

2017년 11월 20일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 존엄사



<광고>



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일상회화 편 2 출간

총 6권 완간(完刊)

전체	영어만
	

Summary

Korea has enacted the so-called "Well-Dying Law," which allows **death with dignity** for limited cases of **terminally ill patients**. It will officially take effect from February 2018. The term "death with dignity" is still new to Koreans unlike in western countries, where there had been controversies over **euthanasia and doctor-assisted suicide**. Korea's version of death with dignity is limited to **taking patients off life support**. The **colloquial expression** is often known as "**pull the plug**." **Allowed cases are strictly confined to** patients receiving certain forms of **life-prolonging treatments** such as **patients in comas** and those who are **on respirators, life support, or in terminal stages of cancer**. Approval from a doctor, along with the consent from the patient or his or her family will be necessary to **perform the procedure**.

As Korean society ages rapidly, the number of elderly patients is increasing. Many senior citizens and patients are interested in how to **exercise their right to die, without being too much of a burden to their family**.

Some are opposing the government's decision, believing that the enactment will lead to allowing doctor-assisted suicide. In any case, we need to admit that death is also a part of our life, and the right to die with dignity should be respected along with other basic rights. That's why **the government's arguably belated decision** is welcomed by many patients and their family members in Korea.

해석

1. death with dignity 존엄사
2. terminally ill patients 말기 환자, 임종을 앞둔 환자
3. euthanasia and doctor-assisted suicide 안락사와 의사의 조력 자살
4. taking patients off life support 연명치료장치를 제거함
5. colloquial expression 일상적인 표현
6. pull the plug (연명치료장치의) 전원을 뽑다
7. Allowed cases are strictly confined to 허용되는 케이스들은 ~로 엄격히 제한된다
8. life-prolonging treatments 연명치료

9. patients in comas 혼수상태인 환자, 의식이 없는 환자
10. on respirators 인공호흡기에 의지하는
11. life support 연명치료장치
12. in terminal stages of cancer 말기암인
13. perform the procedure 연명치료중단을 시행하다
14. exercise their right to die 죽을 권리를 행사하다
15. without being too much of a burden to their family 가족에 큰 부담이 되지 않고
16. the government's arguably belated decision 논쟁의 여지는 있지만 정부의 뒤늦은 결정

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 임종을 앞둔 환자에게, 환자나 환자 가족의 결정에 따라, 연명 치료의 중단을 결정할 수 있다. The new law allows terminally ill patients to decline certain types of life supporting treatments based on the patients' or the family of the patients' decision. / Under the new law, patients who have a terminal illness can reject life extending treatments. If the patient is in a coma, families can act on their behalf. / Patients who are nearing death will have the right to reject medical treatment that would prolong life. Families of the patients can also make the decision for them.
2. 임종을 앞둔 환자에게 연명 치료의 중단을 결정할 수 있도록 하는 것이므로 안락사(의사 조력 자살)를 허용하는 것과 다르다. We shouldn't equate death with dignity with doctor-assisted suicide. The "Well-Dying Law" allows terminally ill patients to cease life-prolonging treatments. / To make it clear, the "Well-Dying Law" does not allow for doctor-assisted suicide. The law only allows patients with terminal diseases to end their life by not receiving further medical treatment. / Not to be confused with doctor-assisted suicide, the "Well Dying Law" will allow for certain patients who are terminally ill or their family members to make the decision to stop life-prolonging treatment.
3. 환자 자신이 자신의 운명을 스스로 결정할 수 있도록 해야 한다. Those who are terminally ill and in pain should have the option to end their life or continue with treatment. / All patients should have the right to choose their destiny when it comes to life or death. / The government should not interfere with those who are ill and in pain and want the option to live or die.
4. 고통을 받으며 삶을 이어가는 것보다 존엄한 죽음을 선택하는 것이 낫다고 생각하는 환자들이 많다. Many terminally ill patients believe that choosing to die with dignity is better than prolonging life with pain. / The majority of terminally ill patients do not want to continue living in pain and want to die with dignity. / Dying with dignity can avoid the long and arduous process of living in pain for most terminally ill patients.
5. 존엄사가 남발될 가능성이 있다. 생명은 어떤 상황에서도 지켜져야 한다. The "Well-Dying Law" can create excessive cases of patients' resorting to death with dignity. It can also lead to a moral argument of who has the right to end a life. / Opponents of the law say that some patients may take advantage of loopholes in the law and choose to end their lives prematurely. The questions is "Who has the right to take a life even if it is their own?" / Opponents of the law say that in some cases, families, patients and doctors may agree together to end life early to avoid mounting medical costs in the future. The question

is "Can you put a price on someone's life?"

6. 가족에 대한 부담감 때문에 존엄사를 택해야 한다는 압력을 느끼는 환자들이 많아질 것이다. The "Well-Dying Law" will put more patients under pressure to choose death with dignity over continuation of treatment, due to the financial burden they're placing on their family. / Due to financial and emotional burdens, patients may choose to give up and choose the death with dignity option rather than trying to see the end of the treatment. / Patients who are diagnosed with serious but possibly treatable conditions may choose death with dignity rather than place financial pressure on themselves and their families in the long run.