

RHETORIC

Logos

- Turning your opponent's argument against them. Establish through evidence and logic

Pathos

- Establish through rhetoric and persuasion

Ethos

- Convinced through credibility/reputation

DEBATE STRATEGY

Turns

- Turning your opponent's argument against them. Their bill triggers the problem that they are trying to solve.

Delink

- Their solution does not solve the problem or there is no link between their bill and their problem.

Non-unique

- The impact happens regardless of whether the bill passes or not

Mitigate

- Their bill doesn't make the big impact they said it would. Somewhere they exaggerated a link.



DEMOCRACY MUST BE LEARNED BY EACH GENERATION

A message from the Creator

Delegates,

This guide is for you. If you ever get confused about legislative procedures or need some debate tips, take a quick glance at this brochure. I hope it helps!

All the best,

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LEGISLATIVE TIPS & TRICKS

A GUIDE TO THE PODIUM

QUESTION AND ANSWER

How To Ask A Question

Delegate: Honorable Chair

Chair: For what reason does the delegate rise?

Delegate: **Name, Delegation.** I rise to ask a question/a series of questions.

Tips

- Ask the author ahead of their bill if they have any pre planned questions
- Find and question weak spots in the bill exposed by previous questioners

PRO/CON DEBATE

Pro Debate Tips

- Every bill is written with good intent in mind. What is that good intent? Prove it.
- What kind of impact will this bill make? How will it benefit others?

Con Debate Tips

Common Weaknesses

- Implementation: How will the author ensure that people follow the bill?
- Funding: How will the author fund the bill? Is that money currently being used elsewhere?
- Feasibility: How realistic is the bill?

AMENDMENTS

How Write An Amendment

- Do NOT write grammar amendments
- Write word-for-word what you want the bill to say on the amendment slip
- Amendment Opening Statements: How will your amendment improve the bill?
- Amendment Rebuttal/Final Statements: Why is the amendment author wrong?

POINTS

Point of Inquiry

- Questions about procedure, bathroom breaks, or anything else! You do not have to say your name and delegation.
 - Example: If you don't know how to motion to extend debate time, you can say, "Point of Inquiry! How do you extend debate time?"

Point of Order

- Calling out when another delegate breaks procedure
 - Example: If a delegate forgot to say their name & delegation, you can say, "Point of Order! Delegate did not say their name and delegation."

MOTIONS

How To Make A Motion

Delegate: Honorable Chair

Chair: For what reason does the delegate rise?

Delegate: I rise to make a motion.

Chair: State the nature of your motion.

Delegate: Concerning **fill in the motion**

Chair: State your motion

Delegate: I hereby move to **fill in the motion**

Favorable: When you want to vote on this bill, say: "I hereby move for favorable action of this bill for House and Senate action (as amended)"

Unfavorable: Does not pass to the House and Senate.

PUBLIC SPEAKING TIPS

Eye Contact

- Choose three delegates in the room. One on the left, right, middle. Make eye contact with them during your speeches.

No Filler Words

- Instead of saying "uh" or "um" take your time and pause.

No Absolutes

- Do not use the words "never", "always", or "forever"

Project

- Speak clearly and loudly so every one in the room can hear you.