



Speech Making

A good speech opening should:

Open with: Thank you – Mr./Madame/Honorable – Chair, President, etc.

The speech should include:

- Brief introduction on your country's history of the topic
- The current situation of the topic
- Your country's overall position on the topic & reason for that position (ex: religious ideologies)
- Your country's position within the bloc, major powers, etc.
- Past actions taken by the U.N., Member States, etc. to combat the problem
- Possible ideas or objectives for a resolution
- Role of NGOs in combating issue (if applicable)
- Whether there is room for negotiation

When making a speech, remember the 3 Cs:

Clear: Know your terminology well beforehand to avoid fumbling with words. Try to enunciate words properly, considering the diversity of the audience.

Concise: A good public speaker presents his/her points in a clean and clear-cut fashion. Unnecessary words and information should not be used to fill in the speech. The speech should be brief and to the point – say what you have to say and do not ramble on about the topic in order to appear knowledgeable.

Constructive: An effective public speech needs to be constructed properly. Start with a solid foundation that brings together all of your ideas, present your points, and then connect them by reviewing what was said. There should be an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. Say it once, say it and review it, and then say it again. This method will help the audience remember what was said.

Speech Making Tips



Some additional tips for effective public speaking can be found below, and have been adapted from <http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Rando13.html>.

ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY SPEECH FILLERS from your communication. Fillers are words and phrases such as “umm,” “well,” “it is sort-a-like,” “it’s kind-a-like.” These take away from the message you want to convey. Some of the words and phrases to eliminate include: “you know,” “I think,” “I’m sorry,” “just,” “but,” “should,” “like,” “um,” and, “a,” etc.

USE THE POWERFUL PAUSE. Do not be afraid to have a moment of silence between sentences. A pause, after a thought and prefacing a response to a question holds the attention of the listener.

BREATHE from the diaphragm. Breathe deeply and often.

PACE YOURSELF. Do not talk too fast or too slow.

PHYSICALLY POSITION YOURSELF POWERFULLY. Be aware of your posture when you speak. Slouching, tilting your head, and crossing your arms and legs diminish the message. Stand up straight, shoulders down, feet firmly planted, and knees unlocked.

PROJECT YOUR PRESENCE. Your voice is the herald that carries your message. Speak from your diaphragm not your throat. Keep the sound in the low- to- medium range. This projects authority. Speak loudly enough to be easily heard. Focus on speaking with enthusiasm and energy and create color with your voice.

GESTURES. Do not be a statue. Consider occasionally exaggerating a gesture. Speaking from a platform is different than holding a one on one conversation. Use your whole body when you speak.

CONNECT WITH YOUR AUDIENCE. Use a lot of eye contact. Speak directly to individual members of the audience. Do not take your eyes off your audience or focus on a point over their heads.

COMMUNICATE CONFIDENCE. Make a conscious effort to project yourself confidently. This is as important as the message.

HOW TO HELP PASS OR DEFEAT A MOTION OR RESOLUTION



To Help Defeat a Motion

To Help Pass A Motion

Do not second it. Remain Silent.	Second it immediately.
Speak against it while it is before the body.	Speak in favor of it while it is still before the body.
Vote against it.	Vote for it.
Move the previous question to shut off debate on its good points.	Defeat the previous question, so you can continue to debate its meritorious points.
Move to table it.	Vote against tabling it.
Move for a caucus to go after more votes.	Defeat a motion for a caucus so that they may not get more votes.
If their motion wins, move to reconsider it.	Vote against a motion to reconsider.