

## Glossary

### A

active listening – apply what you hear to yourself, thinking while you listen

affirmative case structures – the arguments an affirmative team presents to support the resolution: need plan, comparative advantage, net benefit

anticipatory set – subtly telling the audience what you are going to be talking about in the speech, getting their attention

appropriate appearance – how a speaker looks to his/her audience, dressing to impress

appropriate debate etiquette – the way a student is expected to conduct him/herself; i.e., being polite, dressing to impress, being prepared

articulation - the shaping of distinct speech sounds into recognizable words

audience analysis - the process of finding out what the audience likes to hear from speakers

audience etiquette - the way a person is expected to conduct him/herself during any presentation

audience feedback – the response an audience gives a speaker

audiovisual aids - resources that a speaker uses to clarify or to add to the verbal presentation of a speech

aural – of or relating to the sense of hearing

authentic voice – projecting through the voice the way a speaker really feels about the topic

### B

bias - to favor a style of debating, types of arguments, or positions on issues

body - the portion of a speech in which the main points are developed

body movement – communicating with the audience through a speaker's posture, dress, gestures and facial expressions

### C

cause/effect order - an order in which information is arranged to show causes or conditions and the effects or results of those causes or conditions

chronological order - a pattern for arranging details or events according to the order in which they happen in time

clarifier – a person who makes clear or pure

classic philosophic positions – the position that a team takes in a debate round; i.e., utilitarianism, Kantianism, John Rawls' A Theory of Justice, The Theories of Right, Friedrich Nietzsche (Against Morality), Aristotle's Virtue Theory

competitive speaking tournament structures - formats used to conduct a forensics tournament; i.e., cut throat or cumulative  
competitive speech – the nondebate side of forensics, this includes prose and poetry interpretation, acting, and public speaking  
conclusion - the ending comments of a case or speech  
connotative – the slang or street meaning for a word  
consensus building – a group decision that is worded in such a way the entire group can agree on the decision  
constructive criticism - criticism that is beneficial and helpful rather than disapproving  
critique - an analysis and evaluation  
cuttings – shortening a novel, short story, poem, or a script to be used for competitive speaking

## **D**

demographic characteristics - the defining characteristics of an audience, such as average age, educational background, and cultural heritage  
demonstration speech - a procedure in which a speaker performs the steps of a process in order to help listeners understand it and learn how to perform it themselves  
denotative – the dictionary or formal meaning for a word  
dialogue - the conversation that occurs between two or more characters in a drama; the words actually spoken by the character in a radio play  
distortion - to present a piece of evidence or an argument inaccurately

## **E**

editorials – a newspaper or magazine article that gives the opinions of the editors or publishers  
electronic media – Internet (online databases and publications), TV, radio  
entertainment speech – where the speaker wants the audience to leave feeling they have had an enjoyable experience while being informed or persuaded  
exaggeration - to overclaim; overstate a point  
extemporaneous - to deliver a speech that is prepared with information gathered at any time before the speech and organized shortly before the speech  
external criteria – anything outside of the speaker's body that could effect or contribute to the presentation  
eye contact - to look at someone, especially when a speaker looks at an audience or judge

## **F**

facial expression – smile, frown, sneer, wink, raising an eyebrow, or grimace to enhance and reach the desired effect

fact - an objective statement; a piece of information

faulty reasoning - a mistake in logic

feature stories – the lead story in a news publication

feedback - a judge's or audience's response to the debater(s)

flowing – notes which have the arguments of a debate and their relationships

focus – the central point, thesis, or purpose of a presentation

formal – a prepared, planned presentation as opposed to impromptu or extemporaneous speech

free press - a press regarding politics or ideology not restricted or controlled by government censorship

## **G**

gestures - a speaker's physical movements during a speech that convey a meaning

group discussion - a face-to-face communication of a small number of people who meet for a specific purpose, such as to arrive at a decision, to

brainstorm ideas, to share information, or to solve a problem

group dynamics – the way that members of a group interact with others

## **I**

images – mental pictures brought to the audience's awareness

impromptu speech - a speech event in which a speaker speaks on one of three topics after preparing, usually for two minutes at most

inferences - conclusions based on possible relationships between known facts

inflection - the upward or downward glide of pitch as a person speaks

informal – a less prepared, planned presentation

informative speech - a speech that provides information to an audience

internal criteria – obstacles within the speaker that may interfere with the presentation; i.e., mental stress, hunger, sleep

interpersonal communication - the communication which occurs between two or more people

intrapersonal communication – the communication which occurs within oneself

introduction - the beginning of a speech; introductions to speeches in debate usually include the team's position and main reason the team deserves to win

## **J**

jargon - words and phrases that are understood only to experts in the field that uses those words and phrases

journalistic formats - see the definitions of journalistic works

journalistic principles - a statement of shared purpose

journalistic works – the works which comprise journalism; newspapers and magazines collectively the profession of reporting or photographing or editing news stories for one of the media; this would also include print and video, editorial cartoons, and journalistic websites like CNN.com, etc.

## **K**

key value terms - important words or phrases in the resolution or in a case

## **L**

L/D affirmative case – in Lincoln Douglas debate there are two types of affirmative cases: 1. three point case – a speech which states three different reasons you have for supporting either the affirmative or the negative; 2. single argument case – the body is composed of premises, logical steps, and conclusion

L/D negative position – the negative has the basic responsibility of clash, whether directly with the affirmative's interpretation of the topic or with the topic itself

leader – the individual who guides a group toward its goal

libel – a written or oral defamatory statement or representation that conveys an unjustly unfavorable impression

logos - the use of logic in a speech

## **M**

manuscript speech - a fully, written-out speech

media content – anything created by humans to assist in the transmission of messages

media forms – means of communication with large numbers of people, i.e., radio, television, Internet, newspapers, etc.

media products – products created by the use of media or transmitted by media, two and three-dimensional visual products, aural products, and multi-sensory products

message - ideas and feelings that make up the content of communication

mime – acting without the use of words in order to communicate an idea

mock tournament – an inter-squad practice tournament for debate or competitive speech

monotone - to speak without vocal variety

Monroe's motivated sequence - an inductive method for presenting information that includes five steps: drawing attention to a problem, showing a need for action, outlining a plan to satisfy that need, visualizing benefits, and suggesting a specific action

## **N**

narrative speech – oral presentation of a story, joke, history, or other narrative discourse that shows movement or change through time, and has a point

national events – forensic events used at national competition; original oration, extemporaneous speaking (domestic and international), dramatic and humorous interpretation, duo interpretation, oral interpretation on literature (poetry and prose)

natural pitch – the pitch of the unaltered voice

negative position - the team that rejects the resolution and the affirmative case

news stories – articles that state the who, what, when, where, why, and how of an event and is reported in a newspaper, news periodical or on newscast

noise – anything that distracts from the message being communicated

nonverbal communication - the messages a speaker conveys that are not the content of a speech; nonverbal communication is conveyed by eye contact, gestures, vocal inflection and variety, and poise

nonverbal cues – any signal that communicates approval or disapproval to the speaker or audience without the use of words

non-word sounds – the meaningless speech sounds speakers use to fill time, to regain the attention of the audience, and to enhance the presentation

note taker – acts as the scribe in a group discussion or activity

## **O**

opinion - a belief that can be objectively proven or disproven

oral communication – the spoken process of sending or receiving a message to achieve understanding

organizational patterns – methods for arranging the material used in the body of a speech: chronological, spatial, problem/solution, cause-effect,

Monroe's Motivated Sequence

## **P**

performance space – the area that a performer has to use for their presentation

persona – the impression a speaker projects during a presentation

perspective – the way that a situation is perceived by a person depending on their experiences

persuasive appeals – appeals designed to change beliefs or behaviors by using reasoning and/or emotion

persuasive speech – a speech that establishes a fact, changes a belief, or moves an audience to act on a policy

philosophy - the position that a team supports in a debate

physical noise - any sound that prevents a person from being heard

pitch - the highness or lowness of a sound

plagiarism - the presentation of another person's words or ideas as if they were the speaker's own

poise - the quality of looking confident and prepared to handle any problem

policy debate resolution - a debate topic concerning the advantages and disadvantages of accepting a certain policy or plan of action

policy debate stock issues – the traditional issues of a debate; topicality, significance, inherency, solvency, disadvantages.

posture – the position or bearing of the body whether characteristic or assumed for a special purpose

problem solution order – a method of organization where the speaker presents a problem and offers at least one possible solution to the problem

propaganda - a form of persuasion that deliberately discourages people from thinking for themselves

proximity – the study of the nature, degree, and effect of the spatial separation individuals naturally maintain and of how this separation relates to environmental and cultural factors

psychological noise - the thoughts and feelings that distract people from listening to what is said

purposes for speaking – the reasons we speak; to inform and to persuade

## **R**

rank - a judge's ordering, from best to worst, of speakers in a debate or speaking event

rate - a numerical score that reflects how well the judge felt a debater in a debate

## **S**

semantic noise - interference caused by words that trigger strong negative feelings against the speaker or the content of the speech

slander – the utterance or false charges or misrepresentations which defame and damage another's reputation

sound – the sensation perceived by the sense of hearing

space – the different distances in which communication takes place

spatial order - a pattern of organization in which items are arranged according to their position in space

speaker - a person who orally communicates to an audience

speaker points – the total number of points a debater receives from judge ratings in a debate round or during preliminary rounds during a tournament

specific purpose - the specific goal of a speech, stated in a complete sentence

stage fright - the nervousness that speakers feel before and during the presentation of their speeches

state events – the events approved for competitive speech by the Kansas State High School Activities Association; duet acting, improvised duet acting, humorous and serious solo acting, prose and poetry interpretation, original oration, informative speaking, extemporaneous speaking (domestic and international), and one act play

stereotyped movements – movement that lacks originality or individuality

supporting detail - examples, statistics, facts which are usually in the form of evidence; these explain and prove the main and subordinate ideas

supporting ideas - the examples, facts, statistics, reasons, anecdotes, or expert testimony that a speaker uses to back up main ideas

syntax – the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses, or sentences

## **T**

target audience – the group toward which the message is intended

tone – the speaker's attitude or feeling toward a subject and an audience

topical order - a pattern of organization in which a topic is broken down into parts that are then arranged in an order determined by the speaker

transitions - a connection between ideas in a speech or arguments in a case

types of speeches – informative and persuasive

## **U**

unintended pauses – a break in the delivery that disrupts the flow of the presentation

## **V**

value debate – argumentation that discusses the ideal toward which people strive

value proposition – the topic of debate; a stand on an issue that the affirmative supports and the negative rejects

verbal communication – a system of spoken and/or written words

verbal cues – a word or group of words uttered vocally

verbal pauses - the meaningless speech sounds that speakers use to fill time

viable fact – one that applies to what is being reported

visual cue – a sign or signal intended to communicate or to make a point

visual message – a message that is primarily sight oriented

vocal variation - the change in one's voice, including speaking at different rates of speed, changing vocal tone, inflecting, and changing volume

vocalized pauses - the meaningless speech sounds that speakers use to fill time

volume - the intensity of sound

## **W**

word choice – selecting the appropriate term to fit the purpose