

Parliamentary Procedure	Use During Meeting
Main motion	Presents business for action
Postpone indefinitely	Kills the main motion
Lay on the table	Sets a matter aside so more urgent matters can be considered
Amend	Changes or modifies
Commit (refer to a committee)	Lets a few members attend to a matter
Previous question	Stops debate and amendments; orders an immediate vote
Suspend the rules	Sets the rules aside for a specific reason; nothing else can be done during the suspension
Withdraw a motion	Prevents a motion from being voted upon
Objection to consideration of the question	Determines whether a question is in accord with the bylaws
Raise the question of privilege	Attends to the well-being and comfort of the chapter members
Adjourn	Dismisses members from the meeting
Fix the time at which to adjourn	Sets a time for the next meeting
Reconsider	Provides an opportunity to vote a second time on a matter
Parliamentary inquiry	Asks a question relating to parliamentary procedure
Point of order	Calls attention to a procedural error
Appeal	Allows a member to question the decision of the chair
Take from the table	Takes up an item that was laid on the table
Limit or extend limits of debate	Establishes a length of time for discussion
Postpone definitely	Defers a matter for a specified time
Rescind	Cancels action taken by the chapter
Division of the assembly	Questions the chair's decision on a voice vote
Recess	Provides for a break in the meeting or an intermission
Division of a question	Breaks up a question so each resolution can be considered and voted on separately
Call for orders of the day	Keeps the meeting on track; makes the assembly follow the program, agenda, or order of business
Consider by paragraph	Breaks up a question even more than a division of a question; breaks complex questions or resolutions down by paragraph or section so each can be considered separately