



Debate British Parliament -Roles, Rules & Regulation

UQP1331 – Basic Communication

Roles of Speaker (Government)

1 st Speaker/s	2 nd Speaker/s	3 rd Speaker
<p>1. Defines the motion.</p> <p>2. States the case division/split between the speakers.</p> <p>3. Produces his positive matter (2 to 3 arguments).</p> <p>4. Sentence to state your position:- <i>→explain it further .</i> <i>→2 major forms of support (examples, philosophical points, quotes, ...) .</i> <i>→develop your arguments.</i> <i>→summarize this.</i></p> <p>5. A powerful rhetorical conclusion:- <i>→so because we need to confront this challenge ... we are proud to propose.</i></p>	<p>1. Rhetorical introduction.</p> <p>2. Preview your speech.</p> <p>3. Answer the oppositions criticism.</p> <p>4. Point out what part of their case they didn't deal with.</p> <p>5. Don't be polite to the oppositions arguments.</p> <p>6. Continue with your part of the constructive case.</p> <p>7. Spend a half of your time on your constructive matter.</p>	<p>1. Extends the governments case.</p> <p>2. Has to deal with the most important points of the first table.</p> <p>3. Rebut and refute the most important points of the first table (focus on the opposition, not the government – unless their point is crucial to your case).</p> <p>4. Develop the extension, link it to the motion and explain how it is faithful to the first government.</p> <p>5. You also need to rebut the major opposition arguments.</p> <p>6. Defend your extension:- <i>- Defend mostly your side (symbolic defense of the first government)</i></p> <p>7. Rebut the best opposition argument in the debate.</p> <p>8. Summarize the debate (most of your tasks should be done through the clashes).</p> <p>9. Don't introduce new issues.</p>



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Roles of Speaker (Opposition)

1 st Speaker/s	2 nd Speaker/s	3 rd Speaker
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A powerful introduction.2. Mention that you accept the governments definition, if you do.3. Preview your case.4. Rebut the government's case.5. You need to be specific and organized.6. Spend no more than half of your speech on the governments arguments.7. Develop at least two of your arguments.8. Do not use defensive arguments (such as: not everyone will cooperate), but offensive ones (it is dangerous and harmful).	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Responds to the governments case.2. Creates its own positive matter.3. Covers as many of the opposing arguments as possible.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer the governments defense (defend your attack).2. Spend more time on their new argument (rebut it).3. Sustain your speakers arguments.4. Present your new constructive matter.5. Plan but be flexible.6. Prepare for as many contingencies as possible.7. The government and the opposition both need an extension.



Summation

1. Be realistic.
 2. Introduce the summary.
 3. Name and give some credit to the other side (one argument).
 4. Name and give credit to your side.
 5. Explain why yours are bigger than theirs (why you win): -
 - a. We have bigger numbers (affects more people).
 - b. Each one of ours is more important than theirs.
 - c. Ours is more probable (realistic – point to examples).
 - d. Ours happens first/sooner (is more urgent – need to convince them).
 - e. Cannot be reversed (things that can be fixed aren't as important).
 - f. Involuntary risk is more important than voluntary risk.
 - g. It is morally required (slavery is morally wrong).
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Rebuttal

In debating each team will present points in favour of their case. They will also spend some time criticising the arguments presented by the other team. This is called rebuttal.

There are a few things to remember about rebuttal:-

1. **Logic** - to say that the other side is wrong is not enough. You have to show why the other side is wrong. This is best done by taking a main point of the other side's argument and **showing that it does not make sense**. Because a lot of the thinking for this needs to be done quickly this is one of the most challenging and enjoyable aspects of debating.
2. **Pick the important points** - try to rebut **the most important points** of the other side's case. You will find that after a while these are easier and easier to spot. One obvious spot to find them is when the first speaker of the other team outlines briefly what the rest of the team will say.. **But do not rebut those points until after they have actually been presented by the other team**
3. **'Play the ball'** - do not criticise the individual speakers, **criticise what they say**. To call someone fat, ugly or a nerd does not make what they say wrong and it will also lose you marks.



Rule 1: Matter

1. **Matter** is what you say, it is the substance of your speech.
2. You should divide your matter into arguments and examples.



Rule 2: Method

Where matter is what you say **method** is how you organise what you say.
There are many methods of approach, among them are:-

TEAM

1. Good team method involves unity and logic.
2. Unity is created by all members being aware of the definition, what the other speakers have said and what the team line is.
3. Each member of the team needs to reinforce the team line and be consistent with what has already been said and what will be said by the other members of their team.
4. Your team will look poorly organised and will be severely penalised by the adjudicator.

INDIVIDUAL

1. You must structure your own speech well.
 2. The first step is to have a clear idea of your own arguments and which examples you will be using to support those arguments.
 3. As you speak make a clear division between arguments and let the audience know when you are moving from one argument to the next, this is called sign posting and is a very important debating tool.
 4. The key thing to remember is that although you know exactly what you are saying the audience has never heard it before and will only hear it once so you have to be very clear about it.
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Rule 3: Manner

Manner is how you present what you say and there are various aspects of manner that you need to be aware of.

1. CUE CARDS.

2 EYE CONTACT.

3 VOICE.

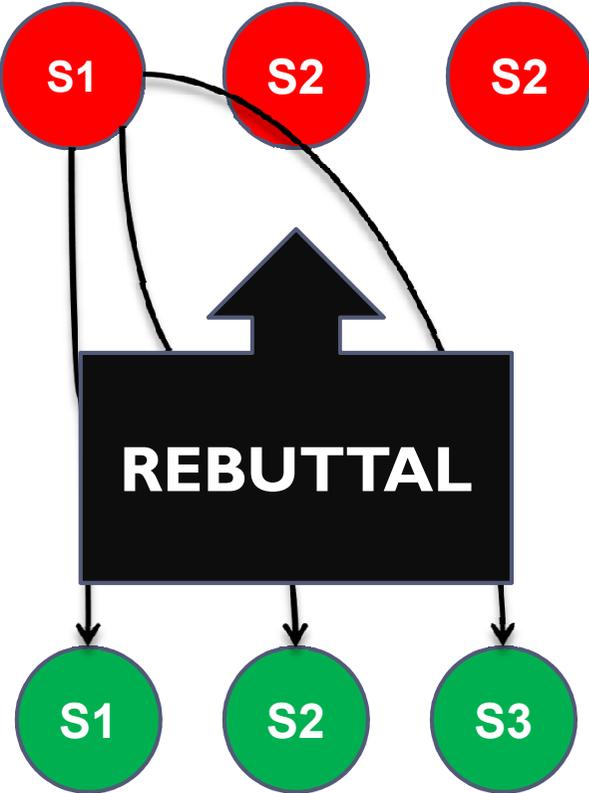
4. BODY.

5 NERVOUS HABITS.

6 BIG WORDS.



GOVERNMENT



Speaker/s Time: 7 minute
Rebuttal/s: < 1 minute

OPPOSITION

