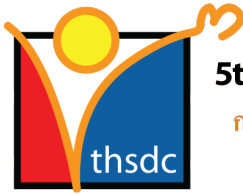
- Can be male or female
- Have equal voting power in judging a debate as the chair
- The final result will be the majority of the panel (chair + panelists)
- Can also give oral adjudication, if the chair allows Trainees

3. Trainees

- Male or Female
- Not involved in the actual results of the debate
- Will be assessed by the chair and may be promoted by the adjudication core to panelist or even chair in the later rounds up to the overall performance

4. Teams

- Will be assessing the Oral Adjudication (Chair)
- Fill in the name of the Chair and Panelist (No need for Trainees)
- Rate your assessment base on the scale given (1 - 5)



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การแข่งขันโต้วาทีภาษาอังกฤษระดับมัธยมศึกษาแห่งประเทศไทย ครั้งที่ ๕
 ซึ่งถ้วยพระราชทานสมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี



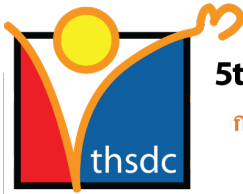
Adjudicating Rounds

1. Let debaters fill in their name on the ballots
2. Call the house to order and invite the first speaker to initiate the debate
3. Listen to the whole debate and take careful notes
4. Ask Debaters to leave the room and wait to be called
5. Make decision independently
6. Fill out the ballots/forms
7. Chair and panelist come together to compare the results, determine the winner of the rounds
8. Submit the ballot to Runner
9. Trainees give their feedback to the Chair
10. Call in Debaters and Give Oral adjudication
11. Debaters fill in their Chair feedback form and pass it to the runner

The three Ms in adjudication

Matter	Manner	Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The content of the speech • the arguments a debater uses to further his or her case and persuade the audience • Includes arguments, reasoning, and examples • Includes positive (substantive material) and rebuttal • Includes points of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presentation of the speech. It is the style a member uses to further his or her case and persuade the audience • Comprised of many separate elements • There is no correct style of debating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three major elements in the context of debating Method. These are: • Individual Method (Speech organization) • Team Method (Case structure and team consistency) • Dynamics (POIs, interjections and the effectiveness, currency and relevance of rebuttals)

Scoring Range for Asian Parliamentary Style



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	Manner	Matter	Method
Minimum	27	27	13
Average	30	30	15
Maximum	33	33	17

Note : To adjudicate Reply Speeches, you need to divide the marks in half.

Scoring Margin for Asian Parliamentary Style

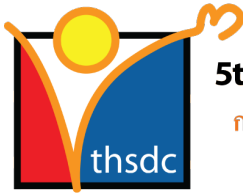
This is obtained through add the scoring of all 4 Speeches. The Winning team must have higher team score than losing team.

Margins	Meaning
0.5* - 4 marks	A very close debate, with only minor differences separating the teams. Half mark can only be awarded when scoring reply speeches.
4.5 - 9 marks	A relatively clear decision, with one team having an obvious advantage
9.5 - 15 marks**	A very clear win, with the losing team probably having failed in one or more fundamental 9 aspects of its argument or presentation. Margin of victory can not exceed 15

Note : Margin of victory cannot exceed 15 marks

Types Decision of Debate

1. Unanimous Decision
 - the chair and all panelist have the same decision
2. Split Decision
 - At least one person of the panel a different decision
 - Majority of Vote - Ascending adjudicator(s)
 - Minority of vote - Descending adjudicator(s)



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Decisions in Debate

1. The decision, once made, CANNOT be changed. So, please respect the decision and do not fight with the adjudicator.
2. If you feel the result was unfair, talk to Chief Adjudicator or Deputy Chief Adjudicators.
3. Adjudication feedback form. Voice your concerns through the form. Rank your adjudicator.

Oral Adjudication

1. The chair gives out the decision (unanimous / split)
2. The chair explains the main issues in the debate, and reason for the decision. Panelists can add more if necessary.
3. Do not involve personal expertise or how would do it in making your decision
4. Give suggestions to debaters for future rounds