

TRN 215 - LISTENING AND NOTE-TAKING TECHNIQUES



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- Consecutive interpreting was officially born during World War I, even though it had already existed before and was used regularly by merchants, politicians, ambassadors, etc. In fact, it was born before simultaneous interpreting, since it is more natural to wait until the speaker has finished talking in order to begin the interpreting.
- Consecutive interpreting is a mode that requires a lot of memory effort and the ability to make logical judgments regarding the speech. In order to handle large amounts of information at a time, the interpreter should take notes. It is very important to be able to master note-taking, since it is the main strategy used in consecutive interpreting. For note-taking, the interpreter not only needs a notebook and a pen, but also a profound knowledge of abbreviations, symbols and other resources.
- It is also important to possess the ability to analyze the structure, cohesion, and articulation of the speech, in order to be able to take notes from the original speech, retain and understand the same, and finally reproduce it into the target language.

MIND MAPS

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- We have finite intellectual capacity. For example, if you are thinking too much about how to note something, you will listen less well. In fact not hearing something is much more common among student interpreters than not understanding something. You do not hear because you are concentrating too much on deciphering the original or on taking notes. The overload makes you deaf for a moment.
- By practising note-taking from the written word you will learn the techniques of note-taking without the time pressure or multi-tasking that is involved when we have to listen to a speech and take notes at the same time.
- **Automatization:** Automatizing an activity means repeatedly using a consistent system for the completion of a task so that it requires less intellectual effort, (becomes automatic), thus leaving time and capacity for other tasks. In regard to learning automatization is also called internalization.
- The thing about internalization, however, is that it does not come from an intellectual understanding of how to complete a task but from repeated practice of the completion of the task, until it is completed correctly WITHOUT thinking.

- We will **not try to reproduce speeches** until we have the basic elements of a note-taking system that will allow us to do this usefully.
- **Speech Analysis:** You will not only be listening to the words and the content as the normal listener does, but you will also be **dissecting the speech in your head, analysing its structure and progression to find out what fits with what and why.** You will identify the communicative function of different parts of the speech; **you will identify the main ideas and the secondary ones; you will spot the links between them; and more besides.**

OUR MOTTO:

NOTE THE IDEAS AND NOT THE WORDS

Who was Jean-François Rozan?

- Jean-François Rozan (1902–1974) was a Swiss conference interpreter.
- In the 1950s he worked in Geneva, often at the United Nations and other international organizations.
- In 1956 he published his influential book “**La prise de notes en interprétation consécutive**” (*Note-taking in Consecutive Interpreting*), which remains a cornerstone of interpreter training today.
- Rozan demonstrated that note-taking in consecutive interpreting is not a stenographic method but rather a **logical and functional system** that supports understanding and memory.

Rozan's Legacy

- Rozan transformed consecutive interpreting into a **logical process of analysis and reformulation** instead of a mere memory exercise.
- His method is still at the heart of ***The International Association of Conference Interpreters (1953)*** interpreter training programs.
- Modern authors such as **Andrew Gillies** and **Roderick Jones** build on Rozan's foundation, but the *core principles remain his*.

In the long term the idea is to develop a European high-speed railway network with Paris at its centre. A line to the north will reach Brussels, where it can branch out to the east to Cologne, or continue further north to Amsterdam and later even Hamburg. To the south-east the line through Lyon will enter Italy through Turin and reach through Rome and Naples right down to the toe of Italy. And in the south-west a link up with Spain via Barcelona and then to Madrid will make it possible to extend the network down.

Güneş enerjisi, dünyadaki en bol ve yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından biridir. Güneş panelleri aracılığıyla elektrik üretmek yaygın bir uygulamadır. Ayrıca, güneş enerjisi su ısıtma sistemlerinde de kullanılır. Güneş enerjisinin avantajları arasında çevre dostu olması, enerji maliyetlerini düşürmesi ve fosil yakıtlara bağımlılığı azaltması vardır. Dezavantajları ise, sadece güneşli havalarda çalışabilmesi ve başlangıç maliyetlerinin yüksek olmasıdır. Güneş enerjisi sistemlerinin verimli olabilmesi için panel yönü, açı, gölgeleme ve bakım gibi faktörler önem taşır.

Çin, önümüzdeki on yıl içinde sera gazı emisyonlarını yaklaşık %10 oranında azaltmayı hedefliyor.Aynı zamanda, rüzgar ve güneş enerjisi kapasitesini iki katına çıkarmak planlanıyor.Bu hedef, ülkenin 2030'daki emisyon zirvesi hedefiyle uyumlu.Küresel iklimin 1,5 °C ile sınırlanması için Çin'in adımları kritik kabul ediliyor.Çin Devlet Başkanı bu açıklamasını New York'ta gerçekleşen Birleşmiş Milletler iklim zirvesinde yaptı.

2025 yazında Türkiye, özellikle İzmir ve batı bölgelerinde büyük orman yangınlarıyla karşılaştı.Bu yangınlar, sıcaklıkların artması, kuraklığın yoğunlaşması ve rüzgârın şiddetlenmesi gibi faktörlerle daha da yaygınlaştı.Yangınlar 50.000'den fazla insanın tahliye edilmesine, evlerin ve orman alanlarının zarar görmesine sebep oldu.Bilimsel analizler, bu ekstrem hava koşullarının insan kaynaklı iklim değişikliği nedeniyle daha şiddetli hale geldiğini gösteriyor.

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.**