

# Parliamentary Debate Style Guide<sup>1</sup>

## *New York Parliamentary Debate League*

We generally follow the college American Parliamentary Debate Association (APDA). More details can be found on their web site: [apda.online](http://apda.online).

### The Basics

Parliamentary debate features a Government team and an Opposition team, each with two debaters. The Government strives to convince the judge the given motion should be adopted, the Opposition to show the motion should be defeated. Teams should expect to stand for the both the Government and the Opposition in different rounds on different motions. During the debate, each team gives three speeches. A judge will evaluate both the arguments and the speaking skills of each debater. The team that best supports their side wins.

### The Motions

The motion is a short statement that serves as the topic of debate. The motions will concern issues that should be familiar to the average high school student. Some sample motions<sup>2</sup>:

- *This house believes that social media does more harm than good.*
- *This house would allow foreign-born citizens to be President of the United States.*
- *This house would use force to spread democracy internationally.*

Three motions will be provided before each round, either publicly to all teams or directly to the judge. A different set of motions will be used for each round (or flight if the round is double-flighted).

The motion is chosen as follows:

- If the motions have not been provided publicly, the judge reads the three motions to the two teams.<sup>3</sup>
- The judge flips a coin, and one team calls it in the air. The winner of the coin flip decides whether that team would prefer choice of motion or choice of side.
- The team that has the right to choose the motion as the result of the coin flip picks a motion.
- The team that has the right to choose the side then makes its choice of Government or Opposition.

Choices should be made promptly, the whole process taking no more than a minute or two. The teams then have fifteen minutes to prepare their cases.

### The Cases

During the fifteen-minute prep time each team should prepare a short "case" with several reasons (2-4 are typical) why their side of the motion is correct. Research materials, prepared briefs, or use of the Internet may not be used. Statistics, expert quotes, and remote facts are discouraged because they cannot be readily verified. However, both teams are encouraged to use information that one would expect to be familiar to a well-read person, or that they explain in detail.

The Government has the right to set the terms of the debate and should provide a brief interpretation of the motion and/or a definition of key terms. They may interpret the motion more narrowly than given (e.g., "Court penalties should be determined by judges, not juries" may be applied only to civil cases, rather than criminal cases). The Government interpretation may be novel, but should respect common usage and must leave the Opposition reasonable grounds to argue against it. It should not rely on specific facts or information that the Opposition or the Judge are not likely to know.

The Opposition should prepare for what they expect the Government to present. However, they will likely have to adapt their case to the specifics of the Government's interpretation and the Government's actual case.

### The Positions and Speeches

On each team, one debater is the lead speaker and the other is the member. The leader delivers the opening and closing speeches for their team. The member presents the middle speech. For the Government, the leader is known as the Prime Minister (PM) and the member is called the Member of Government (MG). On the Opposition team, the debaters are the Leader of Opposition (LO) and the Member of Opposition (MO).

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from a style guide prepared by Everett Rutan for the Yale Invitational.

<sup>2</sup> The offered motions are of a more 'standard' high school style. The NYPDLE prefers somewhat less standard topics: "As a wealthy individual in areas of high crime and a dysfunctional police force, this house would become a vigilante".

<sup>3</sup> This may be self-moderated by both teams if tournament logistics makes the presence of a judge impractical.

Prime Minister Constructive (PMC)	7 minutes	Provides an interpretation of the resolution and lays out the Government's case
Leader of Opposition Constructive (LOC)	8 minutes	Lays out the Opposition case and replies to the Government case.
Member of Government Constructive (MGC)	8 minutes	Responds to previous arguments, and may introduce new points while doing so.
Member of Opposition Constructive (MOC)	8 minutes	
Leader of Opposition Rebuttal (LOR)	4 minutes	Summarizes the debate from the Opposition perspective, while responding to previous arguments.
Prime Minister Rebuttal (PMR)	5 minutes	Summarizes the debate from the Government perspective, while responding to previous arguments.

Each speaker has a 30 second grace period at the end of their allotted time to finish their speech, after which they are out of order. There is no preparation time or pause between speeches other than a reasonable allowance for one speaker to be seated and the next to rise.

**Constructives:** Each team presents its case and responds to their opponent's case. New arguments may be introduced into the debate, either as independent points or responses to a previous argument.

**Rebuttals:** Each side should summarize the debate, emphasizing the team's strongest points and explaining why they should win the debate. New arguments cannot be raised in the rebuttals unless it is the PM's first opportunity to respond to a new point made in the MOC. New explanations and examples to illustrate previous arguments, and connecting and contrasting points already made are encouraged.

### Questions

There is no cross-examination. The non-speaking team interrupts the speaker with three types of questions:

**Points of Clarification (POC):** At the beginning of the PMC right after the Prime Minister has presented the Government interpretation of the motion, the PM may pause briefly and ask the Opposition if the interpretation is clear and acceptable, essentially asking if the Opposition wishes to raise a POC. Alternately, the Opposition may rise and ask for clarification. The clock stops while the opposing team briefly asks the speaker for further details about their case. The speaker must accept these questions. These questions should be intended to make the terms of the debate clear, not to introduce arguments or rebuttal.

If the Opposition believes the Government interpretation leaves no room for Opposition (called a "tight case") or relies on specific knowledge unavailable to the Opposition, they should make these arguments in the LOC.

**Points of Information (POI):** The clock continues while a member of the opposing team stands, traditionally with one hand on his head (to keep his wig in place) and the other arm outstretched. The speaker may accept the question, wave it off, or take it after finishing a point. The questioner asks a short question or makes a statement intended to undermine the argument being made. The speaker responds and continues speaking. There is no right to follow up with another question, though the opposing team may stand for another POI.

POIs are permitted only during the constructive speeches, and are not permitted during the first or last minute of the speech (called "protected time"). A speaker may refuse or defer a POI, but it is considered poor form not to accept some POIs if offered, and poor form for opponents not to offer any POIs.

**Point of Order:** A Point of Order is raised if a team believes the speaker has violated a rule of debate, for example, exceeding the 30 second grace period at the end of a speech, or presenting a new argument in rebuttal. The questioner stands, states "Point of Order," to the judge, and briefly explains the issue. The speaker has no right to reply. The judge may say "Point well taken" if she agrees, "Point not well taken" if she does not agree, or "Point under consideration" if she is still deciding. Time stops during a Point of Order and resumes after the judge's decision when the speaker continues.