

TRN 215 - LISTENING AND NOTE-TAKING TECHNIQUES



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WARM-UP TEXT

**Artificial Intelligence (AI) means machines that can think and learn.
It is inspired by the human brain.**

**AI is everywhere today; in our phones, cars, and homes.
For example, your voice assistant answers questions, your phone camera
recognizes faces,
and apps translate languages in seconds.**

**AI learns from data. The more data it has, the smarter it becomes.
But AI can also make mistakes when the data is wrong.**

**Some people love AI because it makes life easier.
Others worry about privacy and jobs.**

**In the future, AI may drive cars, teach students, or help doctors.
But humans must control it and use it wisely.**

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me say first what a privilege it is for me, as British Ambassador in Germany, to have been invited by the City authorities to take part in this event.

We are here today to remember a sombre and terrible moment in the recent history of Hamburg: the destruction of the City in July 1943 by the Royal Air Force.

But this event today should also be about what has happened since those terrible days 60 years ago.

The British attack on Hamburg was all the more tragic, since no other German city has such strong links with Britain as Hamburg.

The relationship goes back many centuries. Indeed many of the peoples who settled in the British Isles in the 6th and 7th centuries came from around this area. If we could trace our ancestors' history back that far, we might find that the British are Hamburgers too.

In subsequent centuries the relationship between Britain and Hamburg grew through trading links such as the Guild of Merchant Adventurers established in 1611.

The first Anglican Church on the European continent was founded in Hamburg. British architects and engineers played a major role in the construction of the town in the 19th century.

Today more than 5,000 British people live in Hamburg. More tourists from Britain come to the city than from any other country.

And many of the big British companies have their German headquarters here: for example BAT or Unilever.

I think that this context of a shared history and a tradition of friendship is an important one to remember when we are remembering the events of the Second World War.

Three-dimensional Mind Maps

Often you will be called upon to interpret consecutively when travelling with a group. You may be visiting an industrial installation with a business delegation when the host decides to explain what everything is and does; or your group may be having a guided tour of a local tourist spot as part of their social and cultural programme; the possibilities are boundless. But what you will often find is that the machinery or building or whatever is being talked about by the speaker, and which is right in front of you to see and behold, can be used as a large three-dimensional mind map. You may not need to take notes at all if the speaker starts their explanation, say, at the top of the machine, building etc. and works their way down. The object, building, machine, landscape, whatever it might be, will be your notepad and mind map.

RECOGNIZING AND SPLITTING IDEAS

OUR MOTTO: NOTE THE IDEAS AND NOT THE WORDS



**PARTS OF THE MESSAGE THOSE WHICH TELL US
*WHO DID WHAT TO WHOM.***

**UNDERLYING MEANING OF A WORD OR
EXPRESSION AS BEING MORE IMPORTANT
THAN THE ACTUAL WORD(S) CHOSEN TO
REPRESENT THAT MEANING (DECLARE, SAY,
TELL, EXPRESS = SAME SYMBOL).**

Question: How do we say, «Who does what to whom?»

Answer: The sentence.

Question: And what are the basic units of a sentence?

Answer: **The Subject, the Verb and often an Object of the verb = SVO**

Chris Patten: We took stock of the European Union's relations with Russia and the situation there, including in Chechnya, in the light of the recent EU–Russia Summit, which I think was regarded as fairly successful.

We took stock of..... relations.... and the situation.

(S)

(V)

(O)

(O)

In the areas for which I have some responsibility, **there were** also, as the Prime Minister has mentioned, some important **developments** at Feira.

there.... were.... developments

For the purposes of note-taking in consecutive interpreting **an idea** is a...

SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT group

The Amazon rainforest, which covers parts of nine South American countries, produces about 20 percent of the world's oxygen and is home to millions of animal and plant species that cannot be found anywhere else on Earth.

The Great Wall of China, which was built more than two thousand years ago, stretches over 20,000 kilometers across northern China and was originally constructed to protect the empire from invasions by nomadic tribes.

The Internet, which started as a small research project in the late 1960s, now connects billions of devices around the world and allows people to share information, work, and communicate instantly.

The Eiffel Tower, which was designed by the French engineer Gustave Eiffel for the 1889 World's Fair in Paris and later became a symbol of France, attracts millions of visitors from all over the world every year.

In 1969, after years of preparation and several failed missions, NASA's Apollo 11 successfully landed two astronauts on the Moon, marking one of the greatest achievements in human history.

The printing press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century, changed the way knowledge was shared and made books available to people far beyond the reach of monasteries and scholars.

The human brain, which controls our thoughts, emotions, and actions, uses billions of neurons to send electrical signals across complex networks that allow us to think, feel, and move.

Covering more than 70 percent of the Earth's surface and home to countless species, the ocean regulates the planet's climate and provides food and oxygen for all living things.

The smartphone, which combines communication, photography, and internet access in a single device, has transformed how people interact, work, and entertain themselves in the modern world.

The Solar System, consisting of the Sun, eight planets, and countless moons and asteroids, moves together through the Milky Way galaxy at an incredible speed of about 800,000 kilometers per hour.

Barack Obama – UN General Assembly, 2014

“We come together at a crossroads between war and peace, between disorder and integration, to choose a path of cooperation and shared security.”

António Guterres – COP27 Opening Speech, 2022

“The world is on a highway to climate hell with our foot still on the accelerator, but we have the power to change course.”

Ursula von der Leyen – State of the Union, 2023

“Europe must invest in clean technologies and protect its industry from unfair competition to remain a leader in the global transition.”

Emmanuel Macron – Sorbonne Speech, 2017

“Our generation must build a sovereign, united, and democratic Europe that can decide for itself and speak with one voice.”

Bertrand Russell – The Problems of Philosophy

“The value of philosophy is, in fact, to be sought largely in its very uncertainty, for the man who has once begun to think philosophically finds that even the most everyday things open up problems and possibilities which increase the scope of his thoughts and diminish the dogmatic assurance of those who have never questioned.”

The man finds that things open up problems.

Hannah Arendt, The Human Condition (1958)

“What makes it so difficult to bear the uncertainty of the future is not simply that the future is unknown, but that we are unable to control the consequences of our actions, which continue to determine the course of the world long after we have ceased to act.”

We are unable to control the consequences.

CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING IS REALLY
ABOUT RECOGNIZING THE CORE
MESSAGE IN AMONGST ALL THE OTHER
INFORMATION.







