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MODEL UNITED NATIONS

CONSIDERATIONS BEFORE ARTICULATING AN ARTICLE?

1. Conception- Thinking

- Every article begins with an idea. The first step in the process of writing is to have an idea to write about. The idea must be new, must be focused, and it must be feasible. You cannot be a good journalist without the ability to generate ideas to at things from a perspective that is different enough to make your writing interesting.
- Your ideation should provide a definitive answer to the following question:
- Why would the EB be interested in such an idea?
- What perspective should I adopt to render the idea visually appealing?
- If the subject matter has already been comprehensively explored, what novel elements can I introduce?
- Which credible source should I consult for relevant information?

2. Collection- Gathering

You have to research and observe the committee sessions attentively to flesh it out into an article. It is the most crucial stage of the journalistic process, because any article is only good as the research and facts it is based on, ferreting out the information from reliable sources, people and just being observant in the committee sessions.

3. Construction- Writing

Read through everything you have put together as notes, listen to sessions you have recorded again, and think about what you have relentlessly observed as to what are the most closely related telling parts of the report that emerge along with the facts closest to your angle of taking.



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- **Report Writing Process:** Begin by expanding the outline and writing the first draft without referring to notes.
- **Drafting Approach:** Focus on building the natural flow of the article.

4. Correction- Editing

Many of us write so close to the deadline that we leave little or no time for the last stage in the writing process: editing. It's only at this stage that good writing can acquire polish and sheen, errors can be eliminated, and potential misinterpretations and problems can be corrected.

Check your writings for-

- Basic grammar and style.
- Completeness and correctness of facts.
- Names of sources and appropriateness of quotes.
- Transitions
- Clarity and consistency of facts.
- Separation of facts and opinions.
- Presence of unintended bias.

WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM A GOOD JOURNALIST?

- **Language:** While one does have to aim to be a Shakespeare, it does help to love language enough to be able to use it well and to good effect. This means getting a firm grasp of grammar and the principles of usage.
- **People's skill:** a journalist cannot do without relating to people. You must be able to build and sustain relationship with the delegates holding diverse portfolios in the committee(s) to gather learn more about the sessions and proceedings.



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- **Research:** You must be able to read well and quickly, and assimilate a wide range of information from a variety of sources, including the internet, printed documents or more.
- **Observation:** You must be able to develop an understanding of your surroundings in the committee just by watching, listening and using your senses.
- **Time Management:** Working to deadline demands that you are able to plan the different stages of articulation and execute them accordingly.

COMPONENTS OF AN ARTICLE

An article is generally a comprehensive study of a problem or a particular aspect of a problem. It has generally the conventional beginning, the middle and the conventional end. It is a written composition of variable length, intended to convey ideas and facts for the purpose of informing, educating, enlightening, convincing, instructing or entertain.

How to build an article

To build up an article and make it readable, what is important to keep in mind is-

- **Story Structure:** the beginners are told that a lead must catch and hold their readers. The lead is the intro and it should be startling.
- **Sentence length:** the sentences should be short, to make it readable.
- **Concreteness:** use concrete words instead of abstract ones. Abstract words confuse the reader and that is considered bad for an article.
- **Verb:** making the verb do the work of an adjective is preferable. The verb expresses action.
- **Transition:** Learning to link paragraphs in a way that pulls the readers on is a skill that distinguishes the professional from the amateur.



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- 1. Headline:** It is accepted on all hands that a perfect headline aims at summarizing the essential facts of an article, making the look of it alluring, and advertising the contents because when a reader looks for something interesting, its the heading that catches his eyes. An article, howsoever well edited, would not attract until and unless it is given a headline as it enhances the physical glamour of the article through variety in form, typography and display; helping the monotony of the solid grey of the type faces.
- 2. Byline:** The name of the author, often placed below the headline. It should include your name and the committee you are reporting from.
- 3. Introduction Paragraph:** A great deal depends on the first paragraph, also known as the introduction as it introduces the content below or lead because it leads the rest of the article. If the introduction is not sufficient, interest will lag and the reader's eye may wander. Convention requires that in the lead the reported must answer the five "W's: WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHY and the H- HOW"
- 4. Main Body/Argument:** Must have the story, information or message to be share.
- 5. Conclusion:** End with a summary and an effective yet practical solution of the problem discussed above.