

# Judging Debate (also) Makes Friends!

HEnDA Judging Seminar  
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# **The 1<sup>st</sup> All Japan High School English Debate Tournament (Gifu, 16-17 Dec 2006)**

**一般社団法人 全国高校英語ディベート連盟**

**All Japan High School English Debate  
Association (HEnDA)**

# 1. WHAT IS DEBATE?

## ディベートとはどのような議論か

**2.a Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; esp. the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly.**

— *Oxford English Dictionary* 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.

- ① Public questions 公共の問題について,
- ② Opposing viewpoints 対立する複数の立場
- ③ Third party (judges, juries, audience)  
中立の第三者

# ① DEBATES HAVE TOPICS

1. Academic debates (Policy debate, Parliamentary debates) have explicitly-announced topics.
2. “Topics” are also called “Resolutions”, “Propositions”, “Motions”.

Resolved: That the Japanese Government should ban production and sales of fossil-fueled cars, including hybrid cars, by 2035.

## ② DEBATES HAVE CLASHES

“clash” = 意見などの衝突

ちなみに

“crash” = 暴落・暴走, “crush” = 粉砕・べたぼれ

### Debate Skills

= How to make **CLASHES**

- Sufficient number of Clashes
- on Meaningful issues
- in a Productive (friendly) way

# ③ DEBATES HAVE JUDGES

JUDGE

Academic debates teach also the students how to judge objectively

Affirmative  
肯定



Negative  
否定

## 2. ACADEMIC DEBATES IN THE WORLD TODAY

### 教育のためのディベートの世界の流れ

事前準備型 (policy debate アメリカ式)

Evidence, Preparation

即興型 (parliamentary debate 英国式)

Rhetorical, Impromptu

# Fundamental goals of HEnDA Debate format design.

1. Teach how to make meaningful,  
productive **clashes** in friendly manner

Respect **opponents' arguments**

Respect **facts, logic**

2. Teach 4 English skills:

Listening, **reading, writing**, speaking

3. Importance of **teamwork**



# Features of the HEnDA Format

Features	Policy	P.F.	Parli.	Purpose
Topic: <b>Previously Announced</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Even ESL beginners can say something. Improvement by repeating the same topic.
Speech Roles: <b>Clear</b>	No/ Yes	Yes	No	Increase effective Clashes.
Speech Order: <b>Fixed</b>	Yes	No	No/ Yes	Least confusion
Speech Interruptions: <b>Prohibited</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Teach importance of listening to others.
Use of <b>Evidence</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Teach “Information literacy”
<b>Limits of Issue</b> types	No	Yes	Yes	Avoid over heated competitions
<b>Team</b> of 4 (out of 6) members	No	No	No/ Yes	Teach teamwork Open to non-elites
<b>Issue-oriented Judging</b> (not Speech points)	Yes	Yes	No	Teach fair, objective decision makings. Effective feedbacks.

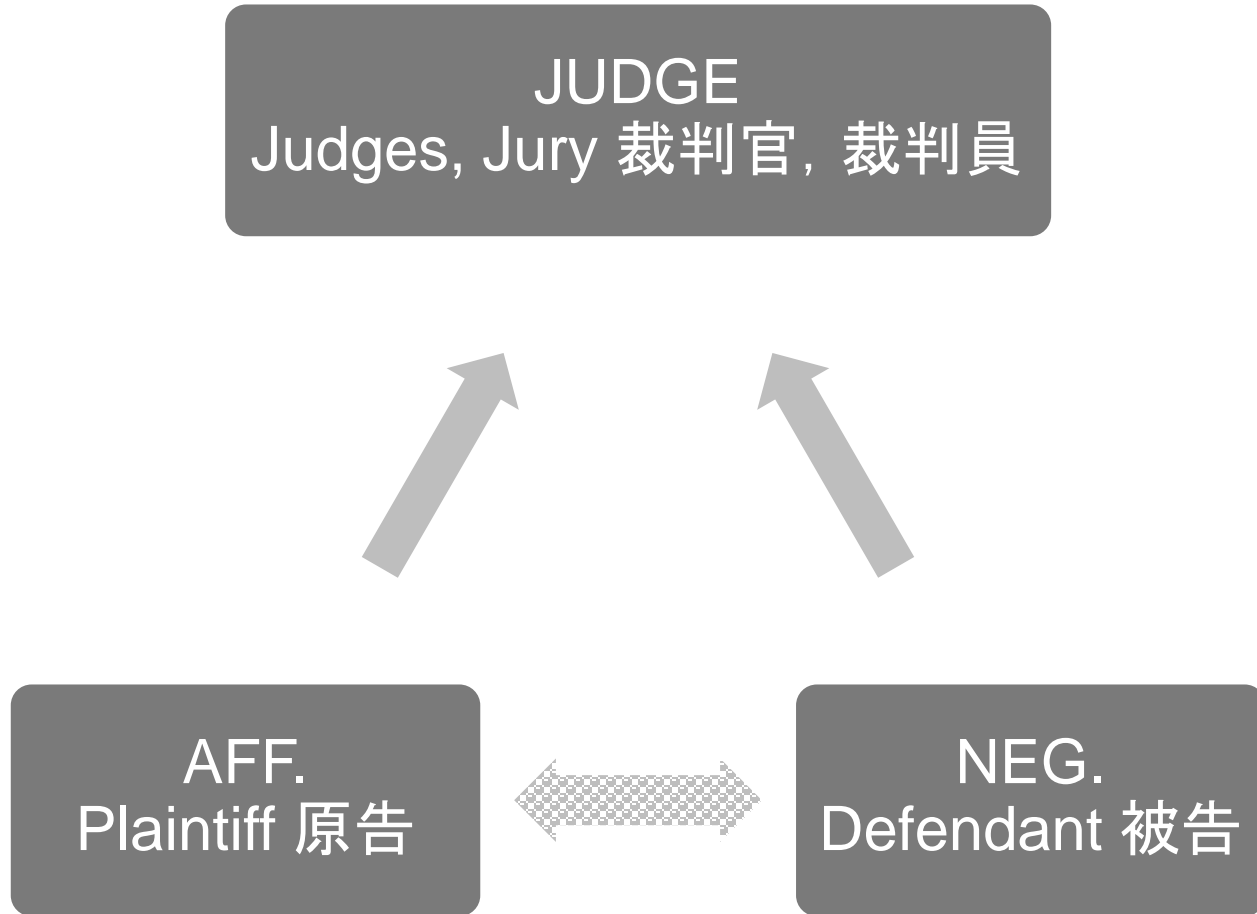
# HEnDA Format limits the kind of issues: 議論の種類制限

0. “Meta Theories” (“Kritik”, “Counter-warrants”)  
そもそもディベートとは何か,
1. Topicality (Definition/Interpretation of the topic)  
政策論題の定義・解釈
2. Plan / Counter-plan (or “Models”)  
政策の具体例, 想定例
3. Advantage, Disadvantage  
政策のもたらす利点・弊害

# 3. WHY DEBATE?

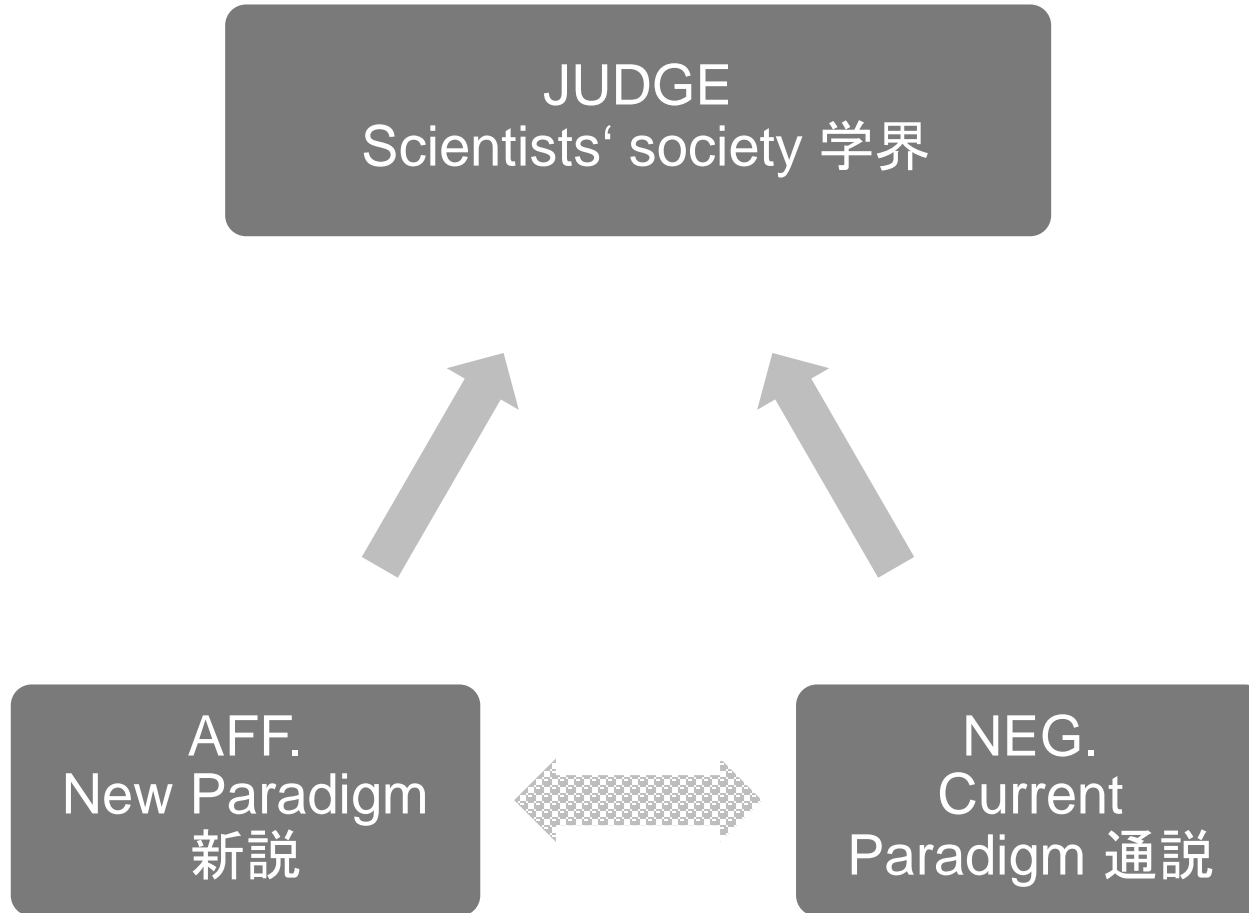
# JUDICIAL DEBATES

## 司法論争



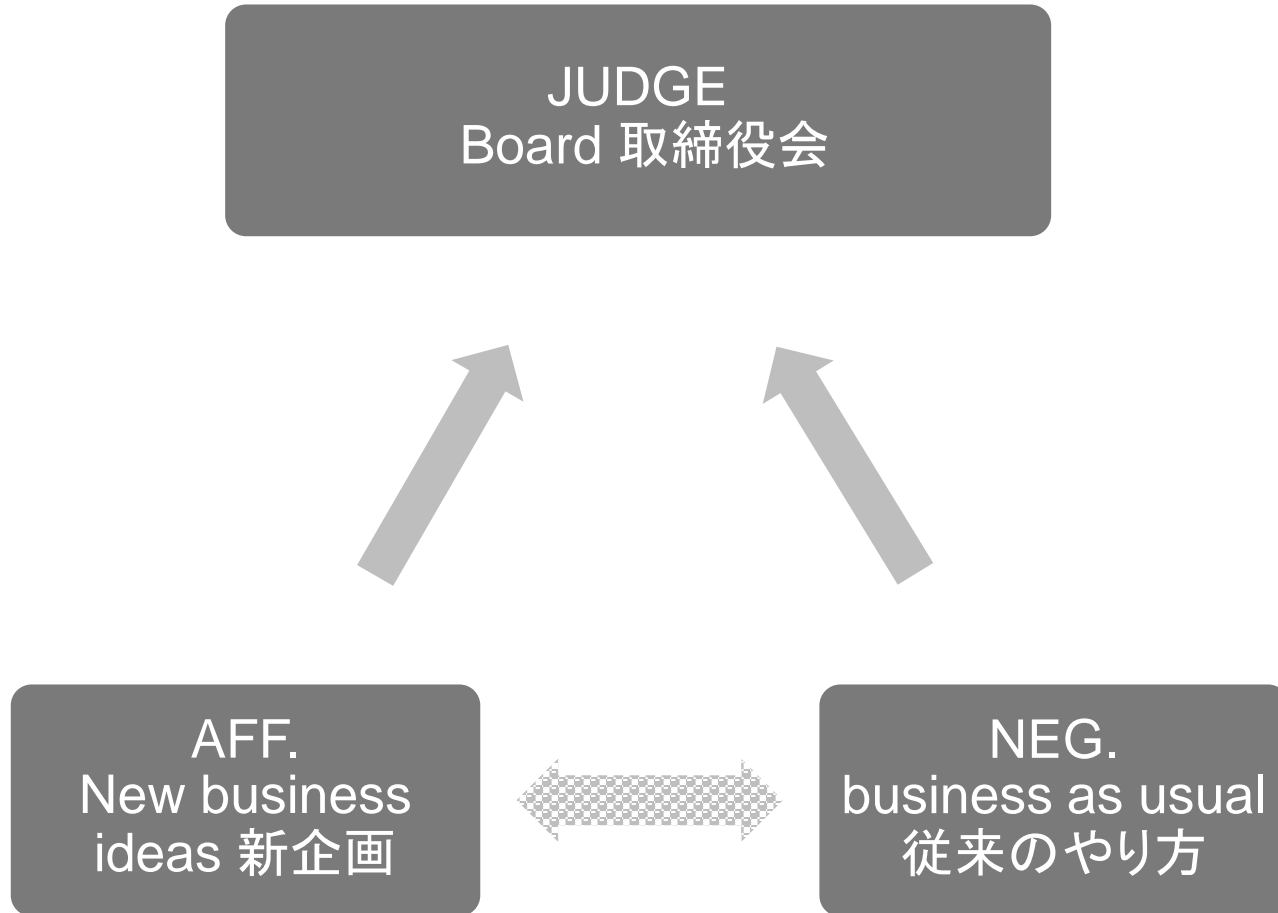
# SCIENTIFIC DEBATES

## 科学論争



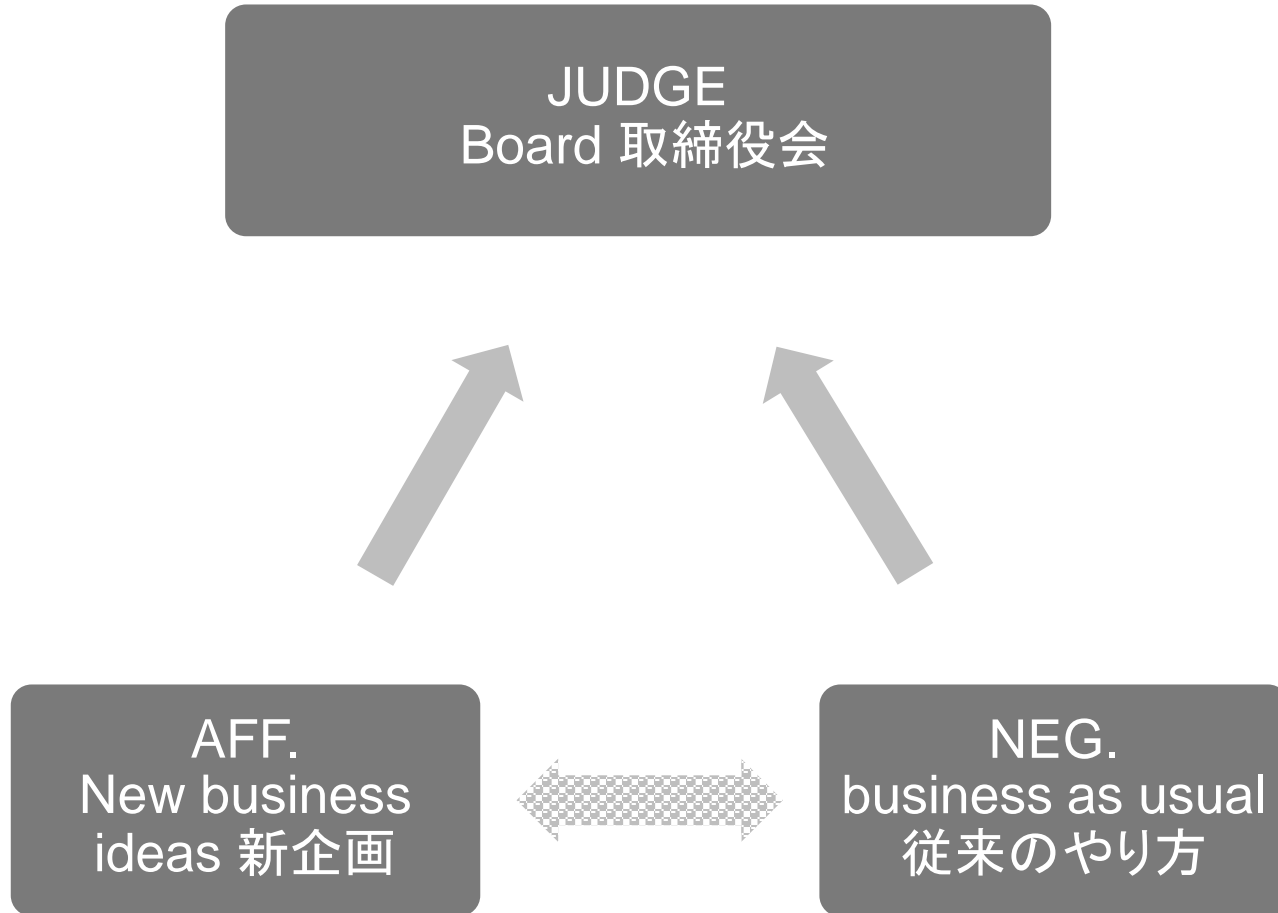
# MANAGEMENT DEBATES

## 経営論争



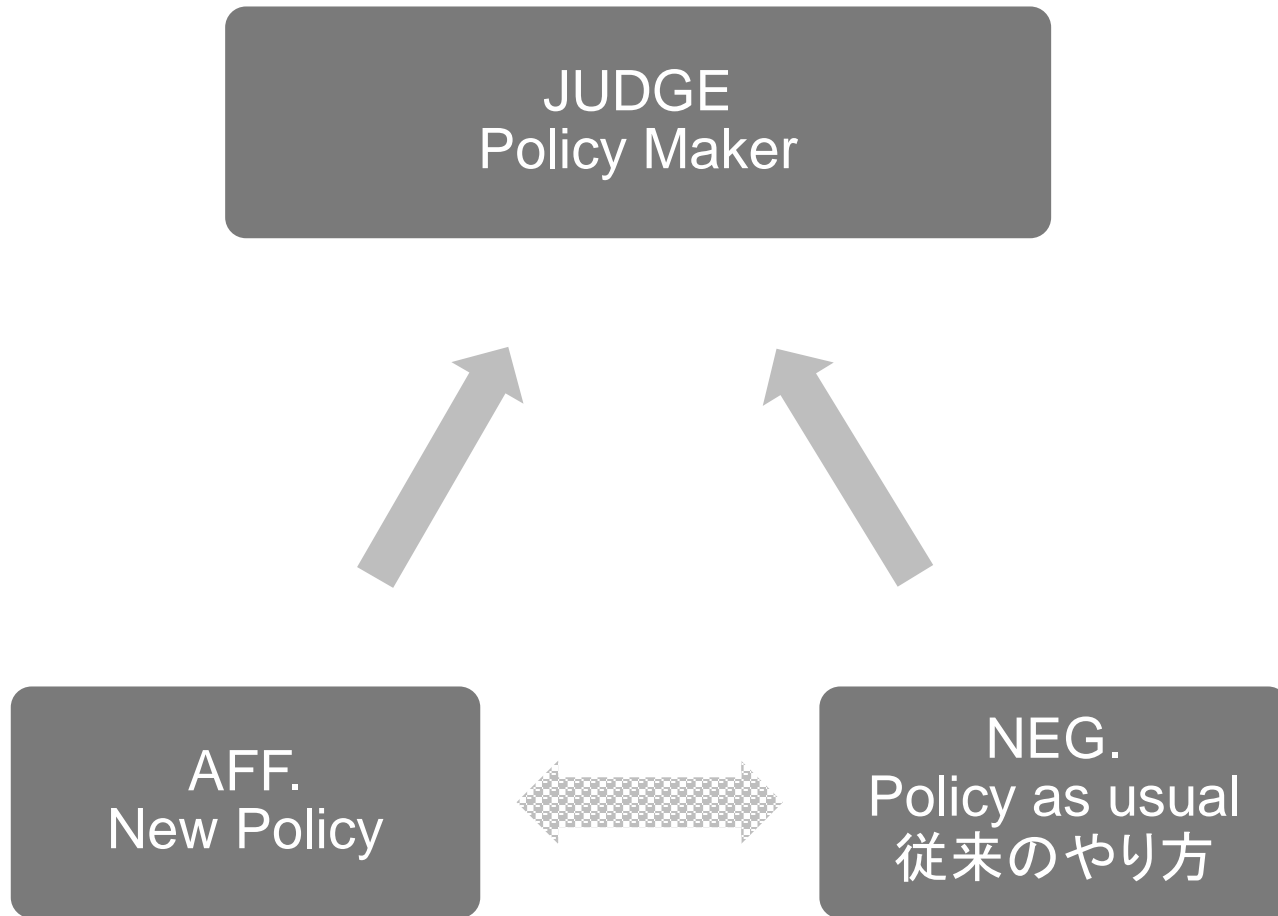
# MANAGEMENT DEBATES

## 経営論争



# POLICY (ADMINISTRATIVE: NOT POLITICAL) DEBATES

## 政策論争





# WHY DEBATE HEnDA?

## WHY JUDGE?

1. Debate opens up your future!  
Law, Science, Management Administration
2. Debate makes Friends (Globally)!

### Why Judge?

3. To make Judge Friends (again)!
4. To train yourself as a rational Decision Maker
5. To know more about Japan and the World

# HENDA MAKE- FRIENDS PLEDGE

As a member of the HEnDA High School Debate Tournament, I hereby declare that I will strive to develop my integrity as I work with others to inquire into the wisdom and skills of debate. I also pledge to collaborate, in a spirit of fair play, in order to make the tournament a success. Most important of all, I pledge to respect and make friends with fellow members.

BREAK

**Let's start again from 3:25PM**

# 6. BASICS OF HEnDA DEBATE JUDGING

# WINNER: IT'S JUST ABOUT FOUR ISSUES

**Advantage 1**

**AD2**

**Disadvantage 1**

**DA2**

**Decision is based on how well the teams' attacks/defends these four issues.**

**All other elements are Noise!**

# HEnDA Policy Debate JUDGING (1)

- **Clashes** are important.
- It's all about **ADs/DAs**... Just those
- Speeches are just the means, not the decisive ends.
- Deciding the winner is *not* adding individual speech points.
- **Evidence/Facts/Causality/Evaluation** are important:
- Eloquence, cheap rhetoric, speech style... not so much

## HEnDA Policy Debate JUDGING (2)

- It's not *political* debate
- Affirmative side is not the “Government”
- Rather think of Policy debate judges as an **Ideal administrative policy maker** that rationally weighs pros/cons presented by the debaters (= policy consultants).

# HEnDA Policy Debate JUDGING (3)

- **Team** debate. Team's effort.
- **Ignoring** opponent's cases/attacks **should be crucial.**
- Interruption of opponents are prohibited.  
**Civility!** (Exceptions are Q&As, but that should also be minimal)  
Penalties can be given to rude debaters.  
But winning or losing aren't decided by civility



# JUDICIAL DEBATES

## 司法論争

JUDGE

Judges, Jury 裁判官, 裁判員

Similarities: Evidence  
Burden of Proof  
Impartiality

Difference:  
Few/No interventions.

被告

# SCIENTIFIC DEBATES

## 科学論争

JUDGE

Scientists' society 学界

Similarities: Evidence,  
Facts, Reasoning

Difference:

You are not a truth-seeker.

New

新説

Paradigm 范説

# POLICY (ADMINISTRATIVE: NOT POLITICAL) DEBATES

## 政策論争

JUDGE  
Policy Maker

Decision just by AD, DA **for** the  
people  
(Not by political interests)

AFF.  
New Policy



NEG.  
Policy as usual  
従来のやり方

# JUDGING AD/DA STRENGTH

**Follow the “3 sup-points  
theory”**

**A)Present situation**

**B)Effect**

**C)Importance**

**Affirmative Constructive Speech**  
**Advantage:**

**Possible Attacks**  
否定側からの反論

**a) Present Situation**

現状のままでは、良くない問題がおきる  
(または成長などがある程度でとまってしまふ)

**On a)** 本当にプランがないといけないのか 必要性(固有性 uniqueness)への疑問

**b) Effect**

プランを取ると、現状の問題を解決Solveする効果がある

**On b)** 本当にプランには効果があるのか 効果への疑問

**c) Importance**

こうした問題を解決することは重要である  
(価値Value)/原則論Principles

**On c)** そもそも本当に重要な問題なのか

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Negative Constructive Speech</b> <b>Disadvantage:</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Possible Attacks</b> 肯定側からの反論</p>
<p><b>a) Present Situation</b> 現状のままなら、あまり問題はおきていない</p>	<p><b>On a)</b> どちらにしろ問題は起きるのではないか。<u>固有性 uniquenessへの疑問</u></p>
<p><b>b) Effect</b> プランを行うことで、悪い効果があり、問題が起きる</p>	<p><b>On b)</b> 本当に悪くなるのか。悪くなるという<u>効果への疑問</u></p>
<p><b>c) Importance</b> この問題をふせぐことは、たいへん重要だ</p>	<p><b>On c)</b> 問題と言えるほどの問題なのか <u>重要性への疑問</u></p>

**Affirmative Constructive Speech**  
**Advantage: Paris Agreement**

**Possible Attacks**  
否定側からの反論

**a) Present Situation**

To keep Paris Agreement  
CO<sub>2</sub> should be drastically decreased.  
f.f. cars are causing massive CO<sub>2</sub>

**On a)** Gov. is coping  
to meet the  
Agreement

**b) Effect**

Japan produces huge amount of new  
cars. Plan action will replace them non  
emission vehicles.

**On b)** EV will not be  
efficient as electricity  
will still be made by f.f.

**c) Importance**

Govs should keep the Paris Agreement.  
It is the only future for the whole planet

**On c)** Paris  
Agreement is not  
important in itself.

<b>Negative Constructive Speech</b> <b>Disadvantage: Massive Unemployment, Bankruptcy</b>	<b>Possible Attacks</b> <b>肯定側からの反論</b>
<b>a) Present Situation</b> Japan has a huge car industry. Car-parts industry.	<b>On a)</b> Japanese car industry is already shrinking. It will lose competition further if we don't start now.
<b>b) Effect</b> Plan will cause massive unemployment and bankruptcy.	<b>On b)</b> 15 years will be enough to shift to the new car market.
<b>c) Importance</b> Core part of Japanese economy will be harmed. This is serious.	<b>On c)</b> Out of date industries often goes. Pain is relatively short term



**Affirmative Constructive Speech**  
**Advantage: Paris Agreement**

**Possible Attacks**  
否定側からの反論

**a) Present Situation**

The presenting side has the stronger Burden of Proof

NEG Attack should deny either ONE of the 3 sub-points a) or b) or c) in an AD

**b) Effect**

Japan produce cars. Plan active emission vehicle

AFF must defend ALL 3 sub-points

NEG Attacks don't necessarily need evidence to disprove ADs

**c) Importance**

Govs should know It is the only future

a) and b) and c) in an AD

**Negative Constructive Speech**  
**Disadvantage: Massive Unemployment, Bankruptcy**

**Possible Attacks**  
肯定側からの反論

a) Present Situation

The presenting side has the stronger Burden of Proof

b) Effect

Plan will cause unemployment

c) Importance

Core part of Japan will be harmed

NEG must defend ALL 3 sub-points a) and b) and c) in a DA

AFF Attack should deny either ONE of the 3 sub-points a) or b) or c) in a DA

AFF Attacks don't necessarily need evidence to disprove DAs

# BURDEN OF PROOF 証明の責任

AFF has the Burden of Proof in terms of ADs:

AFF has to defend ALL 3 sub-points

a), b), and c) in an AD. (Each, at least partially)

NEG has to deny just ONE of these 3 sub-points,  
and the AD is gone.

NEG has the BoP in terms of DAs:

NEG has to defend ALL 3 sub-points a), b), and c)  
in an DA. (Each, at least partially)

AFF has to deny just ONE: a) or b) or c) and the  
DA is gone.

1. List of issues	2. Probability	× 3. Value (Impact)	= 4. Strength
<b>Advantage 1</b>	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	<b>Strong / Weak / None</b>
<b>Advantage 2</b>	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	<b>Strong / Weak / None</b>
<b>Disadvantage 1</b>	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	<b>Strong / Weak / None</b>
<b>Disadvantage 2</b>	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	<b>Strong / Weak / None</b>

5. Compare the net sum of the issues:

AFF won: If  $AD\ 1 + AD\ 2 > DA\ 1 + DA\ 2$

NEG won: If  $DA\ 1 + DA\ 2 \geq AD\ 1 + AD\ 2$

Your VOTING ISSUE was:

1. List of issues	2. Probability a) Present situationでなく b) Effectがもたらされる可能性 【証拠・事実】	× 3. Value (Impact) c) Importance どれだけ重要な問題なのか 【価値】	= 4. Strength (b-a) × (c) 【事実と価値を掛け合わせたものが、議論の強さ】
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Advantage 1 <b>Climate</b>	Hi / <b>Lo</b>	Large / Small	Strong / <b>Weak</b> / None
Advantage 2	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	Strong / Weak / None
Disadvantage 1 <b>Unemploy.</b>	<b>Hi</b> / Lo	Large / <b>Small</b>	Strong / <b>Weak</b> / None
Disadvantage 2	Hi / Lo	Large / Small	Strong / Weak / None

5. Compare the net sum of the issues:

AFF won:	If AD 1 + AD 2	> DA 1 + <del>DA 2</del>
✓	NEG won:	If DA 1 + DA 2
		≥ AD 1 + AD 2

Your VOTING ISSUE was:

**DA1 Unemployment**

# JUDGING DEBATES “NO TIES”

**AD, DA = Probability (factual evidence)**

**× Importance (value)**

**AFF win: If  $AD\ 1 + AD\ 2 > DA\ 1 + DA\ 2$**

**NEG win: If  $DA\ 1 + DA\ 2 > AD\ 1 + AD\ 2$**

**Disregard “New Arguments”**

# 7. TYPICAL BAD JUDGES

1. Style-Judge スタイル・ジャッジ  
Subjective judging by speech styles

You should be issue-based judges, not speech based judges

2. Cherry-pickers つまみ食いジャッジ

You should always take notes, and try considering all the interactions.

3. Judge-Debaters

You are not debaters, leave the debates to the debaters!

## 8. JUDGES' ANNOUNCEMENTS OF WINNERS AND COMMENTS

### 判定理由とコメント

- (1) 褒め言葉 Praise**
- (2) アドバイス Advices**
- (3) 各争点の判定 Outcomes of Each Issue (Advantages, Disadvantages)**
- (4) 試合の勝ち負け Comparison of AD/DA - Decision**



# 9. Specific HEnDA rules

# ISSUES SHOULD ONLY HAVE A SINGLE IMPACT: NO CRAMMING

**Bad example:**

**AD: Decreasing Gas cars will prevent global warming and also air pollution**

**Judge should just take one “most important” portion of the issue**

**(Try not to be unfair for the other team, take the part that was attacked most, ignore the other parts)**

# EVIDENCE

**Judges can check the evidence (and its source) after the round**

IGNORE NEW ARGUMENTS

後出し禁止！

# BEST DEBATERS

**Each Judge Pick One debater that Contributed most to the round outcome.**

**Not (necessarily) the most fluent English speaker. Contribution is measured by “Clashes”.**

**Nearly always picked from the Winning Team**

**You can pick from the Losing Team  
(Exceptional cases; when the round is very close, and her/his speech made the round a toss-up, even though losing in the end.)**

# COMMUNICATION POINTS

各ジャッジは、各チームに5点満点・最低点1点のコミュニケーション点をつけることにします。(小数点はなし、整数のみ)。コミュニケーション点は、各チームがどれだけ効果的に聴衆・ジャッジとコミュニケーションをとることに成功したかで採点することになります。基準は、反則などの減点がない限り、次のようなスケールで採点することになります。(平均が3となるようにします。5や1は例外的な点数とします)

# ONLINE DEBATES ANY DIFFERENCE?

エビデンスの貸し借りくらい？

# 10. THIS YEAR'S DEBATE TOPIC

Resolved: That the Japanese Government should ban production and sales of fossil-fueled cars, including hybrid cars, by 2035.

日本政府は、(ハイブリッド車も含む)化石燃料車の製造と販売を2035年までに禁止すべきである。



# DEFINITIONS

1. “Fossil-fueled cars” assumes all passenger cars which use fossil fuel. “Fossil fuel” in this sense includes petroleum (or its derivations such as gasoline, diesel fuel, etc.), natural-gas, and coal (and their derivations as well). “Hybrid cars”, should also be the target of the ban as long as it has fossil-fueled engines. (Technically, so called “plug-in hybrids” are more like electric cars, but to make things simple, they should be counted as “hybrids” and should be part of the ban, as long as they also have gas engines.)

## DEFINITIONS

2. Alternatives for “fossil-fueled” passenger cars are not defined here. They should not be limited by plans. (Meaning, it is up to predictions using evidence: Electric cars, hydrogen cars, etc. may be the front runners.)

## DEFINITIONS

3. “Production and sales” should mean production and sales in Japan. The usage of fossil-fueled cars is not automatically banned at the moment of 2035.

## DEFINITIONS

4. Production and sales of fossil-fueled (non-passenger) trucks, special vehicles are not included in the ban (thus out of this debate topic).

# NO OTHER PLANS WILL BE ALLOWED, SUCH AS:

- Banning the usage of gas cars.
- Heavily taxing the gas cars. Adding new subsidies to ban usage.
- Regulating electric power plants (like banning thermal plants).
- Banning the sales of USED cars abroad.
- Subsidies to help out the gas car/car-parts industry

However, debaters can argue as a “prediction” in their ADs or DAs that some of these will happen in the future (if they can somehow prove it with evidence).

## DEFINITIONS

他のプランの付け足しは、基本的にダメ

× ガソリン車の使用禁止

× ガソリン車の重税化，補助金の付け足し

× 火力発電所の廃止・禁止

× 中古車の輸入・輸出禁止

× 旧ガソリン車産業を救う補助金

ただし，こうしたことを将来の日本が行うようになるという予想（エビデンス付）で論じること  
はもちろんOK！

# JUDGING TIPS 1

## Detect good Attack speech

Number 6: On b) effect. They said car parts industry will collapse. However

[第1要素, 反論点を具体的に指示: どのどのような議論に反論するのか]

But No proof. This is just speculation without evidence. Actually according to xxx in 2019, most of the industry already plans to shift to EV parts ... unquote

[第2要素, 相手の議論の欠陥: 具体的にどんな欠陥があるのか]

Unless there is clear evidence that car parts industry will actually collapse there is no DA.

[第3要素, 議論の証明責任・小括。相手は具体的に何を証明すべきなのか  
そしてそれが証明されないとジャッジはどう判定すべきなのか。]

# JUDGING TIPS 2

Roughly speaking:

Quite a lot of debates are finished by the end of the Defense speech.

Dropping a good attack should be treated fatal.



# TAKING FLOWS

- 議論のフロー(flow, 流れ)を紙に記録する(紙に書かないと議論の流れを忘れてしまうことが多い。大切なことを言い忘れるか否かは、メモの有無で決まることが多い)
  - a) 肯定・否定で別の色のペンを使う
  - b) 紙を縦列に分けて、その縦列の中にメモを取る。横いっぱいにならず、常に後でメモが右側に書けるような余白を作っておく
  - c) 論争点を対応させる。例えば左端1列目に立論を書く。次に反対側から反駁されたら、その真右にメモを取る。(これにより議論が集中している箇所と、反論し忘れていた箇所などが見やすくなる)
  - d) 短く、主張の要点やデータの有無、骨子のみを書く。省略記号などを使う
  - e) 紙の無駄遣いを恐れない。大きな争点となりそうなら別の紙に書く(メリット・デメリットごとに紙を代える)

**Make Friends!**

**Let's join in the gang of  
debate judges that inspire the  
students all over Japan!**