

The following definitions shall be used in conjunction with CCA Speech and Debate Tournaments, as applicable. All definitions not credited are as defined by CCA.

Apologetics: Apologetics is the development of an engaging and intellectual defense of the Christian faith; spoken with gentleness and respect; in the language of the audience; intended to remove misunderstandings and objections; and for the purpose of persuading the hearer that the Christian faith is reasonable and true. Apologetics is a defense—taken from the Greek word *apologia*—that requires thought and reasoning and thus requires development.

Artifact: Anything that sheds light on the way the current American society lives, thinks or otherwise expresses itself and can be analyzed from a biblical worldview. It can be an item, trend, ideology, person, type of media, or form of technology.

Biblical Principles: The basic laws, rules, or assumptions as contained in the Christian Bible, composed of the Old and New Testaments. (Adapted from American Heritage Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin, 1973)

Citation: The source of a quotation, fact or reference. During a speech, it will include the publication name and date, and if applicable, the name of the individual quoted.

Cited: To quote by way of example, authority, or proof, to bring forward or call to another's attention especially as an example or precedent. (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition)

Common Knowledge: Information possessed and regularly used by the general public.

Copyright: The exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, sell, or distribute the matter and form of something (as a literary, musical, or artistic work) (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition)

Direct Quotation: Exact, word-for-word recitation from a speaker or reference.



Individual Events Glossary

Dramatic: A composition intended to portray life or character or to tell a generally serious story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue, as opposed to a story that is mainly intended to be funny or entertaining

Exclusively Online: A work that is found only on the internet and has never existed in print form. This applies to the categories of Humorous Interpretation, Dramatic Interpretation, Humorous Duo, and Dramatic Duo only and may not be used in Prose and Poetry Oral Interpretations.

Factual: Restricted to or based on fact. (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition) Not Fictional.

Genre: A category of...literary composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition)

In Print: Any literature that is currently, or has ever been, published in hard copy, book form. Kindle, Nook and other exclusively electronic publications are *not* published in print.

Literary Merit: Literature of value, excellence, or superior quality. "Literature should have some value that makes it worth the time of the interpreter and the audience. This ambiguous term implies that the literature has value to the above average person." (Working Forensics: A Competitor's Guide; M. Hindman, J. Shackelford, and K. Schlottach; Kendall/Hunt; 1993)

Literature: Writings in prose or verse; especially writings having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest (Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary); those considered of superior or lasting artistic merit (Oxford Online Dictionary).

Poem: An arrangement of words written or spoken, traditionally a rhythmical composition, sometimes rhymed, expressing experiences, ideas or emotions in a style more concentrated, imaginative, and powerful than that of ordinary speech or prose: some poems are in meter, some in free verse. (Webster's New World Dictionary, 1980)

Prepared Events: Oral interpretation programs or speeches that are prepared in advance, such as "Prose," "Bible Interpretation," "Informative,"

and "Persuasive."

Proof of Copyright: A copy of the title page with the author of the literature, the copyright symbol, the year the work was copyrighted, and the publishing company.

Prose: Prose is writing that resembles everyday speech. It is straightforward, ordinary language rather than language that follows a meter or rhythmic pattern like poetry. When identifying a piece of writing as prose, it should be written in a typical manner that follows grammatical structure rather than a meter or verse pattern. (www.writingexplained.org/grammar-dictionary/prose)

Public Domain: The right of anyone to use literature, music or other previously copyrighted materials after the copyright period has expired or has been expressly waived.

Publish: To produce or release for distribution. (Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition.)

Rank Violation: Competitor's loss of placement within the presenting group based upon violations of the rules listed on the Tabulation Form.

Serious: showing, having, or caused by earnestness or deep thought; earnest, grave, sober, or solemn. (Webster's New World Dictionary, 1980)

Song (lyrics): A brief musical composition written or adapted for singing. (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 1973).

Speaker's Triangle: The technique of walking to and from different places (i.e. not in a literal triangular shape) in the speaking area as a transition from one main point to another. Typically used in Public Address and Limited Preparation.

Synthesize: As used in the News Analysis event, to combine the information and claims presented by the author into one overall point. A synthesis is not simply a summary or restatement of the author's information, but it is rather taking multiple parts and forming them into a complex whole.