

Feedback Categories and Vocabulary

There are 3 main elements of a speech: **Physicality; Delivery; and Content.** Within each of these categories are a number of important sub-categories that help us narrow our focus even further. Giving students feedback about these areas and their effectiveness in them is very helpful.

- **Physicality: what you do with your body.**
 1. Facial Expression: how you use your face, including eye contact
 2. Gesture: how you use your hands (and any props, real or pantomimed)
 3. Body Language: how you hold your body
 4. Blocking/Movement: how you move your body through space
 5. Characterization (Physical): how you use your physicality to create characters (mostly used in Interpretation pieces)

- **Delivery: what you do with your voice**
 1. Speed: the rate at which you speak
 2. Volume: the volume (loud/soft) at which you speak
 3. Inflection: how you manipulate your voice to emphasize certain words, phrases, or sections of your piece
 4. Characterization (Vocal): the way you use your delivery to create characters (mostly used in Interpretation pieces)

- **Content (Speech Events): what you do with your piece**
 1. Structure: how your piece is “built”
 2. Introduction: the section of your piece that clearly states what your piece is about; this should come near or at the beginning of a piece.
 3. Flow/Pacing: how your piece fits and flows together
 4. Editing: adding, deleting, or changing sections of a piece; this includes things like grammar, sentence fluency, and vocabulary usage.
 5. Details: the supporting pieces and smaller chunks of a piece
 6. Tone: the mood or underlying feeling of a piece

- **Content (Debate Events): what you do with your case**
 1. Structure: how your case is “built”
 - i. This includes contentions, definitions, etc, but also your logic and how you tie it all together
 2. Introduction/Set Up: the start of your case that clearly states the resolution and any relevant definitions/observations.
 3. Flow/Pacing: how your case fits and flows together
 4. Writing: the actual written content of a case; this includes things like grammar, sentence fluency, and vocabulary usage, as well as debate-specific or case-specific vocabulary.