Discussion	Debate	Dialogue
Conceptual and/or conversational	Competitive	Collaborative, towards a sense of community understanding
Presents ideas, often in a "clean" or "sophisticated" way	Succeed or win, often by proving others' logic to be 'wrong'	Re-evaluate and acknowledge as- sumptions and biases
Share information, seek 'neutral' conclusions	Focus on 'right' and 'wrong' through evidence	Bring out areas of ambivalence
Seek answers and solutions	Look for weakness	Look for shared meanings
Give answers, often those in accordance with academic standards	Search for flaws in others' logic; cri- tique their position	Discover collective meaning; reex- amine and destabilize long held ideas
Listen to find places of disagree- ment or to gather rational pieces of an argument	Listen to form counterarguments	Listen without judgment and with a view to understand
Avoid areas of strong conflict and difference	Focus on conflict and difference as an advantage	Articulate areas of conflict and difference
Retain relationships	Disregard relationships	Build relationships
	Use silence to gain advantage  ion table was adapted from: Differentiating Dialogue From Discussion: A Working Model (Ka erences Between Dialogue, Discussion, and Debate (Tanya Kachwaha, 2002, adapted from Hu	



## **Asking Strong Questions: Tips and Types of Strong Questions**

1. Relate to a relevant topic that lends itself to sharing experiences (not just opinions).

Do: "What have your experiences been with affirmative action on campus?"

Don't: "What do you think about affirmative action?"

2. Illuminate participants' backgrounds, rather than illuminating interesting concepts.

Do: "You mentioned fairness. What's an experience that makes you passionate about fairness?"

**Don't:** "How do you define the concept of fairness?"

3. Evoke feelings and experiences meant to lead to dialogue, not debate.

Do: "Where have you seen division between liberal and conservative students?"

Don't: "Don't you think liberal students should spend more time with conservative students?"

4. Invite personal reflection, NOT "answers" or philosophical postures.

Do: "Have you ever felt dehumanized?"

Don't: "What could we do if we all saw each other as humans?"

5. Ask open-ended questions from a place of curiosity, not suspicion

**Do:** "How did you come to that conclusion?"

**Don't:** "Do you think you said that because you're sexist?"

6. Can be based on what is noticeable in the room (i.e. lots of energy, silence)

**Do:** "I noticed you pausing a lot when talking about that one topic. Is there something you want to share?" **Don't:** Brush past it.

7. Pose an alternative perspective to catalyze conversation and avoid attack (which can end dialogues)

**Do:** "I've heard some people say they feel like this space isn't tolerant or welcoming. What do you think?" **Don't:** "Actually, I think you're being rude and intolerant."



# Asking Strong Questions Questions to Intervene in Tense Conversations

### What can I do when someone states a controversial opinion or makes someone upset?

#### Why use these questions?

- To engage the other person in a productive dialogue around a tough topic or statement.
- To keep from fighting, debating, or discussing.
- To push individuals to dialogue through using "I" statements.
- To lean into discomfort and lack of consensus, rather than ignore it or pretend that it isn't happening.

## Statement: "We don't need feminism because men and women are already equal."

- 1. Clarify the speaker's comment to get a sense of what they are actually saying.
  - "Tell me more about what you mean when you say\_\_\_\_\_."

#### 2. Change the conversation to experiences.

- "What experiences have you had are important for helping us understand what you're sharing?"
- 3. Create space for others to react (for use in group situations).
  - "How do others react to that statement? Does anyone have thoughts or feelings to share?"