

How Is the English Dash to Be Translated into Korean?: Problems of Translation between SOV Language and SVO Language

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1. Introduction

English has developed various punctuation marks as visual devices to modify the stream of written sentences, similar in their functions as prosodic devices for spoken sentences. There are about fifteen devices commonly used in English orthography with established names like period (.), question mark (?), exclamation mark (!), hyphen (-), comma (,), quotation marks (“”), apostrophe (’), colon (:), semi-colon (;), and dash (--). Korean shares some punctuation marks like period, question mark, exclamation mark, hyphen, comma, and quotation marks. But marks like apostrophe, colon, semi-colon, and dash are rarely used, if at all.¹⁾ The dash in English is unique in marking

the separation of included units either within a sentence or at the end of the sentence.

This paper is about the problem of translation of the dash into Korean, which does not have this particular punctuation mark conventionalized as a common practice--for significant reasons which include the basic sentence structure different from English. The function of the dash is to insert certain metalinguistic remarks related to the speaker's attitude, additional information, flow of the discourse or context in between words within the sentence. While the object-final structure of English does not pose any serious problem for such an insertion or addition, verb-final Korean cannot afford to use that kind of punctuation mark for insertion or addition as each sentence should have specific ending morphemes provided. Thus, Korean translation of English dash reveals unique properties of the Korean language not shared by English, though translatable. In this paper, we will show some strategies for translation of the portion of the sentence with a dash or a pair of dashes.

The data used for this study are from diverse news magazines and novels written by the modern writers. As the discussion is not about some specific writers' style but the general tendency of English and Korean usage of the dash constructions, the exact source is not provided, but the data are all authentic ones collected from real writers' work. The analysis is performed by comparing the English text with the Korean translation in terms of their syntactic structure and the equivalence of the meaning.

1) Anonymous reviewers commented that even though the apostrophe and semi-colon are not used in Korean, the dash and colon are also used in Korean. I deeply appreciate their comment, to which I fully agree. The point I want to make in this paper is that the dash is used only rarely, if at all, and the environment or pattern of its usage in Korean is radically different from that of the English dash.

2. Dichotomies of Translation

In translation it is almost impossible to represent every structural mechanism of one language into another, which is especially the case between two radically different languages like Korean and English.

Eugene Nida (1964) distinguishes between formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, that is, between the aim to achieve equivalence of form between source and target texts and the aim to achieve equivalence of effect on the target language reader. In the similar vein, Newmark (1981: 39) distinguishes between semantic translation and communicative translation. The former is to relay as closely as the structures of the target language to achieve the exact contextual meaning of the SL (source language), while the latter is to achieve equivalence of effect on the TL (target language) reader, which is the same as the dynamic equivalence of Nida's.

It is not to be expected that merely "trans-coding" a source text, merely "transposing" it into another language, will result in a serviceable *translatum*--the resulting translated text. The source text, as it is to be the source for a certain target, is oriented towards the source culture. The target text, the *translatum*, is oriented towards the target culture, and it is this which ultimately defines its adequacy. The predetermined *skopos* in the target culture restrain the form and function of a source text. The *skopos* for some translation may be the exact imitation of the source text syntax rather than the effect of the source text to its original receiver.

However, this cannot be the case in the translation between two languages with radically different syntactic structures like Korean and English. Apart from phonological differences that need not be mentioned, Korean and English are different from each other in basic word order, sentence patterns, constituent structures, paragraph or text building patterns in addition to lexical systems. Thus, the realistic *skopos* for translation between Korean and English should be limited to communicative or content translation, which maintains 'coherence by

striking the appropriate balance between what is effective and what is efficient.' (Hatim and Mason 1997: 12). According to Hatim and Mason (1997: 12), effectiveness will achieve the communicative goal and efficiency will prove least taxing on users' resources. To achieve the effectiveness and efficiency in the translation between two languages radically different from each other, the basic differences should be precisely established. The elements one language habitually focuses on may be left unnoticed in the other language, and in the case of abstract notions they may be left unconceptualized.

In the discussion of translation, Catford proposes two types of untranslatability:

1. Linguistic: There is no lexical or syntactical substitute in the TL for an SL item. Not only individual lexical items but also such grammatical items as number, grammatical gender, tense and mood do not match between Korean and English. Punctuation marks may be categorized under this linguistic untranslatability.

2. Cultural: The absence in the TL culture of a relevant situational feature for the SL text also makes it impossible to achieve equivalent translation. For example, proverbs, idioms, and metaphors, steeped in the context of specific culture are almost impossible to be rendered into equivalents in the target language.

Strictly speaking, in English-Korean translation the dash construction of English should be classified into the type of structure involving both categories of untranslatability--linguistic and cultural. However, the message itself may be conveyed in one way or the other and we will consider what strategies may be adopted.

3. Textuality and Punctuation Marks

English uses a lot of punctuation marks to help designate the sentential or

textual correlativeness between separate but connected elements within a certain range of context. Punctuation marks in written English, the three representatives of which are colon, semi-colon, and dash, are closely related with textuality or metalinguistic devices the writer reveals his or her intention as well as guidance for the construction of the message.

As the starting point for establishing a model of analyzing texts for translation, Hatim and Mason (1997) suggests five assumptions about texts and their users, which are formed around the relationship between the text users and contextual factors, with the communicative function of language and translation retained at its core. The basic function of various punctuation marks is to show explicitly the change in the flow of the text, and its basic purpose is to enhance the understanding of the text users. It is very important to guide the flow of the message of the text in any language but the specific method applied in the real communication differs from language to language, especially between Korean and English.

English has three major forms of punctuation that offset one portion of a sentence from the rest, colons, semicolons, and dashes. Quirk et al. (1985: 1613) shows the relative frequency of the punctuation marks. It is reported that out of about 72000 words drawn in equal proportions from journalism, learned writing, and fiction, 163 semicolons, 189 dashes, and 78 colons are observed. Thus, out of these similar punctuation marks dashes are the most frequently used with 43.9% of occurrence. The semicolon is next with 37.9% and the colon is 18.2%. Each has specific functions and rules, and knowing the rules governing the location of those punctuation marks is assumed to be important for written English because of their roles for connecting related parts of a sentence or clause, although without rigid structural constraints. General rules for the dash recommended in major school grammar books or relevant websites²⁾ are

2) As the rules summarized here cannot be attributed to one particular author or scholar, the specific sources are not provided. The specific rules are not so complicated and as the point of this paper is about the differences between Korean

summarized in the next sections.

Dashes (a double hyphen)³⁾ are used to interrupt and are not used to offset phrases or definitions. An em-dash is typically used when the writer wants to include a certain breathlessness into the sentence. Consider the following example.

- (1) Three plots made by the Purple People Plotter were the wrong color--the staff loved it.

Two dashes, one on each side of an expression, are used to set aside completely unnecessary parenthetical information that the writer is too excited to suppress, as follows.

- (2) Music will be performed in several languages--French, Italian, Latin, and German--at Saturday's concert.

Interruptions are a necessary part of keeping the text interesting. But it is advised not to overuse the dashes and keep them to a minimum, because it is likely to give the impression that the writer can't ever finish a thought or has not planned sufficiently before he or she started to write.

and English patterns of developing the idea in a sentence or paragraph and their significance in translation, the focus will be given to those differences and the problems and solutions for their translation.

- 3) A dash is diversified into several different variants: em-dash (--), en-dash (-), the horizontal bar or quotation dash(—), and swung dash (~). The punctuation mark with a textual metalinguistic function, which is the topic of this paper, is an em-dash. The traditionally used em dash, which has the width of an uppercase 'M' - hence the name, is now often replaced by a spaced en dash, which is more concise. For more information about different variants of punctuation marks, visit <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dash>.

The human brain cannot strictly follow a plan for conveying a message like following a well-designed flow chart or blueprint. It is natural to change the thought or want to insert some related idea while saying something, and the dash is a very convenient device to incorporate such a change of thought. Thus, a dash or a pair of dashes is used to indicate sudden changes in tone or thought and to set off some sentence elements. A dash is also used to emphasize nonessential elements. While commas and parentheses also set off nonessential elements, dashes give the information the greatest emphasis. (Fowler and Aaron 2001: 523).

According to the instruction provided by <http://www.wisc.edu/writing/Handbook/Dashes.html>, dashes can be used to make your writing sound more sophisticated. That means that you can do without the dash in your writing at all and there are individual variations according to their stylistic preference in using the punctuation: some writers abundantly use it while others rarely use it. But it remains true that while there are some individual variations in using dashes in English, the same punctuation mark is rarely used in Korean. What makes the discussion of the usage of the dash significant is that it reveals clearly the differences between the two languages and helps to build a translation theory that may apply to other related constructions.

More specifically, following Fowler and Aaron (2001: 523ff), the functions of the English dash may be summarized as follows⁴⁾:

1. Shift in tone
2. Unfinished thought
ex. If the book had a plot - but a plot would be conventional.

4) Here only the distinct categories are listed with specific examples given only for unfinished thought and hesitation in dialogue, as they will be discussed in more detail in the next section. An anonymous reviewer pointed out that the dash construction has an additional effect of 'dramatization' to attract the reader's interest.

3. Hesitation in dialogue

ex. "I was worried you might think I had stayed away because I was influenced by - "He stopped and lowered his eyes.

Astonished, Howe said, "Influenced by what?"

"Well, by - " Blackburn hesitated and for an answer pointed to the table.

4. Appositive

5. Modifier

6. Parenthetical expression

7. Introductory series: A dash sets off concluding series and explanations more informally and more abruptly than a colon does.

8. Concluding series

9. Concluding explanation

It is to be noticed that all these nine functions converge on the economic construction as a result of incorporating some relevant ideas into the main clause without disturbing the general flow of the construction. By simply marking with a dash or a pair of dashes that some elements are inserted or added as a kind of afterthought in between words or at the end of the main clause, otherwise two separate parts are combined nicely into one sentence. But shift in tone and parenthetical expression can be classified into one, namely, parenthetical expression, because there is no rigid standard that may distinguish between the two. Thus, this study distinguishes eight functions of the dash in English. In the next section the dash constructions will be classified in terms of their syntactic features.

4. Functions of Dashes and Their Syntactic Characteristics

The syntactic structure of the incorporated elements occurring along with the dash - before, after, or in between - differs according to their functions and there is some established pattern of the incorporated portion. Apart from

those for unfinished thought and hesitation in dialogue, all the functions are matched with unique structures. Thus, the functions and structures retain certain correspondences with each other. For the functions of parenthetical expression, and concluding explanation, a full sentence or a clause is commonly used; for appositive, introductory series and concluding series, nominals are predominant; for modifier, prepositional phrases or participial phrases are the most frequently used.

It is also possible to categorize according to the position of the dash construction, and there are two different categories: in the middle of the sentence and at the end of the sentence. The former is termed as correlative, with the first sign indicating the beginning and the second the end of the included unit. (Quirk et al. 1985: 1625) Thus, according to the position in the sentence the appositives, mainly constituted of nominals, are classified into two - one in the middle, and the other at the end of the sentence. Parenthetical expressions also may be classified into two in the same way. But the case with the dash construction at the end of the sentence is so rarely observed - just one example was observed in this study - that it seems appropriate to treat parenthetical expression as one type.

Although hard statistics are not to be expected to represent the precise picture of the human language usage, the general tendency of style can be detected through comparing relative frequencies of different function or syntactic patterns or categories of the same construction. At least it may be a meaningful way of comparing two languages to compare the distributional pattern of the given construction between two languages. The whole number of the collected data amounts to 120 in English, but there is no corresponding construction observed in Korean. The Korean writers also use much less dashes in their writing of English articles than native English writers, even though precise statistics cannot be provided.

4.1 Parenthetical Expression

Parenthetical expression occurs in the middle of a sentence, to express some ideas related in meaning but structurally inconvenient to incorporate into the main sentence structure itself. Parentheses or commas may be used but commas may cause a disruption of the syntactic structure of the clause or confusion with other neighboring commas. Thus, although dashes tend to give a somewhat more dramatic and informal impression, as Quirk et al. (1985: 1629) points out, they are very convenient devices for inserting the writer's impromptu aside. If they were incorporated into the sentence as a regular part, it would make the whole sentence too long or confusing. Thus, a pair of dashes shows that syntactically it is not a part of the main sentence structure. In many cases, it shows the writer's attitude or opinion about the idea mentioned in the portion occurring before it.

According to the grammatical structure of the inserted elements, parenthetical expressions may be classified into fragments smaller than clauses, full sentences, adverbial clauses, and sentential to-infinitives.

4.1.1 Fragments for parenthetical expressions

In many cases fragments beginning with *and*, *but* or *or* are inserted in the middle of a sentence. No syntactically significant regularity can be found for the element after the beginning conjuncts or subjuncts, thus the label 'fragments.' The focusing subjuncts like *even*, *indeed*, or *to some* are also used at the beginning of the fragments, but not so frequently. Some representative examples are shown below:

(1) Fragments beginning with *and*, *but*, or

- But the tableau neatly encapsulates the promise - and pitfalls - of an economy at an inflection point.
- Creating entirely new types of businesses involves the government placing bets on specific technology sectors - and on specific

technologies within those sectors.

--Lively, fascinating - but hardly the woman in full.

--At any given time there exists an inventory of undiscovered embezzlement in - or more precisely not in - the country's businesses and banks.

--The Obama administration's strategy rests on what some might call industrial policy or excessive government intervention - or even creeping socialism.

(2) Fragments beginning with other intensifiers - *even, indeed, to some*

--To be sure, many jobs are terrible - even life-threatening - and people reasonably can't wait to get home.

--When in 1960 the stockpile was sold off - indeed, dumped as surplus - natural rubber sales were hard hit.

--Which, in the hands of a President with unusually ambitious goals, will yield perhaps the most energetic - to some, the most dangerous - presidency of our lifetime.

4.1.2 A full sentence for a parenthetical expression

It is unique in English to use a pair of dashes and insert the writer's idea or feelings related to the portion of the sentence, freely with no grammatical function. The function of the dashes is to show that the portion surrounded by the pair of dashes is not syntactically related to the main clause.

--David Johnson - I don't know why - refused to leave.

--If you accept the broad definition of kindness that I will outline in this book, you can safely say - and scientific research confirms it - that kind people are healthier and live longer, are more popular and productive, have greater success in business, and are happier than others.

--She wanted to come to see me in Italy, so I invited her along on this leg of my trip because I refuse - I absolutely decline - to go to the most romantic city on earth by myself, no, not now, not this year.

--While there are some signs of progress - 50 percent of university or college students in China today are women, up from 23 percent in 1980

- the gaps are still huge.

--The main symbol of Britain's global might - the City boasts walls from Roman times - found financing for some of the world's earliest and most prominent multinational companies, . . .

4.1.3 Adverbial clause for a parenthetical expression

Adverbial clause often with a complement like *if*, *though*, or *although* is inserted as a parenthetical expression.

--The novel - if one can call it that - appeared in 1994.

--"At the very least, they have solidified -- if not exacerbated -- concerns of members of Congress here, by telling Congress to butt out," said Brian Kennedy, a spokesman for Rep. Richard W. Pombo (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Resources Committee.

--And the plan that ultimately emerges - if one emerges - will likely be influenced more by interest-group and partisan politics than by smart-economy thinking.

--But what's different now is that Workers Who Couple, and Couples Who Work Together, are happening not just in larger-than-life Hollywood or in your basic mom-and-pop shops - although those businesses, too, are growing at record rates - but in big and medium-sized companies, which, as a result, need some new rules.

--Pretty quickly, it becomes clear that the easiest and safest - though the quickest and dullest - approach is simply to shut up concerning just about everything.

4.1.4 Sentential *to*-infinitive

This *to*-infinitive is used to show the metalinguistic attitude of the writer by mentioning the usage of a particular expression that has already been used.

--It is as if he set out to carnivalize - to use a verb that has become modishly transitive due to his own work on Rabelais - the normal periods and figures we use to define the relay of culture.

--Making millions - not to mention all but banishing the corset forever - would provide plenty of material to fill a good movie or three, but Coco was even bigger than that.

4.2 Concluding explanation

For concluding explanation, a full sentence is added at the end of a sentence, providing a kind of explanation or added information relevant to the message of the sentence. In this case, we may make the sentence stand separately as a fully grammatical and independent sentence. In some cases, the added portion as an explanation uses ellipsis for the repeated elements as in a sentence "Miles and Mary Warner were 81 and increasingly frail - he with slipping hearing and eyesight, she with diabetes." But, in general, a full sentence is added at the end of a sentence.

--It was a miserable excuse for [=example of] a meal - the portions were very small and everything tasted foul.
--At least 160 people died in flash floods and mudslides in northern Pakistan, caused by record rains - 60 cm fell in Islamabad in one day.
--But as with everything on the Web, the trick isn't building it - it's getting them to come.
--Everyone has heard of the New York minute, but now that's outdated - it's become the New York second.
--Thousands have died - how many exactly will probably never be known.
--The Fed literally can't cut interest rates further - the overnight interest rate it controls is at zero.

4.3 Nominals with a dash construction

4.3.1 Appositive in the middle of the sentence

As Quirk et al (1985: 1304) observes, the most common type of separator used in delimiting a nonrestrictive apposition in writing is the comma. But

dashes and parentheses are also used and the apposition realized by dashes discussed here is very useful because it is more freely used with longer and complicated structures. This type of appositive and the modifier of a verb or an adjective are the two most frequently used categories out of all the data collected for this study.

- The qualities Monet painted - sunlight, rich shadows, deep colors - abounded near the rivers and gardens he used as subjects.
- In fact, according to a 2004 survey conducted by AARP, 66 percent of "late-life divorces" - those that occur in a couple's 40s, 50s, or 60s - are initiated by the women, not the men.
- It was compelling because the way that former President Bill Clinton and Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton live - two careers, two houses, seeing each other fourteen days a month, traveling to be together two out of every three weekends - is increasingly a way of life for married Americans.
- He made the best of it, but the demanding schedule - 80 hours some weeks - took a toll.
- Worse, the data point that means the most to our psychological well-being - unemployment - is likely to keep climbing.
- As was the case the last time the financial sector destroyed itself - the early 1930s - it will be up to Washington to lead the way.
- And there's great uncertainty as to how one of the most crucial components of the smart economy - health care - will be affected.
- The benefits of resurfacing roads and improving train service - fixing existing infrastructure and stimulating existing industries - are obvious and easy to gauge.
- Many Chinese women - especially the wealthy elites - do live the kinds of lives once unimaginable here, enjoying good education, working for multinationals, and owning their own homes.

4.3.2 Appositives at the end or beginning of the sentence

In English appositives are frequently added at the end of a sentence and they summarize or paraphrase with additional or specific explanation for the

point made before this. For sentence-final appositives, commas or colons may be used as well as dashes. But a dash is used if the neighboring elements themselves contain commas, thus making the structure ambiguous or confusing.

--Violence and war, on the other hand, appear more and more as remarkably gross and inefficient ways for resolving the world's problems - a method that generates rage and thus new violence, chaos, waste of resources, suffering, and poverty.

--This reluctance to lie, however embarrassing it may be at times, is an aspect of human nature - a spontaneous reaction.

--For much technology, as we generally conceive of it, at least, there are alternatives to documents. In particular, there may be artifacts - the tools and products of technical activity.

--This was his car, really - the one that he would drive, the one that he'd be seen driving.

--The boy who fell in the river survived but the man who jumped in to save him drowned - a tragic irony.

--Home sales, while still far below the levels of a year ago, have risen for three straight months - a first since 2004.

The dash construction of the following example has an appositive function, but in this exceptional case, the syntactic structure is not a nominal but a prepositional phrase. In this case, the same preposition *by* indicates that the dash construction is an appositive to the preceding prepositional phrase with the same preposition.

--Many patients are disturbed by the CAT scan - by the need to keep still for long periods in an exceedingly small space.⁵⁾

A series of exemplary items are provided at the beginning or end of a sentence

5) Fowler and Aaron (2001: 523) analyzes as an example of the function of concluding explanation, but it is our contention that explanation should be provided in the form of a statement, which is commonly represented in a declarative sentential form.

accompanied with a dash. The series may occur at the beginning of a sentence, that is, as subjects, in which case the appositives summarize the series of items. Or they may occur at the end of a sentence to provide specific examples for the general cover terms. Some representative examples are shown below:

(1) Introductory series

- Shortness of breath, skin discoloration or the sudden appearance of moles, persistent indigestion, the presence of small lumps - all these may signify cancer.
- Oil, steel, and wheat--these are the sinews of industrialization.
- Character, incident, nature, fate and milieu--these are the five essential elements of a story.

(2) Concluding series

- The patient undergoes a battery of tests - CAT scan, bronchoscopy, perhaps even biopsy.
- He enjoyed it all - the 5 a.m. wake-ups, the crass jokes, even the uniform inspections.
- The Paris subway system, the Metro, has a lot in common with New York City's subway - graffiti, drunks, and the homeless.

4.4 Modifiers

In many cases, the inserted portion with dashes functions as modifiers of a verb, an adjective, or a noun. Some representative examples are give below:

(1) Modifier of a verb or an adjective

- I have rarely seen anyone work so hard or so diligently - Saturdays, Sundays - he is there at all hours, paying close attention to every impeccable detail.
- He took a job feeding pigs, where he was so famished - with a hunger that was not simply physical - that he longed to eat the slop he was feeding the swine.
- That's encouraging, but still a drop in the bucket - especially given

the demand for work.

--But the greater challenge may be getting the economy to start growing at a pace that creates jobs, boosts incomes, and raises corporate profits - all without triggering inflation.

--Yet both IMF and OECD, which have been cautious in their predictions this past year, say an upturn - however modest - is in sight.

--The story was compelling - although not from the point of view of either gossip or politics.

--London has regulated the banking industry with a light touch - controlling bankers' practices with sets of principles, rather than law on the books as in the U.S.

--and the country is having to rethink its role in the world - perhaps as Little Britain, certainly as a lesser Britain.

(2) Modifier of a noun

--At the heart of everything Bakhtin ever did - from what we know of his very earliest (lost) manuscripts to the very last (still unpublished) work - is a highly distinctive concept of language.

--During Blair's decade in office, from 1997 to 2007, Britain fought three wars - in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq - in which its military participation was right behind that of the United States.

--It'll be grueling work - much like repaving roads in Westport, Mass., in the middle of August.

--Signs of patriarchal attitudes abound, down to details like the tendency of male customers in restaurants to click their fingers at female staff and address them as "xiao mei" - meaning "little sister" or "little girl."

5. Translation of the English Dash Construction into Korean

It is a general understanding that translation cannot achieve equivalence between the SL and TL. To translate the English dash construction is

especially problematic because the Korean language, with the basic SOV word order, does not allow foreign elements to be inserted in the middle of a sentence before finishing the sentence with an appropriate sentence ending. Korean sentential endings incorporate the interpersonal relationship between the speaker and hearer, with different forms of endings used according to the relative status of the speaker and the hearer. And the dash construction functions as a free zone for the writer to express his or her feelings or opinion or give additional information or explanation, establishing a new ground separate from the main sentence. With a new ground built like this, the writer should add appropriate sentential ending to the added portion through the dash construction, if equivalent construction has to be utilized in Korean. That would seriously confuse the whole sentence because it may result in a separate sentence added before the original sentence has been safely finished. The Korean version of the dash would likely be understood as a period. If we replaced a period for a dash in each of the sample sentences of dash construction, it should signal a new relationship with the reader; furthermore, it would result in ungrammatical sentences hard to be understood correctly.

The Korean translation for the English dash construction may be performed through five different types of tactics: 1) to separate into two independent sentences; 2) to contain the information of the dash construction within the sentence, sometimes with a different word and other times with the same order but different structure; 3) omission; 4) to make connected clauses by adding connectives; 5) to use parentheses.

The following sample translations cited from the weekly magazine *Newsweek Korea*, Aug. 3 and 10, 2009, show typical examples for each of the translation strategies for the dash construction.

5.1 Two independent sentences

Most parenthetical expressions inserted in the middle of the sentence shown

above and concluding explanations are to be translated by using two separate sentences. Concluding explanations are most likely to be rendered into two separate sentences as the dash construction is at the end of the main clause and in a full sentence form. Also, the dash constructions functioning as modifiers are sometimes rendered into two separate sentences. Modifiers of a verb or an adjective, in the form of adverbials, are relatively easier to render into corresponding forms in Korean without using any further punctuation marks. But where the modifier is too lengthy, as in the case of the dash construction, the Korean translation tries to reduce the length of the sentence by dividing it into two, as shown in the translation from the verbal modifier and the nominal modifier.

By putting the SL dash construction in two separate sentences, the effect of the dash cannot be retained. But by repetition of the topic word or phrase and by using proforms, the target language construction can convey the close relationship between the two part. What is lost is the hierarchical constituency between the main clause and the dash construction - the dash construction should not be understood as a separate full proposition that stands on its own, and the Korean translation cannot show this subtle hierarchical relationship. Thus, although the basic information may be the same, the number of sentences used Korean version is much higher than those used in the English text.

- (1) But the tableau neatly encapsulates the promise - and pitfalls - of an economy at an inflection point.
- (1)' [그러나 이번 공사는 바닥을 치고 다시 상승세를 타려는 미국 경제의 희망을 보여 준다.] [물론 거기에는 함정도 있다.]
- (2) The Fed literally can't cut interest rates further - the overnight interest rate it controls is at zero.
- (2)' [FRB가 금리를 더 이상 내릴 여지가 없다.] [현재 익일 상환 초단기 기준 금리는 0%다.]
- (3) That's encouraging, but still a drop in the bucket - especially given the demand for work.
- (3)' [고무적이지만 아직은 새 밭의 피다.] [특히 구직 수요를 감안하면 그

렇다.]

- (4) During Blair's decade in office, from 1997 to 2007, Britain fought three wars - in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq - in which its military participation was right behind that of the United States.
- (4) [블레어가 총리를 맡았던 1997~2007년에 영국은 세 군데에서 전쟁을 했다.] [코소보, 아프가니스탄, 이라크다.]

In these Korean versions for the English dash constructions, no main information is lost through the translation. However, it is noteworthy that by positing two separate sentences for the one sentence, the emphasis the original text has given to a specific part of the sentence has been changed. In examples (1) and (3), the dash constructions, which are just phrases in the English version, are promoted to independent sentences in the Korean version and given emphasis lacking in the original text. The same is true for (2). In the English text, the dash before the final added sentence reveals the relative insignificance of its content in comparison with the main sentence. It is confirmed that the information after the dash is just an afterthought supplementary to the main sentence. But in the Korean counterpart, this kind of textuality is not clearly expressed. This change of emphasis is all the more evident in (4). In the original English version, the dash construction, which functions as a modifier of the head noun before it, but in the Korean version, it has been promoted to a to a higher level of main clause, thus attributing undeserved importance to this nonessential information.⁶⁾

5.2 To contain the information of the dash construction within the sentence

5.2.1 With a different order - the modifier + the modified

Korean's modifying construction is uniformly in the form of the modifier

6) This part of additional analysis was possible by the advice of the anonymous reviewers of my paper. I deeply appreciate their insightful advice.

first and then the modified like English simple noun phrase with the head noun modified by a preceding descriptive adjective. Thus, many mid-sentence parenthetical expressions and appositives are rendered in the modifier + the modified constructions.

- (5) But the greater challenge may be getting the economy to start growing at a pace that creates jobs, boosts incomes, and raises corporate profits - all without triggering inflation.
- (5)' 앞으로 힘든 일은 인플레이션을 촉발하지 않으면서도, 일자리가 생겨나고 소득이 높아지고 기업 이익이 늘어나게끔 경제를 성장시키는 일이다.
- (6) Yet both IMF and OECD, which have been cautious in their predictions this past year, say an upturn - however modest - is in sight.
- (6)' 하지만 지난 1년 동안 경기예측에 신중한 입장을 보였던 국제통화기금(IMF)과 경제협력개발기구(OECD)가 모두 미약하나마 경기 회복 조짐이 보인다고 밝혔다.

5.2.2 With the same order but different structure

- (7) Worse, the data point that means the most to our psychological well-being - unemployment - is likely to keep climbing.
- (7)' 더구나 소비자의 심리적 안정에 가장 중요한 실업률은 계속 상승할 가능성이 있다.
- (8) And there's great uncertainty as to how one of the most crucial components of the smart economy - health care - will be affected.
- (8)' 게다가 '스마트 이코노미'의 가장 중요한 요소 중 하나인 의료 부문에 어떤 영향이 미칠지는 감을 잡기조차 힘들다.

In both examples shown here, each of the dashes contains just one word and they function as appositives for the phrases given before them. The Korean version is a simple modified construction for which the English would use a simple restrictive relative clause, thus nullifying the effect of the dash construction - the effect of abruptness as aside.

5.3 Omission

If the inserted part does not contribute too much to the general message, the portion is omitted. It is too cumbersome and wordy to render every expression used as kind of aside with the subtle connotative meaning into the same corresponding pattern in Korean.

(9) And the plan that ultimately emerges - if one emerges - will likely be influenced more by interest-group and partisan politics than by smart-economy thinking.

(9) '게다가 궁극적으로 도출될 계획도 '스마트 이코노미'의 사고방식보다는 이익단체와 당쟁의 영향을 더 많이 받을 가능성이 크다.

5.4 To make connected clauses by adding helping words or phrases

In the next examples the TL version uses a different structure to convey the same message of the SL text as there is no equivalent structure available in the TL. The subtle communicative effect of the SL dash is lost, but the hidden relation of cause and effect is explicitly expressed by adding a predicate like '기 때문이다'⁷⁾ or '말이다.' This is a typical instance of translation practice many translators actually and inevitably do to help the readers fully understand the SL text by adding helping words and phrases. At least by adding these supplementary expressions, the order of the SL message deliverance can be retained in the TL version.

(10) The benefits of resurfacing roads and improving train service - fixing existing infrastructure and stimulating existing industries - are obvious and easy to gauge.

(10) '도로를 재포장하고 철도 서비스를 개선하는 이점은 눈에 확실히 띠

7) In Korean '기 때문이다' is used for explicit cause of some event, and it may be the addition of meaning lacking in the original text. I would like to thank the anonymous reviewer for this point.

기 때문에 평가하기가 쉽다. 기존 시설을 보수하고 기존 산업을 부양하는 일이기 때문이다.

(11) and the country is having to rethink its role in the world - perhaps as Little Britain, certainly as a lesser Britain.

(11)' 그러면서 영국은 이제 국제무대에서 맡을 역할을 재고해야 한다. '위대한 영국(Great Britain)'이 아니라 '작은 영국(Little Britain)' 아니면 '더 작은 영국(a lesser Britain)'으로서 말이다.

5.5 To use parentheses

In some limited cases, to overcome the problem of omitting some information given by the dash construction and losing the subtle hierarchical relationship between the information of the main clause and that of the dash construction, as in the strategy of using two independent sentences, parentheses are used instead of dashes in English. In this case, the order has also changed from the mid-sentence to sentence initial position.

(12) Making millions - not to mention all but banishing the corset forever - would provide plenty of material to fill a good movie or three, but Coco was even bigger than that.

(12)' (여성들을 코르셋에서 해방시킨 일은 차치하고라도) 고아원 출신으로 백만장자가 된 사연만으로도 영화 몇 편 정도는 너끈히 만들 만하다.

Parentheses used in the Korean version are the closest to the English dashes even though English has a separate usage of parentheses, which are recommended by prescriptive grammar books to use sparingly. However, with no punctuation marks easily used as the English dashes, Korean texts much more frequently use parentheses to insert additional information without breaking the main clause structure.

(13) Home sales, while still far below the levels of a year ago, have risen for three straight months - a first since 2004.

- (13) 부동산 매기가 아직은 1년전 수준에는 한참 못 미치지만 석 달 연속 증가했다(2004년 이후 처음이다).

The next translation with a comma instead of parentheses to indicate the apposition would have the same effect of the English dash.

- (14) Many Chinese women - especially the wealthy elites - do live the kinds of lives once unimaginable here, enjoying good education, working for multinationals, and owning their own homes.
(14) 다수의 중국여성(특히 부유층 엘리트들)은 우수한 교육을 받고, 다국적기업에 근무하고, 집을 소유하는 등 과거에는 중국에서 상상도 못할 삶을 누린다.

In this case, the parentheses do not leave a space before and after the neighboring words because of the postposition topic marker ‘은.’ This makes the phrase very long and cumbersome, so this paper suggests - as in the SL English - using a pair of dashes, which would help avoiding this problem:

- (14)" 다수의 중국여성 - 특히 부유층 엘리트들 - 은 우수한 교육을 받고, 다국적기업에 근무하고, 집을 소유하는 등 과거에는 중국에서 상상도 못할 삶을 누린다.

On the other hand, the use of parentheses clearly demarcates the interrupting portion, however long and complicated it may be, as in the following example.

- (15) While there are some signs of progress - 50 percent of university or college students in China today are women, up from 23 percent in 1980 - the gaps are still huge.
(15) 일부 개선의 조짐이 보이긴 하지만 (오늘날 중국 대학생의 50%가 여성으로 1980년보다 27% 포인트가 늘었다) 아직도 그 골은 깊다.

6. Conclusion

It is revealing to consider the English translation of the Korean text, that is, the Korean-English translation. The following pairs of English and Korean sentences show the common translation pattern of dashes observed in some Korean columnists' English writing.⁸⁾ Korean basic sentence structures require the sentential endings at the end of a clause, but as the dash used to set off some sentence elements should have its own sentential ending, it is awkward to insert some foreign element in between the flow of a sentence before that sentence has ended.

- (16) 공동의 적과 싸울 땐 협력자였지만 눈 앞의 권력을 놓고 다룰 땐 한치의 양보도 없었던 김영삼 전 대통령(YS)과 김대중 전 대통령 (DJ)의 반목과 대립도 가쿠후쿠 전쟁보다 더 했으면 더했지 덜 할게 없다는 느낌이다.
- (16)' The relationship between longtime political rivals here - former president Kim Young-sam and Kim Dae-jung - has been no less bitter, interwoven and contentious.
- (17) 일부 지역에선 아파트 값과 전세 값이 동반 급등하고 있다.
- (17)' In some areas, housing prices and jeonse - a larger deposit often required to rent apartments - are both soaring simultaneously.
- (18) 한국 첫 우주발사체 나로호는 앙가라 로켓을 변형해 1단 로켓으로 사용한다고 한다.
- (18)' The Naro-1, or KSLV-1 (Korea Space Launch Vehicle-1), Korea's first carrier rocket - which was scheduled to be launched this coming Tuesday, but was postponed - is said to transform the Angara rocket being developed by Russia and used it as the first phase rocket.
- (19) '강부자 고소영 내각'이라고 여론의 몰매를 맞고도 아직도 정신을 못 차린 것이다.

8) The data were collected from <http://Joins.com>, the Internet newspaper providing bilingual articles written by Korean columnists. In this case, Korean is the SL and English is the TL.

- (19)' The administration's earlier cabinet was mockingly dubbed as the "well-off" cabinet - and still the ruling party members have not learned their lesson.

Most of the dash construction used in the English version functions as apposition or as concluding explanation. Though a substantial number of data could not be observed as there are so small examples of dash constructions in these English translations with the Korean version as their source text, the translation pattern is the same. The relatively small number of the dash constructions in the Korean writers' English translation may be used as another evidence that Korean native speakers do not feel so comfortable using the dash construction as the native English writers.

As a conclusion of this study on the translation of the English dash construction into Korean, it has been found that there are five representative translation strategies elaborated in the chapter: (1), two independent clauses, (2) containing the information of the dash construction within the sentence, (3) omission, (4) making connected clauses by adding helping words or phrases, and (5) using parentheses.

All these strategies reflect the difference in the basic word order as SOV of Korean and SVO of English, and the difference in the accommodation of sentential endings which reflect the social status of the speech participants, which in turn reflects the Korean Confucian culture of collectivism that respects interpersonal relationship.

In the collectivistic Korean culture, communication is often performed nonverbally, through facial expressions, gestures, and relative positions and body-movement patterns. In other words, the Korean culture is categorized as high context that omits noncrucial elements in communication with others, especially when the speech partner is a person familiar to the speaker. The insertion of supplementary information or comment through the use of a dash or a pair dashes commonly used in English texts reflects the low context

communication style of the English culture - they feel the need to clarify their meanings through further supply of information. Although the dash is a convention in the written text, the general pattern of the spoken style is reflected in the written form. Thus, various tactics or strategies should be developed for appropriate translation of English text which reflects the individualistic and low context culture that requires analytic and logical sentence structure.

Further study should be done to establish the syntactic and contextual conditions for the dash construction with a view to developing a more systematic translation strategy that may apply in Korean-English and English-Korean translation.

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[Abstract]

**How Is the English Dash to Be Translated into Korean?:
Problems of Translation between SOV Language and SVO Language**

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Most of the dash construction used in the English version functions as apposition or as concluding explanation. Though a substantial number of data could not be observed as there are so small examples of dash constructions in these English translations with the Korean version as their source text, the translation pattern is the same. The relatively small number of the dash constructions in the Korean writers' English translation may be used as another evidence that Korean native speakers do not feel so comfortable using the dash construction as the native English writers. This paper has confirmed that there are five representative translation strategies and they reflect the difference in the basic word order as SOV of Korean and SVO of English, and the difference in the accommodation of sentential endings which reflect the social status of the speech participants, which in turn reflects the Korean Confucian culture of collectivism that respects interpersonal relationship. The Korean culture is categorized as high context that omits noncrucial elements in communication with others, especially when the speech partner is a well-known person. This cultural feature is reflected in the language usage and various tactics or strategies should be developed for appropriate translation of English text which reflects the individualistic and low context culture that requires analytic and logical sentence structure.

▶ Key Words: communication, dash, high context, low context, interpersonal relationship, SOV vs. SVO, translation

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