Analyzing a Bill

1. Look for who acts from the bill
   1. Are they the best fit for what the bill is trying to do
   2. Do they have the money/people/resources to perform the bill
   3. Do they have the authority to do so?
2. What are the author’s intentions?
   1. What are they trying to fix?
   2. Is this bill doing what it's intended to do?
3. When looking at a bill that works with another bill, look up its definitions and see how it interacts with each other.
   1. Example: If a bill Amends a part of an already standing bill about traffic, look up the bill and what it effects.
4. See if this bill conflicts with another bill.
   1. If that bill solves the problem, then that is a viable contention to make.

USE CEI

C: Claim (Statement regarding the bill; “This bill will/ This bill will not…”)

E: Evidence (Proof, Data, Support)

I: Impact (What will happen when the bill is passed)

OR CWEI

Claim

Warrant “What warrants the claim?”

Evidence

Impact

Difference: Time to prove evidence/connect evidence

CEI allows for more elaboration, CWEI helps to state the problem.

SEARCH ENGINES:

Go to advanced search-->PDF

Gives you statistical/analytical data to use from reports.

Look up high powered sources for [an edge](https://sites.google.com/view/studentresearch/home) (Link leads to a custom search engine)

Heritage Foundation, Urban Land Institute, etc.

Gives reliable sources for the information you need

When trying to find info, limit info to last year/use words used by older reports

Keeps info RELEVANT; Important!

BRAINSTORMING TO ARGUMENTS

* Make the Link chain
  + ‘-->’ == →
  + Legislation bans GMO’s → GMOs banned → Farmers don’t get GMO seeds → GMOs aren’t grown → Organic seeds used as the alternative → Weeds kill the organic plants → less food → Famine and Farmer’s lives destroyed from no revenue
    - Long link chain, but it shows progressional thought chain.
    - In actual arguments, have concise link chains.
* Find the questions that need to be asked
  + Find the unanswered questions
    - What is happening now?
    - How will this legislation solve it?
  + These will be the questions that lead the entire argument
* BUILDING THE ARGUMENT
  + Start with a Humanized Claim
    - How it affects people
    - Should relate to the humanized impact.
  + Give Background information/Explain the situation/Give Context
    - Explain what is happening
    - Give context
    - If a speaker already talked about this area, but either went off on another link or didn’t go far enough in depth, reference that speaker.
    - Say why it needs to be fixed.
    - DON’T REFERENCE THE LEGISLATION YET
      * Only say what is going on right now.

Crystalize speech: Speech at the end of debate to reiterate viewpoints and refute the other side for the last time. Separate main points on both sides into different questions. Use little own evidence.

CONSTRUCTION OF ARGUMENTS

Make the arguments logically sound on paper, no beauty words.

AGD=Attention Grabbing Device; hook

* Should be a shocker

Link from AGD to topic

* Connect it
* Provide background information
* Include evidence that supports the impact
* Why? How long has this been going on? What has been the result of this so far? Why does this matter? Why is this important? Answer these!
* State the question (Yes/no, we can/can’t do X)
* Give a roadmap (Give your points.)
  + 1.
  + 2.
  + 3. (In case someone steals your point) :)
  + Use a Positive/negative connotation when talking so judges know what side you were on!
  + Rarely talk 3 points, more like 2 points and a backup.
* TOTAL INTRO LENGTH :30-:45

2 Arguments; :45-1:00 EACH

Conclusion; :30 TOTAL

Don’t say which point is during transition

Weave it in like a conversation

Conclusion

* Go to your question
* Answer it and restate points
* Bring it back to AGD
* Call to action in crescendo-esque emphasis (CONG)

-----------------------------------------------------------

Define the question

evidence to tell a story, then analyze.

On a complicated point, define the terms.

General-->More specific--->More specific

Provide contradicting evidence

Pause after a phrase to break it down to allow audience comprehension.

Go full circle with your conclusion

If you have a convoluted argument, tell another person, if they are confused, reword it.

Simple is better than complex

Underestimate the judges

When writing the speech, answer the questions that might arise if you are on the wrong side.

Slow, powerful, controlled motion for body.

Be firm, strong dynamics, and low pitch in language

Condescend in questioning

NEVER BREAK THE FOURTH WALL

Try to be still right now.

At the leisure of all, when you’re ready.

What to do

Long term solution arguments>Short term solution arguments

ALWAYS end with a Call to Action.

Set a value for the speech

Never fairly summarize another person's argument.

'Weigh’ your impacts late in debate by explaining why your impact matters

Over Impact, never under impact for refutations.

Only pause at the end of an argument.

In questions, make them backtrack and create links.

You can use yourself in your intro to humanize yourself.

Be conscious of your body movements.

PO-ING

* Loud, low pitches
* In speech, note things not allowed
  + Preficing
    - Info in question not already discussed
    - Call it out and move on
  + Two part questions
    - Two questions at a time
    - Call it out and move on
* Command the room
  + Stand up for questioning
  + Lightly point to people who rise
  + Stay silent when needed to
* Reasons for Motions to previous question
  + If debate stagnated, move TPQ
  + If not everyone has spoken, hold off.
  + Time constraints
* Motion for time extensions
  + Your motion, your question
    - Makes peeps who want to ask make motions

Make a mini-intro for each argument.

CROSS EXAMINATION

* Find the keywords in the question
* Repeat said keyword
* Go on a tangent/off-topic [(Conway-ing)](https://www.vox.com/videos/2017/2/13/14597968/kellyanne-conway-tricks)
* OR say I don’t know, ask someone else

Questioning:

* Clarify
  + What’s the point of the speaker?
  + What warrants the point?
  + Was there sufficient information?
  + Can you show me how you arrived to your point?
* Connect
  + How can I connect this to my points?
  + How can I use this to defend my speech?
* Conflict
  + How can I point out a flaw in the speaker’s speech?
    - Evidence
    - Lack of logic in claim
    - There was a muddled point to clear up
  + How can I set up conflict in my speech?
    - Is there a way to get a refutation in my speech?
    - What’s the best way to use this info to help myself/discredit opponents
* TWO KINDS OF CROSS-EXAMINATION
  + Indirect
    - One question--->1 response
    - No back/forth speaking
    - No time limit
    - Forbidden
      * Prefacing
      * Two-part Q’s
      * Q can’t be your restated point
    - Characteristics
      * Limited impact on speeches
      * Maximize time
        + One shot or you’re done
      * Try to write the general idea of the question beforehand!
      * Use the C’s=Clash to your advantage
  + Direct
    - Back/forth
    - 30 second limit
    - Multiple questions
    - Forbidden
      * Prefacing (kinda? Depends on PO)
      * Two part Q’s
    - Be broad and agreeable until you get your point
      * One small step
      * Link chains!
      * Leading questions
        + Very obvious questions
        + Yes/no forces them into a corner
        + Counter with “It’s not as simple as a yes or no.”
      * Big impact questions!
      * Ask a bunch of questions to utilize time
      * Make a path, not just one question
      * Interrupt when they go off to waste time
        + If he goes off on a non-sequitur
        + “Well, what it is then?”
        + If they continue to go off,

If you go aggressive, you look rude

By telling him that he should clarify, then his points looked bad.

* + - Use Lead-ons at the beginning.
    - When you get your answer, change the topic
      * “And also,.....”

AUTHORSHIPS

(You wrote the bill, you speak first!)

* Introduce the Problem
  + What is the issue?
  + How is this happening?
  + Why does this need to end?
  + Provide a hella lot of research to prove that shows how the legislation solves the issue.
* Solvency Advocate
  + Why this bill will help!
    - Say where in the legislation mitigates the current issue
      * Directly use the Legislation!
    - Section by section of what the bill does
    - How it solves the current issues
* IMPACTS
  + MOST IMPORTANT PART
    - HUMANIZE IT!!!
      * Don’t say that a bill will help/hurt business, but say how that will affect people (Gain/Lose Jobs → More money → provide for family → Higher quality of life in the middle class!)
  + Who this bill helps
  + Why this bill needs to pass
  + Give a reason for why there is an issue.
* How you should do it!
  + Give one overarching problem, and provide two separate solutions
  + Give two problems with solutions

GENERAL TIPS WHEN SPEAKING:

1. Introductions
   1. Unique Introductions!
      1. Please no sob stories, it gets boring.
   2. Strong, United front
   3. Set the values!
      1. Is it moral in the scape of jobs, human rights, the environment, politically, etc.
2. Arguments!
   1. Minimize time in the data
      1. You just need to prove that there is truth behind what you are saying.
   2. Cite sources!
      1. You seem credible!
      2. Weave in the citation with your claim/drive!
   3. Don’t rehash/repeat what has already been said in the speech
      1. Rehash: Having a similar/exact argument compared to another in the same debate.
      2. Use the specific wording of the bill to your advantage!
   4. First argument should be a tight, close to topic argument. Second argument should be an argument with reasoning definitely off of what would be expected. During questioning, force the second argument.
3. Conclusion!
4. Transitions!
   1. Connects your points/Intro/Conclusion together!
   2. Should be around a phrase
      1. “That’s why in today's legislation we can fix…”
      2. “By affirming/negating, we will……”
      3. “This legislation will make… “
5. Phrases to Use!
   1. “My people know the value of the dollar!” -Economics
   2. “\_\_\_\_ isn’t stagnant. They grow.” -Rice blasts
      1. Rice blasts-highly contagious airborne rice fungus-wipes out the crop. Bring it up when regarding South American agriculture, especially including Argentina.
   3. We have X issues, so let’s get right into them...
   4. This is why I am affirming/negating and why you should too…
   5. That means…
   6. ISIS recruitment: “Americans killed your friends and family. Go kill them and sign up.”
   7. “Yes, you are right that….but however….”
   8. “The most dangerous parasite in the world is an idea.”
6. General Tips!
   1. Use Emphasis!
   2. Keep it in the present tense!
   3. Emphasize the Impacts in full!
   4. Be passionate!
   5. Do your research!
      1. Geography+Religion is huge flexibilities!
      2. Know US foreign relations!
   6. Always say “Thank You” when you get your answers.
   7. Respect==Better ranks!
   8. Refuting:
      1. (Find the reason behind the speech and turn it around on its head)
      2. Iterate your point/Impact!
      3. Say their point and refute!
         1. Don’t discredit, it makes you look bad.
      4. Reiterate your point!
      5. Recount another's idea, then use it to flow right into citations and statements.
   9. Speaking Style is important!
      1. Be different than everyone else in the room!
   10. Be concise!
   11. Enunciate!
   12. Use a mix of logic, emotion, and goodwill
   13. BE GENUINE!
   14. Repetition: Each sentence mirrors each other. Break apart each part, then use a part of the previous sentence into the new one. Use only once per speech.
   15. Be surprising in word choice!
   16. Find the common line in most speeches, then stray off it.
   17. Appeal to your judges!
   18. Introduce a term and define it.
   19. Stop Child harm appeals very well, but only when it actually presents a danger.
   20. Get people to mention you; name mentioning carries the idea that your ideas had some weight.
   21. Don’t bring another argument down, it bring you both down.
   22. By using refuting other people and making sure that it stays strong, both scores rise.
   23. Have strong talk, vary your speech patterns
   24. Use the time and place of your speech to your advantage.
   25. Break everything down to its simplest form.
   26. Slow down and cram information.
   27. Be blunt but respectful.
   28. Lead them into asking questions, then answer them immediately.
   29. Direct statements in the room to people as if it was a conversation.
   30. Impacts are your argument!

PSYCHOLOGY

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Idea

* Transmit via visual+auditory mediums
* Argument path
  + Why you are doing this
  + How you are doing it
  + What you will do/doing
* Thin moral concepts
  + Good/bad, right/wrong
  + Yes/no ideas
* Substantive moral reasons
  + Causing/limiting suffering, telling truth, distributing food
* Thick Moral concepts
  + Fair/cruel, injustice, lies, kind
* Moral Emotion
  + Guilt, outrage, resentment, sympathy
* Children have concepts of moral reasons and thick moral
  + Don’t understand thin moral
* Can’t change thin, because it is ingrained in genetics
  + Best way to persuade
    - Give facts to appeal to substantive moral reasons
    - Appeal them into thinking into thick moral concepts
    - Lead them into using their moral emotions
  + Narratives work especially well.
* Start by a strong claim where other people can go along with
  + As long as they go along with what you belief, they will willingly go along for their own sake.

When debating money/funding, know the fund distribution of the subject of debate

USE LOGIC FOR STRUCTURE. USE IT FIRST. AFTER FRAMEWORK IS DONE, USE EVIDENCE/STATISTICS TO BACK IT UP!

* Mindmapping
  + Good for branching out
    - Intelligence is a good topic if you want to talk about security

On foreign bills, ALWAYS connect foreign nations back to America.

When trying to find a logic link, imagine you are in a similar situation (Bill:Cybersecurity, Similar Situation: Burglars)

Cold logic |---------------------------------------| fervent emotion

* When it's like |------------x------x-x-x-x--|
  + Be this |---YOU----------x-----x-x-x-x---|
* When it's like |--x-x-x-x---x---------------|
  + Be this |--x-x-x-x-x---x---------YOU--|
* When it’s like |--x-x-x-x-----------x-x-x-x|
  + Be this |--x-x-x-x------YOU------x-x-x-x-|
* FIND THE GAP AND PUT YOURSELF INTO IT