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<광고>



More Like It

일상회화 편 2 출간

총 6권 완간(完刊)

전체	영어만
	

Summary

A few years ago, one news report by the local media showed **the gloomy status of Korea's self-employed**. While opening a chicken store is one of **the most popular options for retirees to continue making a living**, Korea's number of chicken restaurants exceeds the number of all McDonald's restaurants globally. The report **stood as a symbol of** how overpopulated the Korean economy is by **small, stand-alone businesses**. Recent statistics by the government further emphasized the seriousness of the issue.

The number of over 60-year-old self-employed individuals has increased as more people retire from companies and have to earn money. Also, the number of **single-person businesses** has increased. This is due to many of the self-employed who prefer working alone or depending on their own family members to save costs. Other research shows that **those who own their own business** work longer hours, make less money and are more in debt than **salaried workers**. In addition, **unemployment and disability insurance** are usually not given to self-employed workers.

What is more worrisome is these statistics and research **represent the structural problems** of the Korean economy, and solutions are hard to find. But many Koreans **expect the Korean government to be more committed to solving the problem in the long term**. Some suggest there can be **measures that can give instant help to the self-employed in need**. For example, the government can **put a ceiling on** rent increases or help low-income business owners be covered by offering subsidies for **certain benefits that salaried employees are entitled to**. Finding a quick solution is not simple, but the government should do something to help out **those who account for more than one fourth of Korea's working population**.

해석

1. the gloomy status of Korea's self-employed 한국 자영업자들의 우울한 현실
2. the most popular options for retirees to continue making a living 은퇴자들이 생계를 이어 나가기 위해 선택하는 가장 인기있는 옵션
3. stood as a symbol of ~의 상징이 되다
4. small, stand-alone businesses 단독으로 운영되는 소규모 사업

5. single-person businesses 1인 사업
6. those who own their own business 자기 사업을 하는 사람, 자영업자
7. salaried workers 급여를 받는 근로자
8. unemployment and disability insurance 고용보험과 산재보험
9. What is more worrisome is 더 걱정되는 것은 ~이다
10. represent the structural problems 구조적인 문제를 반영하다
11. expect the Korean government to be more committed to solving the problem in the long term 한국 정부가 장기적인 시각으로 문제 해결을 위해 노력할 것을 기대한다
12. measures that can give instant help to the self-employed in need 어려운 자영업자들에게 바로 도움이 될 수 있는 대책
13. put a ceiling on ~에 상한선을 두다
14. certain benefits that salaried employees are entitled to 급여를 받는 근로자들에게 주어지는 혜택들
15. those who account for more than one fourth of Korea's working population 한국 노동 인구의 4분의 1 이상을 차지하는 사람들

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 고령 인구가 증가하고 퇴직 후 창업하는 사람들이 늘면서 60세 이상 자영업자의 비율이 증가하고 있다. As the population ages and more retirees have to open their own business to provide for themselves, the ratio of elderly business owners to younger business owners has increased. / Due to a lack of social services for the elderly, many individuals have to operate their own business to survive. Older people rather than younger people are starting their own businesses now. / More retirees turn to opening their own businesses now in Korea. There is a disproportioned number of older individuals starting business.
2. 자영업자 평균소득은 임금 근로자보다 낮고, 1인당 빚도 더 많고, 노동시간도 더 길다. The average income of the self-employed is lower than that of salaried workers. Self-employed have more debt and work longer hours. / Self-employed workers make less money, have more debt and work longer than those in salaried positions. / Self-employed workers have more financial burdens than those who work for larger companies.
3. 자영업자의 70% 이상이 5년 이내에 폐업한다는 통계도 있다. One statistics show that more than 70 percent of the self-employed close their business within five years. / Over five years, only 3 out of 10 new businesses will be able to keep their doors open. / Over 70 percent of small businesses fail within five years.
4. 영세한 자영업자뿐 아니라 그들에 의해 고용된 피고용자의 근로조건도 나빠지는 문제가 발생한다. As the economic status of the self-employed deteriorates, those who are employed by them also have to work under poor working conditions. / Small business owners are not the only ones affected by the economic downturn. Those who work for these individuals will also suffer. / The trickle-down effect of poor economic growth for the self-employed will affect employees of small businesses.
5. 임대료의 급격한 인상을 제한하거나 고용, 산재보험 가입을 지원하는 등의 대책을 생각해 볼 수 있다. The government should come up with a policy. Putting a ceiling on rent increases or assisting with

unemployment and disability insurance can be some of the measures the government can take. / Rent control and subsidies for the national unemployment and disability insurance for self-employed workers may be a solution to this economic problem. / Putting a cap on commercial rent and including the self-employed in the national insurance system may help as more and more Koreans are working in their senior years.