

การแข่งขันโต้สาระวาที่ภาษาอังกฤษระดับมัธยมศึกษาแห่งประเทศไทย ครั้งที่ & ชิงถ้วยพระราชทานสมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี



Argument Building

Statement

Elaboration

EXample

Assertion

Reasoning

Example

Statement / Assertion

Is the title/ lable 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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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	e (This house believes that This house would This house supports)		
Context	Background in Minister	Background information and current situation of the debate issue; given by the Prime Minister		
Definition	The interpretat	ion of the motion in your words; given by the Prime Minister		
Justification	Reasons why t	his definition is fair and debatable		
Scope	The area of iss	sue covered by this definition		
Team line	A short, catchy for your team	line said by every member to strengthen your team consistency; like slogan		
Stance	Your team's po	sition on this issue; what your team believes in		
Sign Post	The outline of	your speech		
Model / Count	ter Model / Case	e Your team's proposal for the motion		
Split The div	vision of argume	nts between the first and second speaker		
Argument	A key statemer	nt of the reason to support/oppose the motion		
Analysis / Elaboration The explanation and logical reasoning, with supporting examples, o argument, and how it links back to the motion		The explanation and logical reasoning, with supporting examples, of the argument, and how it links back to the motion		
Rebuttal	Pointing out lo	opholes and flaws of the previous speaker of the opponent team, and reason nt		
Recap	A reminder of t	he key issues stated by the previous speaker of your team		
Point of Inforr	mation (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 eng	agement from both teams on the key issues of the debate		
Dire Need	d The urgency to make a change the current situation in order to solve the problem stated in the motion			
Status Quo	Quo The current situation is acceptable with no need to change			
Feasibility	The capability motion	of the model/case being implemented and effectively solve the problem in the		
Moral High Ground Everything argued in the debate sho		hing 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	d flow of logic that is carried out by every member of the team
Engage / Tackle Throug defend	hout the debate, listen to the opponent team, attack their arguments and yours
Link The logical connections	s 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 sp	beaker 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 / Opp	oosition (Whip) Third speaker of the government/opposition team





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Reply Speaker	Last speaker of the team, can be either first or second speaker, but not third speaker
Mister/Madam Speake	er 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 S	A line often used by the government team at the end of the speech to show their support on the motion
This Motion Should F	A line often used by the opposition team at the end of the speech to show their dissension on the motion
Chair The adjudicato	r involved in the decision making who is also in charge of the order in the room
Panelist The ot	her 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 or statem	nly line allowed to be used by the audience to show their agreement with the speaker's ent
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 Adjudicato	rs The majority of adjudicators that give the debate to the winning team	
Dissenting Adjudicate	br(s) The minority of adjudicators that give the debate to the losing team	
Margin The sce	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		finition is based on a location that is irrelevant to the motion or requires personal dge, thus making it undebatable or unfair for the opposition
Truism	The de	finition is an undebatable truth recognized by the majority of population
Tautology		ased definition that allows little or no arguments for the opponent team; a repetition of case that has already been proven to work
Even-If Case	•	arallel debates (rebuttal & positive matter) on both definitions given by the two teams, 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











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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) 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)" 8 **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

































Team Sheet

Round :	Match Up :
Motion :	
Background :	
Model :	
Argument 1 :	
Explanation / Analysis :	
Evample 1 :	
Analysis of Example 1 :	
Example 2 :	
Analysis of Example 2 :	

THAIL





Argument 2 :
Explanation / Analysis :
Example 1 :
Analysis of Example 1 :
Example 2 :
Analysis of Example 2 :
Argument 3 :
Explanation / Analysis :
Example 1 :
Analysis of Example 1 :
Example 2 :
Analysis of Example 2 :



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Speech Structure Guide

Prime Minister

Good morning / afternoon / evening Mr. / Madam Chair,

The motion before the house is: _____

I, as the Prime Minister, would be:

- 1. Defining the motion
- 2. (If you have a case / model) Describing the model to solve the problem
- 3. Providing _____ arguments, examples and the analysis for the case.

I would like to define the motion as: (Definition of the motion)

The case/model that the government/proposing side would like to propose is:

We believe that the model that we have given will help solve the problem that exists. I will be arguing that: (Arguments PM)

My partner/Deputy Prime Minister/second speaker will further argue that: (Arguments DPM)



We think that (Argument 1)

(Examples/Analysis)

Moving on to the next argument (Argument 2)

_____ (Examples/Analysis)

Finally to summarize what I have said in the debate: (Model/Case)

(Argument 1)

(Argument2)

We are proud to propose.

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Leader of Op	position	
Good morning	/ afternoon / evening Mr. / Madam Chair,	
As the opposit	tion we would like to	
(If not definitio	nal challenge)	
Argue that		
(If have a mod	lel) The counter model of	
		would solve /
help the proble		
I would argue	that: (Argument LO)	
DLO)	peputy Prime Minister / second speaker will further argue that:	
(Examp	bles/Analysis)	
2		
(Examp	bles/Analysis)	
3		
(Examp	bles/Analysis)	





(If have a model) The counter model that we would be proposing is

My first argument is:

_____ (Examples/Analysis)_____

My second argument is:

_____ (Examples/Analysis)_____

Finally to summarize what I have said in the debate: (Model/Case)

(Argument 1)

(Argument2)

This is why we think that the opposition should win the debate



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Deputy Prime Minister / Deputy Leader of Opposition Good morning / afternoon / evening Mr. / Madam Chair, I would be arguing the following points: (Arguments)

I would like to rebut the case of the [gov/opp] before furthering my case. I have ______ rebuttals to make.

1.	
	(Examples/Analysis)
2.	
	(Examples/Analysis)
3.	
	(Examples/Analysis)

My previous speaker said that: (Arguments of the PM/LO)

My first argument is:

(Examples/Analysis)_____

My second argument is:

(Examples/Analysis)_____

Finally to summarize what I have said in the debate:



(Argument 1)	
(Argument2) _	

This is why we think that the debate should fall to the [gov/opp]



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Government Whip / Opposition Whip

Good morning/afternoon/evening Mr/Madam Chair,

I have ______ rebuttals to make

I would analyze the clashpoints of the debate before summarizing the debate

The rebuttals for the [government's/opposition's] case are these:

1.	
	(Examples/Analysis)
2.	
	(Examples/Analysis)
3.	
	(Examples/Analysis)
	wereclashpoints in today's debate
1.	
	(Examples/Analysis)
2.	
	(Examples/Analysis)

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3		
(Examp	oles/Analysis)	
To summarize (Model/Case)	what we as the [government/opposition] did	
(Argument 1)		
(Argument 2)		
(Argument 3)		

We therefore should win this debate.