

Enrichment of 'the' in English-Korean Translation

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1. Introduction

Korean has grammatical features that distinguish it from Indo-European languages, English in particular, in several aspects. These differences can be found in a broad range, from the basic structure of a sentence to the syntactic procedure. The indefinite and definite article 'a(n)' and 'the' are good examples of the grammatical constituents that exhibit the difference between Korean and English. As Yule (1999) explains, the indefinite article 'a(n)' and definite article 'the' of English are used as markers of classification and identification respectively and that the definite article 'the' implies that it holds more information than the indefinite article 'a(n).' Yule (1998:38) states that "the indefinite article is often used with the first reference to an entity, typically classifying it, and the definite article is used with second or later references to the same entity, as a way of identifying it."

Korean lacks a grammatical equivalent of the English article 'the,' and so

in most cases it is generally translated into 'ku(그).'¹⁾ Translation, however, is not a simple process that involves only substituting a word, phrase, or sentence in English for a corresponding word, phrase, or sentence in Korean. It is the same for translating 'the'; it will be difficult to achieve the ultimate goal of translation, which is to reorganize the message or information in the source text into a most natural and comprehensible target text. The source text and the target text will not have the same effect on their respective users, by simply substituting 'the' for 'ku(그).' When generating the TT, the translator must take into consideration not only the word meaning and the sentence meaning (propositional meaning), but also the communicative (pragmatic) meaning. Therefore, "the translator, in addition to being a competent processor of intentions in any SL text, must be in a position to make judgments about the likely effect of the translation on TL readers/hearers" (Hatim and Mason, 1990:65). As Baker (1992) observes, different societies, the different groups in a society, and even the different individuals in a society have different experiences in life, and so their viewpoint and opinions on how the situation or event unfolds and carries on are bound to differ. Therefore, for the readers of the ST and the TT to obtain the same communicative effect, or pragmatic equivalence, a series of adjustments must occur in the process of translation.

From this viewpoint, I will look into the pragmatic enrichment phenomena of DP (DET 'the' + NP)²⁾ that occur in the process of translating the article 'the.' First, I will show that enrichment occurs in the process of translating in

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- 1) 'Ku(그)' belongs to the category of determiners in the Korean language. According to Sohn(1999:210) determiners may also be termed pre-nouns or unconjugated adjectives, in that they do not inflect and they modify nouns in a pre-noun position. This small class may be subclassified as follows: a. Demonstrative: definite, indefinite b. Qualifier c. Quantifier.
 - 2) According to the syntactic structure, the+NP should be represented by Determiner Phrase or DP, but since this paper only deals with cases where 'the' is in the position of D (determiner), it will be represented as 'the+NP' for the sake of convenience.

order to pass on the anaphoric and cataphoric meanings of 'the,' and then I will try to categorize these enrichment phenomena. Furthermore, I will try to show that this enrichment is a form of semantic shift which occurs because the translator wanted to obtain a pragmatic equivalence between the ST and the TT by maintaining the coherence of the TT.

2. Approach

I will first discuss the meanings of the article 'the' in English, with reference to Yule (1998), and then look into cases in which 'the+NP' has been enriched, by carrying out an analysis on actual translations. I will then go on to show how this enrichment contributes to the coherence of the TT. The pragmatic enrichment-based shifts with 'the+NP' in English to Korean translation will be considered the result of the translator's strategy for providing the most natural TT. Therefore, the variations of the TT based on the competence of the translator will not be included in the discussion.

In an attempt to maintain objectivity on the quality of translation, the texts to be analyzed will be restricted to those that have been translated by a professional translator, published and in circulation. The texts chosen to be analyzed are *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, *The Catcher in the Rye*, *A Brief History of Time* and their respective Korean translations. The magazines selected include 2003. 7. 1/8. 4 issues of *Newsweek* and the Korean version of the same magazines, and October issue of 2002 through August issue of 2003 for *CNNez*, a magazine that carries the recordings of CNN news scripts. For the convenience of data management and analysis, the range of data analysis is set as follows: to chapter 12 of *The Catcher in the Rye*, from the introduction to page 100 of *A Brief History of Time*, the whole texts of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, and the whole of relevant texts from *Newsweek* and *CNNez*. The analysis will be carried out in the following manner: a comparative

analysis on the source text and the target text in regards to sentences formed by ‘the + NP’ structure in the range set above will be carried out, and those cases where shifts occurred through enrichment will be examined.

3. Meanings of the Definite Article ‘the’ in English

Yule (1998:38) notes that “the indefinite article is often used with the first reference to an entity, typically classifying it, and the definite article is used with second or later references to the same entity, as a way of identifying it.” From the point of view of the information structure, the indefinite article ‘a(n)’ indicates that the information is new, whereas the definite article ‘the’ indicates that the information is old. Let us take a look at the following examples offered in Yule (1998).

- (1) Last week *a* tornado ripped through *a* small town in Texas.
- (2) *The* tornado damaged many houses in *the* quiet little town.

“A tornado” and “a small town” in example (1) are new information newly provided to the referent/reader. But in example (2), “the tornado” and “the quiet little town” had been mentioned before, and so they are treated as old information.

The sequential order of events does not necessarily decide whether definite or indefinite articles are used. The choice depends more on what will be regarded as new information or given information according to the context. Moreover, information appearing for the first time can also be accompanied by ‘the’ if it is clear that the information is shared knowledge.

- (3) I can give you *a* cup, but *the* handle is broken.
- (4) There was *a* surgeon in addition to two nurses there, but no-one asked *the* doctor to help.

In example (3), the reason “the” can be used in front of the word “handle” is that we all share the knowledge on cups that “if X is a cup, then X will have handle (Yule, 1998:40).” Similarly, “the doctor” can be used in example (4) because it is based on the shared knowledge that a surgeon is a doctor. In this way, when deducing the meaning of ‘the,’ the basic knowledge shared by the narrator and the listener/reader plays a major role. Examples (1) through (4) show the anaphoric uses of ‘the,’ which points back to the already given information, be it information appearing the second time in the story, in other words, given information, or deduction from shared knowledge.

The article ‘the’ can also be used in a cataphoric way, or to refer to something appearing later.

(5) *The* door opened and *the* killer walked in.

(6) *The* baby had been crying for twenty minutes before *the* girl got up and went into *the* kitchen.

In examples (5) and (6), the article ‘the’ is used with new information appearing for the first time. This tells the readers that what the ‘already identified (Yule, 1998:40)’ objects are will become clearer as the story unfolds. This is a device used to stimulate the curiosity of the readers in order to keep them reading to find out what the objects actually are.

In the next section, on the basis of the types of ‘the+NP’ mentioned in Yule, I will look into cases of enrichment occurring in the process of translating ‘the+NP’ into Korean.

4. Data Analysis

Using actual data obtained from text analyses, I will show that in the process of translating ‘the+NP’ enrichment occurs to pass on the anaphoric and

cataphoric meanings of 'the,' and categorize these enrichment phenomena into different types. Then, I will look into how this enrichment contributes to the coherence of TT.

4.1 Enrichment of the anaphoric meaning of 'the'

The following example will show how the anaphoric meaning of 'the' is enriched in the process of English to Korean translation.

Example 1

ST: In January 2000, FBI agents tailing a suspected Al Qaeda operative in San Diego thought they'd gotten a break. Their target was spotted chatting with the manager of Sam's Star Mark, a local Texaco station. The agents later called the manager, hoping he would tell them about the conversation, and maybe point them toward other suspicious characters.

TT: 2000년 1월 샌디에이고에서 알 카에다 공작원으로 의심되는 자를 추적하던 FBI 요원들은 무릎을 쳤다. 그 용의자가 어느 주유소 지배인과 이야기를 나누는 현장을 포착한 것이다. 나중에 FBI 요원들은 그 지배인에게 전화를 걸었다. 그들은 그 용의자와 나눈 대화 내용뿐 아니라 어쩌면 다른 수상한 자들에 대한 정보까지 얻을 수 있을 것으로 기대했다.

BT: In January of 2000, the FBI agents who had been tracking down a suspected Al Qaeda agent in San Diego hit their knees. They had caught a glimpse of the suspect having a talk with a gas station manager. Afterwards, the FBI agents called the manager. They expected to get more information not only on the contents of the conversation between the suspect and the manager, but also on other suspicious characters as well.

The ST of Example 1 above was extracted from August 4, 2003 issues of *Newsweek* and its Korean version dated August 6, 2003. In this example, 'the+NP,' the conversation, in the position of the prepositional object, is enriched and expressed explicitly in the TT to "not only on the contents of the

conversation between the suspect and the manager.” In the ST, ‘the’ performs an anaphoric function, so that “the conversation” refers to “chatting with the manager” in the preceding sentence, and the cohesion and coherence of the ST is maintained through the lexical repetition of “chatting” and “conversation,” which are synonyms. On the other hand, in the TT, the meaning of ‘the+NP’ is expressed explicitly. In expressing the enriched meaning in the TT, the method of directly repeating what was said before is used. In other words, the information that can be accessed in the co-text is repeated in order to convey the anaphoric meaning of ‘the.’

4.2 Enrichment of the cataphoric meaning of ‘the’

I will now examine how the cataphoric meaning of ‘the’ appears in the TT after being enriched in the process of English to Korean translation.

Example 2

ST: While the soccer superstar limbers up for his new club, Real Madrid, sponsors and marketing gurus are weighing the financial impact of his transfer. But Beckham's biggest fan base in Asia...

TT: 축구계의 슈퍼스타 데이비드 베컴이 새로운 구단인 레알 마드리드에 서 뛰기 위해 몸을 풀고 있는 한편, 광고주들과 마케팅 전문가들은 그의 이적이 미칠 경제적 효과를 신중히 검토하고 있습니다. 하지만 아시아에서 베컴의 팬 층은.....

BT: Soccer superstar David Beckham is warming up to play in his new team, the Real Madrid, the advertisers and marketing specialists are carefully examining the economic effect his move would have. But Beckham's fan base in Asia.....

The ST of Example 2 was extracted from August 2003 issue of *CNNez* and its corresponding translation carried in the same issue. In Example 2, “the soccer superstar” of the ST is the introduction part of the article, and although the referent is not mentioned beforehand it is treated as old information. This is

because the cataphoric meaning of ‘the’ suggests that the referent will be revealed as the story unfolds. Therefore, a co-reference relationship is formed between “the soccer superstar-his-Beckham,” making the text coherent. However, in the TT such a device does not exist, and so the links between the phrases referring to the referent become ambiguous. Therefore, the translator has enriched the phrase to “soccer superstar David Beckham” and has revealed the identity of the referent explicitly in order to maintain the coherence of the text.

4.3 Types of Enrichment

I have looked into cases of enrichment occurring in the process of translating ‘the+NP’ in order to pass on the anaphoric and cataphoric meaning of ‘the,’ to achieve the same pragmatic equivalence in the ST and the TT, and to maintain the coherence of the TT. I will categorize such enrichment phenomena into four types based on actual examples.

Type 1. To refresh the readers’ memory

The first type of enrichment occurs when there is a long interval between ‘the+NP’ and its referent. Sometimes, several pages exist between one appearance and the next, and so the readers’ memory needs to be refreshed.

Example 1

ST: After a time she heard a little pattering of feet in the distance, and she hastily dried her eyes to see what was coming. It was the White Rabbit returning, splendidly dressed, with a pair of white kid gloves in one hand and a large fan in the other.

TT: 잠시 후 앨리스는 멀리서 다가오는 발자국 소리를 듣고 누가 오는지 보려고 급히 눈물을 닦았다. 멋진 옷을 입고 조그만 장갑 한 켤레와 커다란 부채를 양손에 나눠 든 아까의 그 하얀 토끼가 돌아오고 있었다.

BT³⁾: A while later, Alice, hearing footsteps coming closer, wiped away her tears to see who it was. It was the white rabbit whom she’d met

before, returning all dressed up with a pair of small gloves in one hand and a huge fan in the other hand.

The above passages in Example 1 was extracted from *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its corresponding translation. In this example, 'the' in "the White Rabbit" is used as an anaphoric device, and it shows that "the White Rabbit" is not different from the rabbit that had already been mentioned in the story. In other words, it shows that the old information about the rabbit should be included along with the new information. A White Rabbit had first been introduced in the ST in the front pages of Chapter 1 as new information, and it appears again as "the White Rabbit" in the beginning of Chapter 2. Between these two appearances exists a distance of about 30 paragraphs, and so in the TT, it is difficult to maintain the coherence of the story by translating 'the' in this case as '(그) White Rabbit.' Therefore, the translator elaborates on the anaphoric meaning of 'the' in order to refresh the memory of the readers, by pragmatically enriching it into "whom she'd met before." In this way, 'the,' which is not accompanied by any explanations in the ST, is described explicitly in the TT in order to maintain the coherence of the text.

Let us look at another example in which the translator chooses to enrich the phrase in order to refresh the readers' memory, because there is a long interval between 'the+NP' and its referent.

Example 2

ST: This is just one of dozens of revealing snapshots to be found in last week's mammoth congressional report on the failures of 9/11. Many of the stories spelled out in its 900 pages are by now, nearly two years after the attacks - Omitted-

Yet the report comes closer than ever before to answering the painful, lingering question: could the attacks have been prevented?

TT: 이것은 지난 주 발표된 9.11 테러 차단 실패에 관한 의회 진상보고서

3) All back translations are mine except specified otherwise.

에 실린 수십 개의 일화 가운데 하나일 뿐이다. 9백 쪽에 이르는 이 방대한 보고서에 적시된 일화들 중 상당수는 - 중략 -

그러나 지난 주 공개된 의회 진상보고서는 9.11 테러는 과연 막을 수 있는 참사였는가라는, 여전히 미국 사회를 고통스럽게 짓누르는 물음에 좀 더 많은 시사점을 던져준다.

BT: This is only one of the numerous anecdotes recorded in the congressional report on the failure to intercept the 9-11 terrorist attack made public last week. But the congressional report made public last week focuses more attention on the question lying heavy on the American society: could the tragedy of the 9-11 terrorist attack have been prevented?

The ST of Example 2 above was extracted from August 4, 2003 issue of *Newsweek* and its Korean version dated August 6, 2003. “The report” in Example 2 was mentioned before, and so it is old information. The object being referred to by “the report” in the ST is “last week’s mammoth congressional report,” introduced in the beginning of the paragraph, and between the two lies a lengthy passage (82 words in total) giving an explanation of the particulars of the report. In the ST, the anaphoric meaning of ‘the’ makes it possible to recover the meaning of the object being referred to regardless of the long interval between the two in the text. However, in the TT, where such a device does not exist, there is a need to explicitly show that “last week’s mammoth congressional report” and “the report” is in co-reference. Therefore, in Example 2, the translator has chosen directly repeating the information mentioned previously to enrich the meaning of “the report,” and in this way the coherence of the TT is maintained.

Type 2. To make explicit the content of the preceding sentence

The second type of enrichment occurs in cases where ‘the+NP’ refers to the whole of the preceding sentence, and the anaphoric meaning of ‘the’ is explicitly enriched. The following two examples are the passages extracted from August 2003 issue of *CNNez* and its corresponding translation carried in

the same issue.

Example 1

ST: The United States and the European Union are at odds over a growing list of trade and foreign policy issues. They say they'll try to resolve differences at a Washington summit on Wednesday. One issue that has caused a lot of friction lately is genetically modified foods. Omitted -

President Bush has actually threatened consumers' right to choose in Europe. And I can guarantee that consumers won't respond positively to that and it will make them even more resolved to resist GM product. The debate is not new, but 2003 is a crucial year for GM.

TT: 미국과 유럽연합이 대립하는 무역 및 외교 문제가 점점 늘어나고 있습니다. 양측은 이번 수요일 워싱턴에서 열리는 정상회담에서 갈등 해소 방안을 모색할 것이라고 밝혔습니다. 최근 많은 갈등을 야기하고 있는 사안은 유전자 변형 식품입니다. 중략 -
부시 대통령은 사실 유럽 소비자들의 선택권을 위협했습니다. 장담하건대, 소비자들은 부시 대통령 발언에 우호적으로 반응하지 않을 것이며, GM 제품에 대한 거부감만 더욱 커질 것입니다. GM 식품에 대한 양측 논쟁은 전혀 새로운 것이 아닙니다.

BT: The number of problems in trading and foreign policy, over which the US and the EU are pitted against each other, is on the rise. Both parties have announced that they will look for ways in which to resolve these conflicts at the Washington summit, which will be held this Wednesday. A major cause of recent conflicts is genetically modified foods. Omitted -

In truth, President Bush threatened the European consumers' right of choice. It is certain that President Bush's proposal will not bring about positive responses from the consumers; rather, it will only increase their disapproval against GM products. The debate on both sides in regards to GM foods is not new.

In Example 1, "the debate" in the ST does not refer to a word or a phrase, but to the preceding sentences. In the ST, 'the' refers to the details given in preceding sentences in an anaphoric way, through which it helps to maintain

cohesion and coherence, and contributes to the interpretation of the text. However, in the case of the TT, substituting ‘the’ with the demonstrative 'ku (그)' cannot fully reproduce the meaning of “the debate,” which implicitly refers to the details given in preceding sentences, and so the network of the underlying meaning of the text, or the coherence, is destroyed. Therefore, the translator has chosen to enrich the meaning of “the debate,” by expressing it explicitly, as a way of maintaining the coherence of the text. In this process, a semantic shift occurs between ST and TT.

Example 2

ST: GM farmers in the U. S. say they are losing hundreds of millions of dollars in lost sales to Europe. Anti-GM campaigners say all polls show Europeans won't eat the stuff anyway. If the two sides continue to battle, it could be years before this trade war is settled.

TT: GM 농작물을 재배하는 미국 내 농장주들은 유럽에 GM 식품을 판매하지 못함에 따라 수억 달러의 손실을 보고 있다고 주장하고 있습니다. (하지만) GM 반대 운동가들은 어떤 여론조사 결과를 보더라도 유럽인들은 (GM 식품의 판매가 허용되더라도) 그런 것은 입에 대지도 않을 것이라고 반박합니다. GM 찬반 양측의 대립이 계속되는 한, GM을 둘러싼 미국과 유럽 간 무역 분쟁 해결 또한 여러 해가 걸릴 것 같습니다.

BT: The GM crop growers in the US claim that they are suffering losses amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars because they are not allowed to sell GM foods in Europe. But those opposed to GM refute them, saying the results of recent polls show that Europeans will not eat such foods, even if the sale of GM foods is permitted. As long as the antagonism between the pros and cons of GM continues, it looks like the trade dispute between the US and Europe in regards to GM will take several years to be resolved.

As in the case of Example 1, “the two sides” in Example 2 refers to the details of the preceding sentences. In the ST, the anaphoric meaning of ‘the’ contributes to the recovery of the meaning of the referent, through which the

coherence of the text is maintained. In the TT, on the other hand, enrichment is used as a device to clarify the anaphoric meaning of 'the.' This is a form of semantic shift following the translator's decision to strengthen the coherence of the TT in order to improve readability.

Type 3. To follow the language convention of TT, or its collocation

The third type of enrichment occurs in cases where the meaning of 'the+NP' is enriched in order to comply with the language convention of the TT (e.g. collocation).

Example 1

ST: As American tanks rolled unopposed into central Baghdad, Iraqi people rolled out to meet them greeting them as liberators. For years, Saddam's image had looked down on these people like Big Brother. Now it was time for them to take their revenge. Across the capital today, there have been scenes of celebration, the fall of the regime.

TT: 미군 탱크들이 아무런 저항을 받지 않고 바그다드 도심에 입성하자 이라크 국민들이 밖으로 나와 이들을 해방군으로 맞이하고 있습니다. 지난 수년간 이라크 국민들을 빅 브라더처럼 내려다보던 사담의 초상화도 이제는 국민들의 앙갚음을 당할 시기가 되었습니다. 오늘 수도 바그다드 전역에서는 사람들의 환호가 계속되었습니다. 바로 후세인 정권의 붕괴를 축하하는 것입니다.

BT: When the American tanks entered central Baghdad without facing any opposition, Iraqi people rushed out, greeting them as liberators. The image of Saddam had looked down on the people of Iraq for years, and now the time had come for them to take their revenge. Across the capital Baghdad, the cheers of people could be heard all day, rejoicing the fall of Hussein's regime.

In Example 1, extracted from May 2003 issue of CNNez, "the regime" in the ST is enriched to "Hussein's regime" in the TT. This is a way of maintaining the coherence of the text by complying with the convention of the linguistic use of the target language. In the ST, the coherence is maintained by 'the+NP's

forming cohesive relationship with the word mentioned in the preceding sentence, namely “Saddam” and “the regime.” However, the convention of the target language makes it more general to use the word “regime” in the form of collocation, as in “Kim Jon-III’s regime.” Therefore, the translator enriched the meaning of ‘the+NP’ according to the convention of the TT, and a shift occurred in the process of translation.

Below is another example that deals with the enrichment of the meaning of ‘the+NP’ in relation to the convention of the target language.

Example 2

ST: The Gore concept was really meant to cover all the recently developed electronic resources that have increased to a blinding speed the exchange of information between people.

TT: 고어 부통령이 이야기한 개념 속에는 최근까지 개발되어 정보 교환의 속도를 엄청나게 높인 전자 자원까지 모조리 포함되어 있다.

BT: In the concept expressed by Vice President Gore, all the recently developed electronic resources that have tremendously increased the exchange of information is included.

Example 2 is extracted from Kirk(2001), and ‘Gore’ in the ST is enriched to ‘Vice President Gore’ in the TT, showing that shifts occurred in accordance with the convention of the linguistic use of the target language. Such shifts occur in the process of translation mainly to improve readability of the text, by strengthening its cohesion and coherence.

Type 4. To add background knowledge

The fourth type of enrichment occurs when the translator provides additional background knowledge that is not given in the original text, by enriching the meaning of ‘the+NP,’ to make up for the difference between the shared knowledge of the readers of the ST and the TT.

Example 1

ST: China Telecom is ready to kick off its long-awaited Initial Public Offering next week. The mainland's largest operator is whetting investor appetite but a smaller rival could steal the spotlight.

TT: 오랫동안 기다린 차이나 텔레콤의 기업 공개가 다음주 앞으로 다가왔습니다. 이 중국 본토 최대 규모의 사업체인 차이나 텔레콤은 투자 의욕을 자극하고 있으나, 소규모 경쟁사가 투자자의 주목을 더 끌 가능성이 일고 있습니다.

BT: The long-awaited Initial Public Offering of China Telecom is drawing near to next week. The largest company in mainland China, China Telecom, is stimulating investors' enthusiasm to invest, but there is a growing possibility that small-scale competitors will draw more attention from the investors.

In the ST, extracted from November 2002 issue of *CNNez*, the definiteness of the article 'the' is the cohesive link that connects “China Telecom” and “the mainland's largest operator.” Therefore, the readers of the ST have no difficulty in recognizing that “China Telecom” and “the mainland's largest operator” are in co-reference with each other. However, in the TT, the cohesive link between the two phrases is not clear. Of course, those readers familiar with the telecommunications field may easily know that “the mainland's largest operator” refers to “China Telecom,” but the translator cannot expect all target readers to have the same background knowledge. That is why the translator has enriched the meaning of ‘the+NP’ in order to strengthen the cohesive link between the two referents based on his/her background knowledge, thereby maintaining the coherence of the TT.

Let us look at another example in which the meaning of ‘the+NP’ is enriched to strengthen the cohesive link in the TT based on the translator's background knowledge.

Example 2

ST: As American tanks rolled unopposed into central Baghdad, Iraqi people rolled out to meet them greeting them as liberators. For years,

Saddam's image had looked down on these people like Big Brother. Now it was time for them to take their revenge. Across the capital today, there have been scenes of celebration, the fall of the regime.

TT: 미군 탱크들이 아무런 저항을 받지 않고 바그다드 도심에 입성하자 이라크 국민들이 밖으로 나와 이들을 해방군으로 맞이하고 있습니다. 지난 수년간 이라크 국민들을 빅 브라더처럼 내려다보던 사담의 초상화도 이제는 국민들의 앙갚음을 당할 시기가 되었습니다. 오늘 수도 바그다드 전역에서는 사람들의 환호가 계속되었습니다. 바로 후세인 정권의 붕괴를 축하하는 것입니다.

BT: When the American tanks entered central Baghdad without facing any opposition, Iraqi people rushed out, greeting them as liberators. The image of Saddam had looked down on the people of Iraq for years, and now the time had come for them to take their revenge. Across the capital Baghdad, the cheers of people could be heard all day, rejoicing the fall of Hussein's regime.

In Example 2, extracted from May 2003 issue of *CNNez*, the translator has enriched the meaning of 'the+NP' based on the assumption that the readers of the ST and the TT do not have the same background knowledge, i.e. that the readers of the TT may not know that the capital city of Iraq is Baghdad. In the ST, the definite meaning of 'the' clarifies the cohesive relation between "central Baghdad" and "the capital," but in the case of the TT, this is not the case, and so the translator enriches the meaning of 'the' in the TT by adding his/her own background knowledge, thereby strengthening the meaning network or coherence of the TT.

5. Conclusion

The purpose of translation is to equalize the effect ST has on the source language text reader and the effect TT has on the target language reader. This goal, however, cannot be accomplished by achieving equivalence in the

linguistic level of the two languages. As we have seen in this paper, equivalence in the linguistic level does not always exist in the interaction between different language systems, because the acceptability of the text can differ according to the cognitive environment of the text receiver.

Based on the analysis of the phenomena that occur in the process of translating the anaphoric and cataphoric meaning of the English article 'the,' it has become clear that the meaning of 'the' appears enriched in the TT complying with the textual convention of the target language. This enrichment is a result of the translator's efforts to maintain the network of underlying meaning, or coherence of the TT, and a form of semantic shift that contributes to the acceptability and readability of the TT in the long run. The actual translation cases of 'the+NP' show that the enrichment of the meaning of 'the' can be classified into four broad types, which are as follows:

First, enrichment that occurs when the memory of the readers' needs to be refreshed because a long interval exists between the+NP and the object being referred to, second, enrichment that occurs when 'the+NP' expression needs to explicitly express the content of the previous sentence, third, enrichment that occurs when 'the+NP' expression needs to comply with the language convention or collocation of the target language, and fourth, enrichment that occurs when the background knowledge of the translator is added to the original text in order to help the readers better understand what is meant by 'the+NP' expression.

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K C I

[국문요약]

영한번역에서 나타나는 “the”의 의미보충(enrichment) 현상

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이 논문은 한국어에는 문법적 대응장치가 없는 영어의 정관사 ‘the’의 영한 번역 현상을 다룬다. 먼저, Yule (1999)를 기반으로 정관사 ‘the’의 조용적(anaphoric), 후행적(cataphoric) 의미를 살펴보고, 문법적 대응장치가 없는 한국어에서는 텍스트의 결속성을 유지하기 위한 방안으로 ‘the’의 맥락적 지시 의미에 대한 등가의 구현을 통해 의미보충이 일어남을 보인다. 영한번역 용례에 대한 분석을 통해 ‘the’의 의미가 보충되어 나타나는 현상에는 크게 네 가지 유형이 있음을 발견하였다.

첫째, 독자의 기억을 환기 시키기 위한 의미보충, 둘째, 선행 문장의 내용을 명시적으로 표현하기 위한 의미보충, 셋째, 도착언어의 언어사용 관습을 준수하기 위한 의미보충, 넷째, 독자의 이해를 돕기 위하여 배경지식을 추가하기 위한 의미보충으로 분류된다.

이 논문은 출발언어 텍스트의 독자와 도착언어 텍스트의 독자들에게 ‘동일한 효과’를 준다는 번역의 궁극적인 목적을 달성하기 위해서는 텍스트 수준의 등가 뿐만 아니라 화용적 등가가 이루어져야 하며, 이를 위하여 번역의 과정에서 의미보충이 일어남을 보여주고 있다.

▶주제어: 의미보충, 조용적 의미, 후행적 의미, 화용적 등가