

KNOWING YOUR INTENTIONS: DEBATE VS. DIALOGUE

While many of us use the terms dialogue and debate somewhat interchangeably to refer generally to a process of talking about divisive issues, in reality, they represent fundamentally different orientations to engaging difference. And these diverging orientations are highly consequential.

Dialogue and debate are processes that—at their cores—are undergirded by very different goals and intentions.

In turn, these different goals and intentions lead to very different kinds of outcomes. To help make this distinction, below is a checklist to help you better understand your own intentions—and the possible consequences—when approaching a conflictual conversations.

GOALS OF DIALOGUE	GOALS OF DEBATE
To work collaboratively toward a common understanding of the issues— even if we don't reach an agreement on the way forward.	To engage in a competition in order to prove the accuracy and superiority of our own positions.
To identify some areas of common ground.	To win the debate.
To listen carefully in order to understand one another, and to listen past positions for the meanings and values behind them.	To listen carefully in order to find flaws and errors in one another's positions, and to provide effective counter-arguments.
To enlarge both of our understandings of the whole landscape and the issues at play.	To affirm our own pre-existing understandings and positions.
To surface and unpack assumptions so we can check incorrect understandings of one another.	To prove and reinforce the truth of our positions.
To encourage each of us to look critically at our own positions.	To critique each other's positions and to poke holes in the other argument.



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GOALS OF DIALOGUE	GOALS OF DEBATE
To potentially arrive at an unexpected, creative new perspective that has space for both of our viewpoints.	To defend our own positions as the best possible solution between the two options presented.
To engage with an open-mind and a willingness to evolve our own thinking.	To engage with a confident and unshakeable conviction in what we believe.
To identify strengths in each other's viewpoints.	To affirm the dominant strength of our own positions.
To begin from a place of mutual respect and concern for one another.	To focus on undermining the opposing idea, without attending to the feelings of or relationship with our opponent.
To learn from one another.	To achieve an acknowledgement of the superiority of our own ideas.
To open space for an ongoing process of communication.	To reach a conclusion in which our own views are affirmed.