

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>ADVANTAGE:</b>	A benefit achieved through adoption of the Affirmative's plan or the negative's counterplan.
<b>ADVOCACY:</b>	The act of defending a policy or a kritik.
<b>AFFIRMATIVE:</b>	The team that affirms and defends the resolution.
<b>AGENT OF ACTION:</b>	The entity responsible for ensuring the Affirmative's plan is put into action.
<b>ANALYSIS:</b>	The logic and reasoning behind an argument.
<b>BALLOT:</b>	Form the judge uses to record the decision of a debate round.
<b>BLOCK:</b>	A set of prepared arguments or briefs focused on a certain single issue.
<b>BRIEF:</b>	An outline of arguments and evidence supporting one side of a resolution.
<b>BRINK:</b>	An argument that demonstrates when an impact is likely to happen.
<b>BURDEN OF PROOF:</b>	The Affirmative obligation to present a prima facie case supporting the resolution.
<b>CASE:</b>	A policy that the Affirmative advocates to uphold the basis of the resolution.
<b>CLASH:</b>	A direct confrontation of arguments in a round.
<b>COMPETITIVENESS:</b>	A requirement of a counterplan. A counterplan must have some characteristic that does not allow it to exist at the same time as the Affirmative policy. If the counterplan is not competitive, there is no reason for the judge to vote for it.

<b>CONDITIONAL COUNTERPLAN:</b>	A counterplan that is offered upon the rejection or acceptance of a preceding argument.
<b>CONDITIONALITY:</b>	An "even if" argument. Conditional arguments are offered upon the rejection of a preceding argument.
<b>COUNTERPLAN:</b>	A policy that the Negative suggests for adoption in place of the Affirmative plan.
<b>COUNTER WARRANT:</b>	The analysis that asks the judge to reject an argument because the analysis presented to support the argument is flawed.
<b>CROSS-EXAMINATION:</b>	A time format which allows one debate team to question their opponent. This period of time occurs following the opponents constructive speeches.
<b>DISADVANTAGE:</b>	A problem or harm that would occur if the Affirmative plan is passed.
<b>DOUBLE TURNING:</b>	To reverse the link to a disadvantage and reverse the impact outcome simultaneously.
<b>DROP:</b>	To leave an argument unanswered or neglect to carry on an argument in future speeches after the opponent's response.
<b>EFFECTS TOPICALITY:</b>	To be topical through effects of the Affirmative plan. In other words, the plan itself is not topical; only the outcome of the plan falls within the topic.
<b>ENFORCEMENT:</b>	The provision that insures a plan or counterplan would be carried out.
<b>EVIDENCE:</b>	Establishment of a fact with a quote from a printed source; usually found in government documents, newspapers, magazines, journals, books, and interviews.
<b>EXTEND:</b>	To develop an argument in debate. This involves refuting a response to an argument instead of simply repeating old argument

<b>FEDERALISM:</b>	A common disadvantage that argues that the Affirmative's plan or the Negative's counterplan upsets the balance of state and federal power.
<b>FIAT:</b>	The assumption that the policy or policies being debated would be put into effect.
<b>FLOOR:</b>	The right to speak.
<b>HARMS:</b>	Problems or undersirable conditions.
<b>IMPACT:</b>	The consequences of policies.
<b>IMPACT TURN:</b>	The argument that the impact is actually beneficial instead of detrimental.
<b>INHERENCY:</b>	The Affirmative burden to prove that the significant problem presented by the Affirmative is part of the status quo and not subject to change on its own.
<b>JUSTIFICATION:</b>	An argument that refers to either side to explain why their policy is right.
<b>KRITIK:</b>	A critical argument that questions the assumptions of the Affirmative plan.
<b>LAY JUDGE:</b>	A judge who is inexperienced at judging debate.
<b>LINK:</b>	A part of a disadvantage or kritik that establishes what the Affirmative or negative causes before the effect.
<b>LINK TURN:</b>	To prove the link beneficial instead of detrimental.
<b>MINOR REPAIR:</b>	An alteration of present policy without a major change.
<b>MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE:</b>	An argument that proves that the Negative's counterplan and Affirmative's plan cannot co-exist.
<b>PARADIGM:</b>	The way a judge views or examines a debate.
<b>PERMUTATION:</b>	A process whereby one side in a debate takes over part of their opponent's argumentation.

**PLAN:**

The specific solution proposed by the Affirmative to implement the resolution.

**PLAN-MEET NEED:**

Something that an Affirmative plan or Negative counterplan must do before solvency can be accomplished. Requirement that the plan be able to meet the needs or eliminate the problems in the present system.

**PRESUMPTION:**

Power of the Negative to assume the status quo is adequate until the Affirmative proves otherwise.

**PRIMA FACIE:**

Latin phrase meaning "at first glance"; a prima facie case would be one that a responsible and prudent person would accept at first look.

**SPREAD:**

To speak rapidly in an effort to introduce an abundance of arguments and analysis into the debate.

**STANDARDS:**

Criteria establishes to define and determine the scope of the resolution in a topicality argument.

**STATUS QUO:**

Current state of existence; present system.

**STOCK ISSUES:**

Major points of disagreement in a debate.

**TAB ROOM:**

The designated area at a tournament where the results of each contest are tabulated.

**THRESHOLD:**

An argument that questions how much of a link to a problem there has to be to cause the final impact.

**TOPICALITY:**

Burden of the Affirmative to stay within the parameters established by the resolution.

**TURN:**

To prove an opponent's argument is beneficial to your side.

**UNIQUENESS:**

The part of a disadvantage that proves the impact has not yet happened.

**WARRANT:**

The analysis behind an argument.