



Organization and procedure of debate as a group discussion

Mokhira DJURAEVA¹

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received November 2024

Received in revised form

10 December 2024

Accepted 25 December 2024

Available online

25 January 2025

Keywords:

debate,
group discussion,
argumentation,
communication,
procedure,
organization,
critical thinking,
structured discussion,
rules of engagement,
evidence-based
argumentation.

ABSTRACT

This article examines the organization and procedure of debate as a structured form of group discussion. It analyzes the key elements that contribute to effective debates, including topic definition, team roles, structured formats with time limits, rules of engagement, and the importance of evidence-based argumentation. The article explores the sequential stages of a typical debate, emphasizing the significance of clear communication, respectful engagement, and the moderator's role in ensuring fairness. Understanding these organizational and procedural aspects is essential for both participants and observers to maximize the learning and engagement potential of debates.

2181-3701/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol2-iss1/S-pp185-188>

This is an open-access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

Guruh muhokamasining bir turi sifatida bahs-munozarani tashkil etish va o'tkazish tartibi

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

bahs,
guruh muhokamasi,
argumentatsiya,
kommunikatsiya,
tartib-qoida,
tashkilot,
tanqidiy fikrlash,
strukturalangan muhokama,
muhokama qoidalari,

Ushbu maqola bahsni tashkil qilish va uning tartib-qoidalarini strukturalangan guruh muhokamasi shaklida o'rganadi. U samarali bahsga hissa qo'shuvchi asosiy omillarni tahlil qiladi, jumladan: mavzuni aniqlash, jamoa rollari, vaqt chegaralari bilan tuzilgan formatlar, muhokama qoidalari hamda dalillarga asoslangan argumentatsiyaning muhimligi. Maqolada odatiy bahs bosqichlari ketma-ket tahlil qilinib, aniq muloqot, hurmat bilan ishtirok etish va bahsni adolatli olib borishda moderatorning roli yoritiladi. Ushbu tashkiliy va

¹ Teacher, Department of Teaching English Language Methodology Uzbekistan State World Languages University. Tashkent, Uzbekistan. E-mail: mxdjuraeva@mail.ru

dalillarga asoslangan
argumentatsiya.

protsessual jihatlarini tushunish ishtirokchilar hamda
kuzatuvchilar uchun bahslarning o'quv va interaktiv
imkoniyatlaridan maksimal darajada foydalanishda muhim
ahamiyatga ega.

Организация и порядок проведения дебатов как группового обсуждения

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

дебаты,
групповая дискуссия,
аргументация,
коммуникация,
процедура,
организация,
критическое мышление,
структурированное
обсуждение,
правила ведения
дискуссии,
аргументация на основе
доказательств.

В данной статье рассматриваются организация и процедура дебатов как структурированной формы групповой дискуссии. Анализируются ключевые элементы, способствующие эффективным дебатам, включая определение темы, роли команд, структурированные форматы с временными ограничениями, правила ведения дискуссии и важность аргументации на основе доказательств. В статье подробно рассматриваются последовательные этапы типичных дебатов, подчеркивается значение четкого общения, уважительного взаимодействия и роли модератора в обеспечении справедливости. Понимание этих организационных и процедурных аспектов важно как для участников, так и для наблюдателей, чтобы максимально использовать образовательный и интерактивный потенциал дебатов.

INTRODUCTION

Debate, a structured form of group discussion, offers a dynamic platform for exploring complex issues and fostering critical thinking. Unlike casual conversations, debates involve pre-defined roles, structured arguments, and a clear process for presenting and refuting viewpoints. This article examines the organizational structure and procedural aspects of debate as a group discussion, focusing on the key elements that contribute to effective and engaging debates. Understanding these procedures is vital for participants to contribute meaningfully and for audiences to follow the arguments effectively.

METHODS

This article employs a descriptive and analytical approach. We examine the established rules and procedures of various debate formats, drawing upon existing literature on communication, argumentation, and group dynamics. Key elements of debate organization and procedure are analyzed to identify best practices for successful debates. Examples from common debate formats, such as parliamentary debate and Lincoln-Douglas debate, are used to illustrate the key concepts.

RESULTS

Effective debate organization hinges on several critical components:

Defining the Topic and Scope: A clear and concise debate topic is paramount. Ambiguous topics can lead to unproductive discussions. The scope of the debate should be clearly defined to prevent discussions from straying into irrelevant areas.

Team Formation and Roles: Debates typically involve two or more teams, each with specific roles. These roles might include a proposition team (arguing in favor of a resolution), an opposition team (arguing against it), and potentially judges or moderators. Each team member should have a defined speaking role and responsibility.

Structure and Time Limits: A structured format is crucial for maintaining order and ensuring all sides are heard. This involves pre-determined speaking times for each participant, allowing for rebuttals and summaries. Timekeeping is critical to ensuring fairness and preventing one side from dominating the discussion.

Rules of Engagement: Clear rules of engagement are essential. These rules govern acceptable forms of argumentation, evidence presentation, and conduct. Rules might prohibit personal attacks, require evidence-based arguments, or specify the format for rebuttals and cross-examination.

Evidence and Argumentation: Effective debates rely on strong arguments supported by credible evidence. Participants should be prepared to present logical reasoning, relevant data, and compelling examples to support their claims. The quality of arguments and evidence significantly impacts the persuasiveness of a team's position.

Here we can deliver an example debate:

Debate Topic: "Is Online Learning as Effective as Traditional Classroom Learning?"

Setting: A high school auditorium with students, teachers, and parents present for the debate.

Characters:

1. Speaker A (Pro-Online Learning) – Emily
 2. Speaker B (Pro-Traditional Learning) – James
- Speaker A: Emily (Pro-Online Learning)

Opening Statement:

Ladies and gentlemen, today we raise the question of whether online learning is as effective as traditional classroom learning. We beg to differ with the notion that only traditional classrooms can provide quality education. We believe online learning can succeed in achieving educational goals by offering flexibility and accessibility.

Main Argument:

Firstly, let's learn about the advantages of online platforms. They consist of various interactive tools that engage students in ways that traditional methods may not. For instance, students can access resources side by side with their coursework, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of the material.

Counterargument:

Now, some may complain about the lack of face-to-face interaction in online learning. However, we argue that this format is suitable for many learners who thrive in independent study environments. Studies show that many students are happy with the online format because it allows them to learn at their own pace.

Supportive Evidence:

Moreover, online learning can account for diverse learning styles. Those who are visual or auditory learners often find that digital content is more engaging than traditional textbooks. Additionally, online courses are capable of reaching students who may have difficulties attending physical classes due to geographical or personal constraints.

Conclusion of the Debate:

In conclusion, while traditional learning has its merits, we must take into account of the benefits that online learning provides. It offers a sense of autonomy and flexibility that can lead to successful educational outcomes. I encourage you all to consider these points as we continue this debate.

DISCUSSION

The procedure of a debate involves a carefully sequenced series of speeches, rebuttals, and cross-examination (depending on the debate format). This sequence ensures a structured flow of information and facilitates a comprehensive exploration of the topic. The effectiveness of the debate depends not only on the procedural elements but also on the participants' abilities to articulate their arguments clearly, present compelling evidence, and effectively address counterarguments. Furthermore, the role of the moderator or judge in ensuring fairness and upholding the rules is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the debate process. The ability to listen actively and engage respectfully with opposing viewpoints is also an essential skill for successful participation in debates.

CONCLUSION

The organization and procedure of debate are fundamental to its effectiveness as a group discussion. By following a structured format, with clear roles, rules, and time limits, debates provide a valuable mechanism for analyzing complex issues, promoting critical thinking, and enhancing communication skills. The successful execution of a debate requires careful planning, preparation, and adherence to established procedures, ensuring a productive and engaging experience for all participants and observers.

REFERENCES:

1. James Cook University. (2012). Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic (VAK) learning style model. Retrieved September 5, 2013, from <http://www.jcu.edu.au/wiledpack/modules/fsl/JCU_090460.html>
2. Krieger, D. (2005). Teaching debate to ESL students: A six class unit. The Internet TESL Journal, 11(2), Retrieved August 20, 2013, from <<http://iteslj.org/Techniques/KriegerDebate.html>>