

# SPEECH & DEBATE HOW TO JUDGE



Volunteering to judge is a great way to support your local Speech & Debate team as each team is required to bring judges to every competition.

# SIGNING UP

- If you haven't already, create an account on <u>tabroom.com</u>
- Tabroom is our tournament management system and allows you to submit your ballots and rankings
- To see upcoming tournaments view: <u>azforensics.org/calendar/</u>

# WHAT TO BRING

- Comfortable shoes
- Laptop or tablet
- Phone & Laptop Charger
- Notebook & Pen
   (if you prefer to take handwritten notes, to later transfer onto tabroom)

Food is usually provided for LD, PF, and Speech Judges

# TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE

# <u>FRIDAY</u>

#### Congress

7:30am - Check-In 8:00am - Session 1 11:00am - Lunch 12:00pm - Session 2

#### LD/PF Debate

3:00pm - Check-In

3:30pm - Round 1

4:45pm - Round 2

6:00pm - Round 3

7:15pm - Round 4

# **SATURDAY**

#### Speech

7:30am - Check-In

8:00am - Round 1

9:30am - Round 2

11:00am - Round 3

2:30pm - Semifinals

5:30pm - Finals

7:45pm - Awards

#### LD/PF Debate

12:00pm - Check-In

12:30pm - Octos

1:45pm - Quarters

3:30pm - Semis

6:00pm - Finals

7:45pm - Awards



# 🔼 HOW TO JUDGE DEBATE 🙎



### WHEN YOU GET THE BALLOT

- As soon as you get the ballot, click START.
  - This lets the tournament staff know you are available to judge that round.
  - Missing rounds may incur fees and penalties for the team.
- If you are ever lost in Tabroom, click your email at the top right corner to take you back to your dashboard.
- Clicking Current Ballots & Panels under the heading Judging in the right column will also redirect back to your ballot.

# **SCORING**

- At the end of the round, provide your RFD (reason for decision) on the ballot.
- Provide each competitor with individual comments on what they did well and what they can improve on.
- Decide on the winner.
- Give each competitor a speaker score from a range of 20-30 (below averageoutstanding).
- Determine if the round was a low-point win (when the winner has a lower speaker score)
- Submit and confirm your ballot.

# WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Evidence: Did the debater support arguments with facts and expert opinions? You may ask to see the evidence quote/source.
- Reasoning: Did the conclusions reached by the debater flow from the evidence?
   Were the arguments complete
- Rebuttal: Was the evidence or reasoning used attacked by the opposing team?
   Was the attack successful? Did the debater effectively counter the arguments of the opponents?
- Cross Examination: Were questions relevant and brief? Were answers on point? Was it a civil exchange?
- Delivery: Did each debater speak in an organized communicative style that was pleasant and easily understandable?

### RECOGNIZE IMPLICIT BIAS

- We are all influenced by implicit bias.
- Please take a moment to reflect on any biases that may impact your decisionmaking process.
- Your interpretation of the topic is not relevant.
- It is up to the students to debate any meanings or interpretations of the topic.
- Base your judgment only on what was said.
- It is the responsibility of the debaters to convince an unbiased person (you) of their position.

# LD DEBATE

 LD debate is a one-person, value-based, persuasive debate. One person fulfills the affirmative case responsibilities and the other person fulfills the negative

# PF DEBATE

 PF debate involves a team of two debating another team over a topic taken from recent newsworthy events.

### WHAT TO LOOK FOR

#### Value Argumentation

- Use of values criteria to support the debater's position in the round.
- Criteria are a system upon which to measure values.

#### • Logical Chain of Reasoning

 Using the value, which leads to the conclusions of the affirmative or negative position.

#### • Clarity of Ideas

 The debater's presentation should be expressed in an easy-to-follow structure.

#### • Effectiveness of delivery

 The debater should use their oral communications skills to persuade the listener with logic, analysis, and mode of delivery.

#### • Clash

 With the exception of the affirmative constructive speech, neither speaker should be rewarded for presenting oratory unrelated to the rest of the debate.

Affirmative Case - 6 min
Cross-Examination - 3 min
Negative Case/Rebuttal - 7 min
Cross-Examination - 3 min
Affirmative Rebuttal - 4 min
Negative Rebuttal - 6 min
Affirmative Rebuttal - 3 min



Prep Time - 3 min each (used in-between speeches and CX at the debaters' discretion)

# WHAT TO LOOK FOR

#### Dropped Arguments

- When one team will claim that the other team has ignored an argument and therefore they must be conceding the point.
- This may or may not be true.
- It is up to you to decide if the dropped argument is really powerful enough to give one side the win.

# New Arguments in Summary & Final Focus

- It is against the rules for a team to introduce new arguments in any of the Summary or Final Focus speeches.
- New evidence, opinions, facts, etc. are NOT new arguments.

#### • Addressing the Burden

 Each side has an equal burden to convince you of the (un)desirability of the topic.

1st Team Constructive - 4 min 2nd Team Constructive - 4 min Crossfire - 3 min 1st Team Rebuttal - 4 min 2nd Team Rebuttal - 4 min Crossfire - 3 min 1st Team Summary - 3 min 2nd Team Summary - 3 min Grand Crossfire - 3 min 1st Team Final Focus - 2 min 2nd Team Final Focus - 2 min

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Prep Time - 3 min per team
(used in-between speeches and CX at the
debaters' discretion)



# THE HOW TO JUDGE SPEECH



Speech and interpretation events focus on the delivery of the speech and the connection with the audience. As a judge, you will be evaluating these performances and providing feedback on how students can improve.

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## WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Memorization & Fluency
  - Original Oratory, Informative
     Speaking, and all Interpretation
     events should be fully memorized
- Solid Logic and Argumentation
- Characterization
- Passion and Energy
- Confidence
- Timing
  - Competitors receive a 30 sec grace period. Speeches beyond the grace period cannot be ranked 1st.
  - Competitors may ask for time signals

# **SCORING**

- Provide comments to each student regarding what they did well and what they should improve on.
- Rank the competitors from 1-7 (best to worst).
- Provide speaker points for each competitor from a range of 20-50 (below average-outstanding)
  - Speaker points should correlate with your overall ranking.
- Submit and confirm your ballot.

# RECOGNIZE IMPLICIT BIAS

- We are all influenced by implicit bias.
- Please take a moment to reflect on any biases that may impact your decisionmaking process.
- Feedback provided to students should be productive and educational.
- Comments provided on the ballots should center around the content of the presentation.
- Avoid any comments related to dress, appearance, pitch of voice, etc.

#### **INFORMATION TABLE**

- The table is available to help answer any questions.
- Pick up Impromptu topics here.



# 🔼 SPEECH/INTERP EVENTS 🚅



## **LIMITED PREP**

- Extemporaneous Speaking 7min.
  - Speakers enter the round after 30 minutes of preparation.
  - Speakers perform an analysis of current events involving proper citations of sources.
  - Reward creativity and organization used with superior citations delivered well.
- Impromptu Speaking 7 min.
  - A speech about a random topic was provided by the tournament.
  - The speech must be prepared and delivered in 7 minutes.
    - Most use 2 for prep, 5 for the speech, but there is no rule.
  - Reward creativity and relevance to the topic provided.

# **PLATFORM SPEAKING**

- Informative Speaking 10min.
  - This event is an informative speech that may use visual aids.
  - The speech should be specific in what it informs you about.
  - If used, the visuals should amplify the ideas presented without being overwhelming.
- Original Oratory 10min.
  - This event is a persuasive speech that the speaker has written.
  - o Organization is the key here.
  - Topics should be specific problems and offer specific solutions, and the speech should be to convince you of the solution.

## **INTERPRETATION**

- Dramatic Interp 10min.
  - This event is generally a cutting from a play and is serious in nature.
  - Performances should have believable, distinct characters.
  - Are body responses appropriate?
  - Is there sufficient use of gestures appropriate to the character?
- Humorous Interp 10min.
  - This event is usually a cutting from a play, or other literature and is humorous in nature.
  - The rubric is the same as above.
- Duo Interp 10min.
  - This event is usually a cutting from a play for two actors.
  - The focus must be offstage the actors neither touch nor look at each other.
  - The blocking and timing are very important in this event.
- Program Oral Interpretation 10min.
  - A performance of thematically-linked selections chosen from two or three genres: prose, poetry, drama, etc.
  - Characters should be distinct.
- Poetry Interpretation 10min.
  - A performance of thematically-linked selections of published poetry.
  - Characters should be distinct.
- Prose Interpretation 10min.
  - This event is usually a short story or a cutting from a larger story.
  - Unlike Dramatic and Humorous, there may be a good deal of narration.
- Original Spoken Word Poetry 3min.
  - A performance of poetry written by the student.
  - Final rounds require students to perform 3 poems.