

2019년 7월 19일 키워드 스피킹 방송 / 주제: 일본상품 불매운동

<광고>

	<p>『일상회화 편 2』</p> <p>세련되고 효과적인 회화 표현</p> <p>213개의 대화문과 71개의 추가 문장으로 스피킹 업그레이드</p>		<p>『시사이슈 편』</p> <p>『키워드 스피킹』 팟캐스트 에서 다룬 표현들을 소개</p> <p>총 43개의 시사 이슈에 관 한 유용한 문장들</p>
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Summary

Last year, the Korean Supreme Court ruled that Japan needs to **compensate Koreans for forced labor conditions during the colonial era**. A series of events have snowballed into a very touchy situation between the two counties, which are now in a standoff. Allegedly, Japan has retaliated economically this time by restricting exports to South Korea of products essential to manufacturing semiconductors and smartphones. **The magnitude of the dispute between the two countries is getting bigger, and it doesn't seem it will subside quickly.**

In response to Japan's decision to **hit Korea's key industries**, the Korean public has started a campaign to boycott Japanese products. **Japanese beer was the first to be taken off the shelves, but the list goes on to include Japanese automobiles.** It's not just the products. The "Boycott Japan" campaign **argues against visiting Japan for sightseeing.** As Koreans take up a big portion of travelers visiting Japan, many supporters of the campaign expect it will **be a blow to the Japanese economy**. **Bearing testimony to Koreans' determination**, according to Hana Tour, Korea's largest tourism agency, the number of reservations for Japan tours has been cut in half recently compared to the same time last year.

While there are skeptics about the boycott, about two thirds of Koreans are supporting it. In an opinion poll conducted by a local research center, 66.8 percent answered that they will participate in not buying Japanese products or tour packages.

The history of conflict between Korea and Japan goes way back. But, this time it doesn't seem it will end any time soon, **as it involves not just the disputes over historical facts but also companies, industries and politics.**

해석

1. compensate Koreans for forced labor conditions during the colonial era 식민지 시대 강제노역에 대해 보상하다
2. A series of events have snowballed into a very touchy situation between the two counties, which are now in a standoff. 일련의 일들이 일어나면서 매우 민감한 상황으로 악화되어 양국이 대치하고 있는 상황이다
3. The magnitude of the dispute between the two countries is getting bigger 양국 간 갈등의 정도가 더 심해지고 있다
4. it doesn't seem it will subside quickly 금방 가라앉을 것 같지 않다
5. hit Korea's key industries 한국의 핵심 산업에 타격을 주다
6. Japanese beer was the first to be taken off the shelves 일본 맥주가 매대에서 치워진 첫 상품이였다, 일

본 맥주부터 판매를 중단하기 시작했다

7. the list goes on to include Japanese automobiles 리스트가 계속 늘어 일본 자동차까지 포함하게 되었다
8. argues against visiting Japan for sightseeing 일본 관광을 가지 말자고 말한다
9. be a blow to the Japanese economy 일본 경제에 타격을 주다
10. Bearing testimony to Koreans' determination 한국인들의 결의를 보여주듯
11. The history of conflict between Korea and Japan goes way back. 한일 갈등의 역사는 길다.
12. as it involves not just the disputes over historical facts but also companies, industries and politics 이번 갈등은 역사적 사실에 관한 분쟁뿐 아니라 기업, 산업, 정치까지 관련된 것이므로

Keywords / Key Sentences

1. 일본상품 불매운동은 합리적인 해결책이 되지 못한다. 한국과 일본은 여러 분야에서 밀접히 연관되어 있으므로, 협상을 통해 외교적인 해결책을 찾고 협력을 이어나가는 것이 양국 모두에게 이익이다. Boycotting Japanese products won't be a reasonable solution for the disputes. The two countries are very closely related in many fields. Finding a diplomatic solution through negotiations and continuing cooperation is in the best interest of both countries. / A boycott of Japanese products will just make the situation worse. The two nations' economies are closely interconnected. Both countries need bi-lateral talks to resolve this situation fairly and quickly. / High level talks need to take place to resolve this conflict quickly before things escalate even more. Japan and Korea rely heavily on each other, and this boycott will wind up hurting both sides in the long run.
2. 일본 경제 규모를 생각하면 불매운동의 효과는 없다. 양국 국민의 서로에 대한 감정만을 상하게 할 뿐이다. Considering the size of the Japanese economy, boycotting products won't have any effect. It will only end up inflaming emotions on both sides. / Cherry-picking products to boycott will have little effect on the larger Japanese economy. Participating in this type of behavior will deepen the divide between Japan and Korea. / Singling out certain products from Japan will not hurt the Japanese economy. It will fan the flames of an already controversial situation.
3. 온 국민이 참여해서 오랫동안 불매 운동을 벌이면 효과를 볼 수 있다. 이번에는 더 단결해서 우리의 결기를 보여주어야 한다. If all Koreans participate in the boycott and extend it for a long period of time, it will have an effect. This time we need to be more united and show our determination to get our message across. / Focusing on mass participation and the duration of the boycott is important if it is to have any effect against Japan. / In order to show resolve and be effective, a lot of Koreans need to take part in the boycott and not waver over time.
4. 일본 방문 관광객의 25%가 한국인이라는 통계도 있다. 한국 관광객에 대한 의존도가 높으므로, 일본 관광을 가지 않으면 일본 경제에 타격을 주게 된다. Statistics show that about one fourth of foreign tourists to Japan are Koreans. As Japanese tourism industry is dependent on Koreans, boycotting Japanese tourism will have a huge effect on their economy. / Around 25% of all tourists who travel to Japan are Korean. If Koreans cease to visit Japan, this will be a huge blow to businesses related to tourism. / Industries that depend on tourists in Japan will be hit hard by the boycott, as one fourth of their income comes from Korean tourists.