

067_220801_220513_A Historic Chess Match

학습용 노션 공유 페이지

https://private-trowel-5e9.notion.site/067_220801_220513_A-Historic-Chess-Match-277ead6f264640e59500bcb1bb26eeb8

영상+대본 포스팅

<https://jesswithpp.tistory.com/736>

원문 + 파파고 번역 구글독스

[067_220801_220513_A Historic Chess Match](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1D9pFB-FaG2pPv1bvW_POwyppUzdfH95aCx6-RFI0dLU/edit?usp=sharing)

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1D9pFB-FaG2pPv1bvW_POwyppUzdfH95aCx6-RFI0dLU/edit?usp=sharing

Youtube 원본 영상

[A Historic Chess Match](https://youtu.be/txGabK4qtL0)

<https://youtu.be/txGabK4qtL0>

CNN 페이지 원본 스크립트

<https://transcripts.cnn.com/show/sn/date/2022-05-13/segment/01>

May 13, 2022

• The U.S. Sees A Record Number Of Drug Deaths; A Look Back On A Historic Chess Match Between A Man And A Machine. Aired 4-4:10a ET

**** 원본 스크립트**

CNN 10

The U.S. Sees A Record Number Of Drug Deaths; A Look Back On A Historic Chess Match Between A Man And A Machine. Aired 4-4:10a ET

Aired May 13, 2022 - 04:00:00 ET

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CARL AZUZ, CNN 10 ANCHOR:

Thank you for taking 10 minutes for our show this Friday.

I'm Carl Azuz, and it's always good to have you watching.

Some gloomy statistics related to drug overdoses headline today's program.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control says in 2021, almost 108,000 Americans died of overdoses.

That's the most the nation has ever seen in a year, and we've reported info like this several times recently because new records keep being set.

The number of deaths increased for several different types of drugs, from opioids like fentanyl to stimulants like methamphetamine and cocaine.

But two-thirds of the fatal overdoses were from the synthetic painkiller fentanyl or drugs like it.

Critics of the Biden administration say the government needs to take more action, spend more money and set aside more resources to deal with America's drug abuse.

But the Trump administration and the Obama administration were also urged to do the same thing.

And despite years and billions of dollars committed by the federal government to fight against illegal drug use, the problem has only gotten worse.

Okay. Are there any silver linings to the CDC's report?

Overdose deaths from natural drugs or semi-synthetic drugs like prescription medications decreased a little last year from their previous levels.

And while 14,000 more deaths were recorded in 2021 than there were in 2020, it wasn't as big of an increase percentage-wise as the one recorded between 2019 and 2020.

Government health officials have blamed the COVID pandemic for playing a role in drug overdoses.

Experts say it'll take time, effort and social changes to make a meaningful dent in America's drug problem.

Next story, over the two and a half months we've reported on the war in Ukraine, officials estimate there have been tens of thousands of troops killed or wounded and roughly 8,000 or more civilians killed or wounded.

We've showed you pictures of extensive destruction throughout the Eastern European country.

What can be done to preserve the thousand-year-old religious and cultural heritage of this land?

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

REPORTER:

Over the first 38 days of Russia's war on Ukraine, nearly 200 cultural sites have been potentially damaged.

Memorials and places of worship have been impacted the most.

To try and preserve Ukraine's heritage and cultural sites, an app has been developed.

It lets people save landmarks, at least digitally in a place safe from missile attacks.

SOREN LA COUR JENSEN, BLUE SHIELD DENMARK CHAIR:

Backup Ukraine is an app which has been developed quite quickly just as the war in Ukraine started.

You can actually take your mobile phone, it just has to be a newer model, and with the app, you can just take photos.

You have to take a series of photos.

For instance, if it's a statue or a fountain or something like that, you'll need to take photos all around to get all the details.

You can also film it as a movie, and then the software of the app will generate a three-dimensional model of what you are documenting, what you are filming and photographing.

And in that way, we have a very detailed three-dimensional model of this statue or fountain or building and you can actually use that then if they are being damaged or destroyed to rebuild or to repair from this documentation.

It's very democratic.

It actually gives the resource, the tools to the whole population of Ukraine.

People can decide for themselves what they think is heritage to them.

YURI ARTIUKH:

During this war, we've seen how fast things could be destroyed.

This is just one of my favorite places in Kyiv to be, and this stone has been here since the 1500 years anniversary of Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine.

And I just -- love this place.

That's why I decided to scan it to preserve it for the eternity.

JENSEN:

If the common heritage is disappearing, then you have less of a basis to develop your community on and they're actually attacking and damaging the memory of the country and also the identity of Ukraine.

Set aside the people which, of course, are the most important to protect and to help, then the culture and the heritage is what defines Ukraine.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ (voice-over):

Ten-second trivia:

Chaturanga is believed to be an early version of chess originating in what place?
Persia, China, India or Egypt?

The game thought to be a precursor to chess likely dates back to 6th century India.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ:

A historic chess match concluded this week in 1997.

It pitted grandmaster Garry Kasparov who'd been world champion since 1985 against Deep Blue, a computer built by IBM, to show off artificial intelligence.

The 1997 event was a rematch.

Kasparov had played and defeated Deep Blue a year earlier, the computer had won a game but lost the overall match.

But then programmers upgraded Deep Blue, and when the two opponents faced off for the second time the machine ultimately won.

For throwback Friday, we're bringing you an original CNN report from 1997 when one of the games in that match ended in a draw.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

And now he has accepted a draw and a magnificent display by Deep Blue.
I know, he can't believe it.

SUBTITLE:

May 11, 1997, World chess champion loses to IBM computer.

CYNTHIA TORNQUIST, CNN REPORTER (voice-over):

IBM's chess playing supercomputer Deep Blue outmaneuvered the world's highest ranked human player Garry Kasparov into accepting a third consecutive draw.
The outcome stunned the experts.

MIKE VALVO, GRAND MASTER COMMENTATOR:

And this computer has widened the dimension of what's going on in these games.
It's increased the possibilities.
This is going to change the game.
They're going to show new ways of playing these complex end games.

TORNQUIST:

Spectators greeted the 34-year-old Russian with a lengthy standing ovation.

GARRY KASPAROV, WORLD CHESS CHAMPION:

There are many, many discoverers in this match, and uh, one of them, that sometimes computer plays very human moves.
We have to praise machine for understanding very, very deeply positional factors.
I think it's outstanding scientific achievement.

TORNQUIST:

The draw came after 49 moves and just over four hours of often intense play that kept many spectators on the edges of their seats.

For some, watching chess might be tantamount to watching paint dry or golf on television.
However, it's actually been very entertaining.
And when crucial moves are made, the mood is highly dramatic.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Look at Garry.
That jacket opened up a little bit there.
We're watching now because when Gary takes it off, then he's in trouble.

TORNQUIST:

While the computer played some baffling unconventional moves at the start of the game, it was the computer's end game that astonished even those who have helped to program it.

JOEL BENJAMIN, IBM DEEP BLUE TEAM MEMBER:

I think that Deep Blue played a very good game.
It played very aggressively and without the usual fear that a human player has for playing Garry Kasparov.

KASPAROV:

Tomorrow, I will have to face another difficult challenge.
Probably the only good thing is not to resign in advance.

TORNQUIST:

The sixth and final game of the match is scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

Cynthia Tornquist, CNN, New York.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

AZUZ:

Walter Orthman is 100 years old.

He's been working at the same place since he was 15.

It's a textile business in Brazil and because of that, Orthman holds the Guinness World Record for the longest time spent working for the same company.

He says his position in sales has been a great job he wouldn't have found anywhere else and that's why he never considered leaving it.

He likes the commitment.

He says he's happy and lives well.

And Orthman who recently broke his own record for company longevity has no plans to retire.

So, there's no doubt he's a company man.

He's in good company.

He's in the company of record holders.

He's judged by the company he keeps.

He's a businessman who's all business, minding his business in the business of making business history.

We say give that centenarian salesman a raise via C-note.

I'm Carl Azuz and Fridays are awesome.

Mobridge-Pollock Middle School gets today's shout out.

It is in Mobridge, South Dakota.

The one way to request a mention is to leave a comment on each day show at [youtube.com/CNN10](https://www.youtube.com/CNN10).

END

** 파파고 번역

파파고 번역기의 영한 번역 그대로의 문장을 다듬지 않고 붙여넣기한 것이기 때문에 학습에 혼동을 줄 수 있는 오역이 있는 점 참고하시기 바랍니다.

CNN 10

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CNN 10

미국, 기록적인 수의 마약 사망자를 목격하다, 인간과 기계의 역사적인 체스 경기를 돌아본다. 방송 4-4:10a ET

2022년 5월 13일 방송 - 동부 표준시 04:00

급하게 작성된 대본입니다. 이 사본은 최종 형태가 아닐 수 있으며 업데이트될 수 있습니다.

CARL AZUZ, CNN 10 ANCHOR:

Thank you for taking 10 minutes for our show this Friday.
I'm Carl Azuz, and it's always good to have you watching.

칼 아주즈, CNN 10 앵커:

이번 주 금요일에 저희 방송을 위해 10분 동안 시간을 내주셔서 감사합니다.
저는 칼 아주즈입니다. 여러분이 지켜보는 것은 언제나 좋은 일입니다.

Some gloomy statistics related to drug overdoses headline today's program.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control says in 2021, almost 108,000 Americans died of overdoses.

That's the most the nation has ever seen in a year, and we've reported info like this several times recently because new records keep being set.

마약 과용과 관련된 우울한 통계가 오늘 방송의 헤드라인을 장식합니다.

미국 질병통제센터는 2021년에 거의 108,000명의 미국인들이 과다복용으로 사망했다고 밝혔습니다.

그것은 우리나라가 1년 동안 본 것 중 가장 많은 것이고, 우리는 최근 몇 차례 이런 정보를 보도했습니다. 왜냐하면 새로운 기록들이 계속 세워지고 있기 때문입니다.

The number of deaths increased for several different types of drugs, from opioids like fentanyl to stimulants like methamphetamine and cocaine.

But two-thirds of the fatal overdoses were from the synthetic painkiller fentanyl or drugs like it.

펜타닐과 같은 오피오이드에서부터 필로폰과 코카인과 같은 흥분제에 이르기까지 여러 종류의 약물에서 사망자의 수가 증가했다.

하지만 치명적인 과다 복용의 2/3는 합성 진통제인 펜타닐이나 그와 같은 약물에 의한 것이었다.

Critics of the Biden administration say the government needs to take more action, spend more money and set aside more resources to deal with America's drug abuse. But the Trump administration and the Obama administration were also urged to do the same thing.

And despite years and billions of dollars committed by the federal government to fight against illegal drug use, the problem has only gotten worse.

바이든 행정부를 비판하는 사람들은 정부가 미국의 마약 남용에 대처하기 위해 더 많은 조치를 취하고, 더 많은 돈을 쓰고, 더 많은 자원을 확보해야 한다고 말한다. 그러나 트럼프 행정부와 오바마 행정부는 또한 같은 일을 하도록 촉구받았다. 그리고 연방 정부가 불법 약물 사용에 맞서 싸우기 위해 수년, 수십억 달러를 투자했음에도 불구하고, 문제는 더 악화되기만 했다.

Okay. Are there any silver linings to the CDC's report?

Overdose deaths from natural drugs or semi-synthetic drugs like prescription medications decreased a little last year from their previous levels.

And while 14,000 more deaths were recorded in 2021 than there were in 2020, it wasn't as big of an increase percentage-wise as the one recorded between 2019 and 2020.

CDC의 보고서에 뭔가 징조가 좋은 부분이 있나요?

지난해 천연 의약품이나 처방약과 같은 반합성 약물에 의한 과다 복용 사망은 이전 수치보다 약간 감소했다.

그리고 2020년 보다 2021년에 14,000명이 더 사망했지만, 2019년과 2020년 사이에 기록된 것보다 증가율이 크지 않았다.

Government health officials have blamed the COVID pandemic for playing a role in drug overdoses.

Experts say it'll take time, effort and social changes to make a meaningful dent in America's drug problem.

정부 보건당국은 코로나바이러스 대유행이 약물 과다복용에 한몫을 하고 있다고 비난했다. 전문가들은 미국의 마약 문제에 의미 있는 변화를 가져오려면 시간과 노력, 그리고 사회적 변화가 필요할 것이라고 말한다.

Next story, over the two and a half months we've reported on the war in Ukraine, officials estimate there have been tens of thousands of troops killed or wounded and roughly 8,000 or more civilians killed or wounded.

We've showed you pictures of extensive destruction throughout the Eastern European country.

다음 이야기, 우리가 우크라이나 전쟁에 대해 보도한 두 달 반 동안, 관리들은 수만 명의 군인들이 죽거나 부상을 입었고 대략 8,000명 이상의 민간인들이 죽거나 부상을 입었다고 추정합니다.

동유럽 국가 전체에 걸쳐 광범위하게 파괴된 사진을 보여드렸습니다.

What can be done to preserve the thousand-year-old religious and cultural heritage of this land?

이 땅의 천 년 된 종교적, 문화적 유산을 보존하기 위해 무엇을 할 수 있을까요?

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

(비디오테이프 시작)

REPORTER:

Over the first 38 days of Russia's war on Ukraine, nearly 200 cultural sites have been potentially damaged.

Memorials and places of worship have been impacted the most.

To try and preserve Ukraine's heritage and cultural sites, an app has been developed.

It lets people save landmarks, at least digitally in a place safe from missile attacks.

리포터:

러시아가 우크라이나를 상대로 전쟁을 벌인 첫 38일 동안, 거의 200개의 문화 유적지가 잠재적으로 훼손되었다.

기념비와 예배 장소가 가장 큰 영향을 받았다.

우크라이나의 유산과 문화 유적지를 보존하기 위해 앱이 개발되었다.

그것은 사람들이 최소한 미사일 공격으로부터 안전한 장소에서, 랜드마크를 디지털로 보존할 수 있도록 한다.

SOREN LA COUR JENSEN, BLUE SHIELD DENMARK CHAIR:

Backup Ukraine is an app which has been developed quite quickly just as the war in Ukraine started.

소렌라 쿠르 젠슨, 파란색 방패 덴마크 의자:

백업 우크라이나는 우크라이나 전쟁이 시작되자마자 꽤 빠르게 개발된 앱이다.

You can actually take your mobile phone, it just has to be a newer model, and with the app, you can just take photos.

You have to take a series of photos.

For instance, if it's a statue or a fountain or something like that, you'll need to take photos all around to get all the details.

여러분은 실제로 휴대폰을 가지고 갈 수 있습니다. 그것은 단지 새로운 모델이기만 하면 되고, 그 앱으로, 여러분은 단지 사진을 찍을 수 있습니다.

당신은 일련의 사진을 찍어야 합니다.

예를 들어, 만약 그것이 동상이나 분수 같은 것이라면, 여러분은 모든 세부 사항을 얻기 위해 모든 곳에서 사진을 찍어야 할 것입니다.

You can also film it as a movie, and then the software of the app will generate a three-dimensional model of what you are documenting, what you are filming and photographing. And in that way, we have a very detailed three-dimensional model of this statue or fountain or building and you can actually use that then if they are being damaged or destroyed to rebuild or to repair from this documentation.

동영상으로 촬영할 수도 있습니다. 그러면 앱의 소프트웨어는 여러분이 기록하고, 찍고, 찍는 것의 3차원 모델을 생성합니다.

그런 식으로, 우리는 이 동상이나 분수, 건물의 매우 상세한 3차원 모델을 가지고 있습니다. 그리고 만약 그것들이 손상되거나 파괴된다면, 이 문서를 다시 만들거나 수리하기 위해 사용할 수 있습니다.

It's very democratic.

It actually gives the resource, the tools to the whole population of Ukraine.

People can decide for themselves what they think is heritage to them.

매우 민주적입니다.

그것은 실제로 자원과 도구를 우크라이나 전체 인구에게 제공합니다.

사람들은 그들이 생각하는 유산이 무엇인지 스스로 결정할 수 있다.

YURI ARTIUKH:

During this war, we've seen how fast things could be destroyed.

This is just one of my favorite places in Kyiv to be, and this stone has been here since the 1500 years anniversary of Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine.

And I just -- love this place.

That's why I decided to scan it to preserve it for the eternity.

YURI ARTIUKH

이 전쟁 동안, 우리는 사물이 얼마나 빨리 파괴될 수 있는지를 보았습니다.

이곳은 제가 키이우에서 가장 좋아하는 장소 중 하나이고, 이 돌은 우크라이나의 수도인 키이우의 1500년 기념일부터 이곳에 있습니다.

그리고 저는 이 곳이 너무 좋아요.

그래서 영원히 보존하기 위해 그것을 스캔하기로 결정한 거야.

JENSEN:

If the common heritage is disappearing, then you have less of a basis to develop your community on and they're actually attacking and damaging the memory of the country and also the identity of Ukraine.

Set aside the people which, of course, are the most important to protect and to help, then the culture and the heritage is what defines Ukraine.

JENSEN:

만약 공동 유산이 사라지고 있다면, 여러분은 공동체를 발전시킬 수 있는 근거가 부족할 것입니다. 그리고 그들은 실제로 그 나라의 기억과 우크라이나의 정체성을 공격하고 손상시키고 있습니다.

물론, 보호하고 돕는 데 가장 중요한 사람들을 제쳐두면, 문화와 유산이 우크라이나를 정의하는 것이다.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

(비디오 클립 시작)

AZUZ (voice-over):

Ten-second trivia:

Chaturanga is believed to be an early version of chess originating in what place?
Persia, China, India or Egypt?

AZUZ (나레이션):

10초 상식 퀴즈:

차투랑가는 어느 곳에서 기원한 체스의 초기 버전이라고 여겨지는가?

페르시아, 중국, 인도, 이집트?

The game thought to be a precursor to chess likely dates back to 6th century India.

체스의 전조로 생각되는 이 게임은 6세기 인도 시대로 거슬러 올라간다.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

(비디오 클립 종료)

AZUZ:

A historic chess match concluded this week in 1997.

It pitted grandmaster Garry Kasparov who'd been world champion since 1985 against Deep Blue, a computer built by IBM, to show off artificial intelligence.

The 1997 event was a rematch.

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But then programmers upgraded Deep Blue, and when the two opponents faced off for the second time the machine ultimately won.

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AZUZ:

1997년 당시 이번 주에 역사적인 체스 경기가 끝났다.

1985년부터 세계 챔피언을 지낸 게리 카스파로프(Garry Kasparov)가 인공지능을 과시하기 위해 IBM이 만든 컴퓨터 딥 블루(Deep Blue)와 겨루었다.

1997년 대회는 재시합이었다.

카스파로프는 1년 전에 딥 블루를 이기고 게임을 이겼고 컴퓨터는 한 게임은 이겼지만 전체 경기에서는 졌다.

그러나 그 후 프로그래머들은 딥 블루를 업그레이드했고, 두 상대가 두 번째로 대결했을 때 결국 기계가 승리했다.

금요일, 우리는 1997년 경기 중 한 경기가 무승부로 끝났던 CNN의 원본 보고서를 가지고 왔습니다.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

(비디오테이프 시작)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

And now he has accepted a draw and a magnificent display by Deep Blue.

I know, he can't believe it.

미확인 남성:

그리고 이제 그는 딥 블루의 무승부와 웅장한 전시를 받아들였다.
나도 알아, 그는 그것을 믿을 수 없어.

SUBTITLE:

May 11, 1997, World chess champion loses to IBM computer.

자막:

1997년 5월 11일, 세계 체스 챔피언은 IBM 컴퓨터에 졌다.

CYNTHIA TORNQUIST, CNN REPORTER (voice-over):

IBM's chess playing supercomputer Deep Blue outmaneuvered the world's highest ranked human player Garry Kasparov into accepting a third consecutive draw.
The outcome stunned the experts.

신시아 토른퀴스트, CNN 리포터 (나레이션)

IBM의 체스 게임 슈퍼컴퓨터 딥 블루가 세계 랭킹 1위인 인간 선수 게리 카스파로프를 제치고 3연속 무승부를 기록했다.
그 결과는 전문가들을 놀라게 했다.

MIKE VALVO, GRAND MASTER COMMENTATOR:

And this computer has widened the dimension of what's going on in these games.
It's increased the possibilities.
This is going to change the game.
They're going to show new ways of playing these complex end games.

MIKE VALVO, 그랜드 마스터 해설자:

그리고 이 컴퓨터는 이 게임들에서 일어나는 일의 차원을 넓혔습니다.
가능성을 높였습니다.
이것은 판도를 바꿀 것이다.
그들은 이 복잡한 최종 게임을 하는 새로운 방법을 보여줄 것입니다.

TORNQUIST:

Spectators greeted the 34-year-old Russian with a lengthy standing ovation.

토른퀴스트:

관중들은 이 34세의 러시아인을 긴 기립박수로 맞이했다.

GARRY KASPAROV, WORLD CHESS CHAMPION:

There are many, many discoverers in this match, and uh, one of them, that sometimes computer plays very human moves.
We have to praise machine for understanding very, very deeply positional factors.
I think it's outstanding scientific achievement.

게리 카스파로프, 세계 체스 챔피언:

이 경기에는 아주 많은 발견자들이 있습니다. 그 중 하나는 컴퓨터가 때때로 아주 사람처럼 게임을 하는 것입니다.
우리는 기계가 아주 아주 깊은 위치적 요소를 이해한다고 칭찬해야 합니다.

저는 그것이 뛰어난 과학적 성과라고 생각합니다.

TORNQUIST:

The draw came after 49 moves and just over four hours of often intense play that kept many spectators on the edges of their seats.

토른퀴스트:

무승부는 49번의 움직임과 종종 4시간 이상의 격렬한 경기 후에 이루어졌고, 많은 관중들이 그들의 좌석 가장자리를 떠나지 않게 했다.

For some, watching chess might be tantamount to watching paint dry or golf on television.

However, it's actually been very entertaining.

And when crucial moves are made, the mood is highly dramatic.

어떤 사람들에게는, 체스를 보는 것은 텔레비전에서 페인트가 마르거나 골프를 보는 것과 마찬가지로 모른다.

하지만, 사실 그것은 아주 재미있었습니다.

그리고 결정적인 움직임이 있을 때, 그 분위기는 매우 극적이다.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE:

Look at Garry.

That jacket opened up a little bit there.

We're watching now because when Gary takes it off, then he's in trouble.

신원 미상의 남성:

게리를 보세요.

그 자켓이 거기서 조금 벌어졌어요.

게리가 벗으면 큰일나니까 지금 보고 있는 거야

TORNQUIST:

While the computer played some baffling unconventional moves at the start of the game, it was the computer's end game that astonished even those who have helped to program it.

토른퀴스트:

게임이 시작될 때 컴퓨터가 당황스러울 정도로 파격적인 움직임을 보였지만, 프로그래밍을 도운 사람들조차 놀라게 한 것은 컴퓨터의 최종 게임이었다.

JOEL BENJAMIN, IBM DEEP BLUE TEAM MEMBER:

I think that Deep Blue played a very good game.

It played very aggressively and without the usual fear that a human player has for playing Garry Kasparov.

조엘 벤자민, IBM 딥블루 팀원:

나는 딥 블루가 매우 좋은 경기를 했다고 생각한다.

게리 카스파로프를 상대로 게임을 하는 것에 대해 인간 플레이어가 가지고 있는 일반적인 두려움 없이 매우 공격적으로 경기를 했다.

KASPAROV:

Tomorrow, I will have to face another difficult challenge.
Probably the only good thing is not to resign in advance.

카스파로프:
내일, 나는 또 다른 어려운 도전에 직면해야 할 것이다.
아마도 유일한 좋은 점은 미리 사직하지 않는 것이다.

TORNQUIST:
The sixth and final game of the match is scheduled for Sunday afternoon.

토른퀴스트:
이 경기의 여섯 번째이자 마지막 경기는 일요일 오후로 예정되어 있다.

Cynthia Tornquist, CNN, New York.

뉴욕, CNN, 신시아 토른퀴스트입니다.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

(비디오테이프 종료)

AZUZ:
Walter Orthman is 100 years old.
He's been working at the same place since he was 15.
It's a textile business in Brazil and because of that, Orthman holds the Guinness World
Record for the longest time spent working for the same company.

AZUZ:
월터 오르트만은 100살입니다.
그는 15살 때부터 같은 곳에서 일하고 있다.
그것은 브라질의 직물 사업이고 그것 때문에, Orthman은 똑같은 회사에서 가장 오랫동안
일한 기네스 세계 기록을 보유하고 있습니다.

He says his position in sales has been a great job he wouldn't have found anywhere else
and that's why he never considered leaving it.
He likes the commitment.
He says he's happy and lives well.
And Orthman who recently broke his own record for company longevity has no plans to
retire.

그는 영업직에서 자신의 지위는 다른 곳에서는 찾아볼 수 없는 훌륭한 직장이었으며,
그래서 그 직위를 떠날 생각을 전혀 하지 못했다고 말합니다.
그는 그 헌신을 좋아한다.
그는 행복하고 잘 산다고 말한다.
그리고 최근 자신의 회사 장수 기록을 경신한 오르트만은 은퇴할 계획이 없다.

So, there's no doubt he's a company man.
He's in good company.

He's in the company of record holders.
He's judged by the company he keeps.

그러니, 그가 회사원이라는 것은 의심의 여지가 없다.
그는 좋은 대접을 받고 있다. / 좋은 친구와 사귀고 있다. / 좋은 회사에 있다.
그는 기록 보유자들의 회사에 있다.
그는 사귀는 친구에 의해 판단된다.

He's a businessman who's all business, minding his business in the business of making
business history.
We say give that centenarian salesman a raise via C-note.

그는 사업 역사에 남을 사업에 신경 쓰는 사업가이다.
그 100세 판매원에게 C노트를 통해 월급을 올려주자.

I'm Carl Azuz and Fridays are awesome.
Mobridge-Pollock Middle School gets today's shout out.
It is in Mobridge, South Dakota.
The one way to request a mention is to leave a comment on each day show at
youtube.com/CNN10.

난 칼 아주즈고 금요일은 최고야.
Mobridge-Pollock 중학교가 오늘의 shout out에 선정되었습니다.
그것은 사우스 다코타주 모브리지에 있습니다.
멘션을 요청하는 한 가지 방법은 youtube.com/CNN10에서 각 요일 쇼에 댓글을 다는
것이다.

END

끝.

**** END**