

## **Tino SD Speech Judging Handout**

### **Impromptu**

Impromptu is an event where judges are not required to know the content in the speech. As a judge, the criteria to judge on are mainly confidence of speaking and the way they speak. These criteria include flow, drama, unique content, and language used. Speakers in Impromptu are given two minutes to prepare a 5 minute speech. If a speaker is capable of speaking with outstanding flow (smoothness) and does not struggle to formulate thoughts to words while speaking, then the speaker is strong in the event. The speaker should be confident in their statements and be able to maintain a smooth flow consistently throughout the speech, without breaking up, retracting statements or pausing for extended periods of time. Drama is an important part of impromptu. In this case drama means inserting appropriate emotions into the speech to make it interactive and interesting, and to also demonstrate the speaker's ability to convey tones and emotions. Unique content is one of the last criteria that a judge should focus on. Judges should prioritize speakers who use different examples to elaborate their speech show extensive knowledge on the subject, rather than those who might repeat examples. Finally, vocabulary is an important part of the speeches, and judges should also look out for speakers using advanced vocabulary. Categories that do not lose points but can allow a speaker to gain points are unique evidence and vocabulary.

### **Extemporaneous**

Extemporaneous speaking (extemp) is a limited-preparation speech event based on research and original analysis. Extemporaneous speaking provides 30 minutes of preparation time, followed by a seven-minute speech. When preparation starts, speakers are offered three questions to answer. Questions are based on current affairs, and topic areas generally include international and domestic policy, economic policy, and social or scientific issues. Usually a speech is either persuasive or informative in nature, and modeled off of a 5 paragraph essay. At top levels, extemporaneous is a smooth, dynamic performance that incorporates research, background knowledge, and opinion. A successful extemporaneous speech has an introduction that catches the listener's attention, introduces the theme of the speech, and answers the question through three, or sometimes two, areas of analysis, which develop an answer to the question. These areas of analysis are followed by a conclusion, which summarizes the speech. Judges should prioritize speakers who use advanced vocabulary, have minimalistic but effective hand gestures, have their speech fully memorized, and are able to cite their sources properly. Additionally, judges should look for around 5-6 cited pieces of evidence (2 per area of analysis), as well as the ability to reach ideally 6-7 minutes. For speech content, a basic knowledge of current events would be beneficial to truly understand what the speaker is saying. (This is not necessary, but recommended). Judges should never compare the complexity of each speakers' topics, instead they should compare the responses of each speaker provides using the metric provided. The only thing a judge will be asked by a student, is to provide time signals or final time; students should not ask nor receive any other information.

### **Original Oratory/Advocacy**

Original Oratory/Advocacy is a 8-10 minute original speech in which students craft a speech based on an original topic of their choosing. The topics can either be related to a social issue (an Oratory speech) or related to an issue in regards to the political system or the government (an Advocacy speech). The

structure of an Oratory/Advocacy Speech is an introduction, causes, effects, solutions. The names are pretty self-explanatory. The introduction is meant to introduce the topic, the causes are the reasons for the problem in question, the effects demonstrate why the problem is utterly detrimental for society, the solutions are methods that have been proven to solve the problem in question, and a conclusion that ends the speech effectively. An OO speech generally revolves around a central theme so when judging the OO speech you will notice students refer to a consistent theme in the majority of their paragraphs. When judging, make sure that students contain a balance of personal anecdotes and research. The goal of an Original Oratory and Advocacy Speech is to be very appealing to its intended audience. Another judging note is if you are judging Original Advocacy, the solutions have to be a specific bill of government legislation with 3-4 steps. Also keep in mind that while orators generally follow the intro, causes, effects, solutions, conclusion structure but the structure can also be an intro, problem, causes, solutions, structure. Original Oratory doesn't have a specific structure but those are the structures students typically follow. Even if they don't follow it is still valid.

### **Expository**

Expository is a 10-minute pre-prepared informative presentation. The purpose of the event is to inform and educate the audience on a topic of significance. This is the only event in Speech and Debate that allows the use of visual aids in the form of posters and other props. The purpose of the event is to inform and educate the audience on a topic of significance. The judging criteria are as follows: 40% on visual aids and 60% on speech and delivery. This event requires students to balance their content with delivery and style. Students must be articulate, engaging, and smooth with their delivery at both, vocal and physical, levels. Visual aids are expected to be put up in an expedient manner. Students cannot use electronic equipment or any banned material as visual aids, nor can they use live animals or another person. Visual aids should contribute to the audience's understanding, emphasize information, and provide a creative outlet that augments the content of the informative speech. The only thing a judge will be asked by a student, is to provide time signals or final time; students should not ask nor receive any other information. If the speaking time exceeds 10:30 minutes, students must be ranked last regardless of proficiency (this is why time signals may be helpful).

### **Interp (Dramatic, Thematic, Humorous, Oratorical, Duo)**

Interpretation is an event that consists of three subcategories, oratorical interpretation, thematic interpretation and dramatic interpretation. These events comprise of different rules and guidelines but all of them incorporate the use of emotion, developing a storyline throughout, and engaging the audience to deliver a meaningful and enjoyable presentation. Interpretation allows you to interpret a piece of text (or texts) and portray it in your own way to deliver an overall message or theme. While judging look for speeches that spark a variety of emotions within oneself. It could be anything from an overjoy of laughter to tears of sadness. The speeches should be 8-10 minutes long. Look for presenters who emote themselves in an effective and exceptional manner. While watching TI, look for participants who use their binder in an efficient way and have different movements. In OI and DI, watch out for participants who use proper hand movements and moves around in a proper manner.