

2025년도 AAIR Manuscript Editing 회의보고

AA/R 투고논문의 편집 준칙

- (1) 명확한 영문법 오류가 들어있는 문장 만 교정한다.
- (2) 한번 읽어서 이해가 안되는 문장은 가독성(Readability)을
높히기 위해서 교정한다.
- (3) 저자가 선정한 Keyword는 그대로 둔다.

(1-1) 영문법해설 ↪ 두음법칙: 소문자/부호/숫자 회피 방법

*[1] 소문자 단어:

- ① sRNA transcripts are essential for developmental processes in organisms.
→ **The transcripts of sRNA** are essential for developmental processes in organisms.
- ② mRNA serves as the template for protein synthesis in all living cells.
→ **The mRNA** serves as the template for protein synthesis in all living cells. ↗**재등장**
- ③ ^{99m}Tc EDC is commonly used in nuclear medicine for effective imaging of various organs.
→ **Tc-99m EDC** is commonly used in nuclear medicine for effective imaging of various organs.

[2] 숫자, 연도: 맨 앞에 적합한 어휘를 기입, There is/are 기입.

- *① 7,321 is taken as the parameter n . → **A value of** 7,321 is taken as the parameter n .
- ② 0.007 g of normal saline was added.
→ **A mixture containing/A solution containing** 0.007 g of normal saline was added.
- ③ 1995 marked the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.
→ **The year** 1995 marked the 50th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

[3] 적합한 부사/부사구를 문두에 놓거나 문장 안에 있는 부사/부사구를 문두로 이동시킨다.

- *① rs1420101 has been reported to be a pQTL. → **Recently**, rs1420101 has been reported to be a pQTL.
 - ☞ ① **In a recent study**, ② **Notably**, ③ **Importantly**, ④ **Interestingly**, ⑤ **To date**,
 - ② 135 L of the cell suspension was added to each well **every 24 hours**.
→ **Every 24 hours**, 135 L of the cell suspension was added to each well.
 - *③ 208 samples were analyzed **using the spectrophotometer**.
→ **Using the spectrophotometer**, 208 samples were analyzed.

(1-2) 영문법해설 ↳ 두음법칙: abbreviation *vs.* acronym

[4] abbreviation (약어): 단어의 일부분을 생략하여 짧게 만든 것. 문두에 올 수 없다.

① **b.i.d.** [→ **Twice-daily**] dosing is recommended for this antihistamine.

* ② **Fig. 2** [→ **Figure 2**] illustrates the pathway of IgE-mediated mast cell degranulation.

☞ 문두 대안 표현: ① As shown in Fig. 3, ② In the case of Ni allergy, ③ According to Table 1,

☞ 예외: **IgE** plays a central role in type I hypersensitivity.

[5] acronym (두문자어): 하나의 단어로 발음하며 문두에 올 수 있다.

* ① **FeNO** values > 50 ppb in adults suggest likely responsiveness to steroids. [피-노]라고 발음.

* ② **SABAs** are considered first-line rescue medications for acute asthma symptoms. [사바]라고 발음.

[6] 원소 기호 (element symbols): 원소 기호(Os, Ni, Au 등)는 문두에 올 수 없다.

* ① **Ni** [→ **Nickel**] is a common cause of contact dermatitis in jewelry wearers.

② **OsO₄** [→ **Osmium tetroxide**] was used to fix the tissue samples for electron microscopy.

[7] 라틴약어 e.g.(예를 들어), i.e.(즉) 등: 문두에 쓸 수 없다. ☞ 미국영어에서 뒤에 **comma**를 찍는다.

① **e.g.**, [→ **For example**,] peanuts, tree nuts, and shellfish are common triggers for anaphylaxis.

* ② **i.e.**, [→ **In other words**, **That is**, **Specifically**,] the patient has a type I hypersensitivity.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 두음법칙; 적합한 어휘 쓰기; 대용어 용법

- ♠ pCMPA patients with **slgEs** \geq class 3 presented **smaller relapse periods after OIT** and **decreased B and T-cells** compared to **patients** with **slgEs** $<$ class 3.
→ **After OIT**, pCMPA patients with **slgE** \geq class 3 presented **shorter relapse periods** and **fewer B cells and T cells** compared to **those** with **slgE** $<$ class 3.
- ♠ **Fig. 3** illustrates the correlation between ambient pollen counts and the severity of allergic rhinitis symptoms in the study cohort.
→ **Figure 3** illustrates the correlation between ambient pollen counts and the severity of allergic rhinitis symptoms in the study cohort.
- ♠ **Au** salts, frequently utilized in dental restorations, have been documented to elicit localized oral lichenoid reactions in sensitized individuals.
→ **Gold** salts, frequently utilized in dental restorations, have been documented to elicit localized oral lichenoid reactions in sensitized individuals.

(2) 영문법해설 부사의 종류와 어순

[1] 부사의 종류: ① 확률부사 ② 빈도부사 ③ 시간부사 ④ 양태(모양상태)부사 [대부분 차지]

① 확률부사: certainly[100%]; 십중팔구probably, presumably[80%-90%]; 아마도likely [50%]; 어쩌면possibly, perhaps[10%-20%]; definitely not[0%] ↗ maybe(50%) 일상체

② 빈도부사: always[100%]; 대개①usually ②commonly ③mainly[80%]; 통상①generally ②normally ③typically[70%]; 종종often[50%]; sometimes[30%]; never[0%]

③ 시간부사: ①already, ②previously, ③recently, yet, now, long, still, ever, once, before

*[2] 부사의 어순: 강한 정도에 따라 ① 조동사 바로 뒤 ② 현재완료시제에서 have (준조동사) 바로 뒤
③ 일반동사 바로 앞에 놓인다.

예) ①(확률) The vaccine **may probably** be administered in a two-dose regimen."

②(빈도) It **has generally** been accepted that TSH stimulates Na⁺ import activity.

③(시간) Experimental studies **have recently** been conducted in 2 directions.

④(양태) Thermal shock-resistant SiC **has** been **widely** used for
semiconductor fabrication.

[AA/R 투고논문 편집] 부사의 어순; 가독성이 높은 영어다운 표현

♠ **Details of** the study protocols, including inclusion and exclusion criteria, **have been previously described.**

→ Details of the study protocols, including inclusion and exclusion criteria, **have previously been described.** [70점]

→ The study protocols, including inclusion and exclusion criteria, **have previously been described in detail.** [100점]

☞ 영어는 동사 중심의 언어이므로 “동사 + 부사” 구문으로 표현한다.

(3) 영문법해설) 형용사의 어순

*카테고리 ANS SAC + (국적[Origin] + 재료[Material] + 명사) [Autonomic Nervous System]

class 1 관사, 소유격[Article] a, an, any, some, the, this, that, these, those, each, my, every, no

class 2 수량 형용사 [Number] three, first, second, many, few, multiple, numerous, much, various

class 3 대소 [Size] small, big, tiny, little, great, gigantic, medium, huge, miniature, compact

class 4 양태 형용사 [Shape] careful, heavy, strong, wide, useful, helpful [99%]

class 5 신구[Age] young, old, new, short-term, long-term, ancient, modern, recent

class 6 색깔[Color] white, red, black, gray, amber, cobalt, golden, silver, pink, turquoise

*[1] 형용사 6 class의 어순:

① these 3 big expensive new white Korean ceramic bowls (도자기그릇)

② the three tiny spherical ancient red blood cells from a fossil

③ 7 consecutive days ④ multiple internal foci

☞ “재료+명사”는 Chunk임: silicon chips, wooden boxes, plastic bags (비닐봉지)

*[2] 형용사 나열: 같은 class의 형용사들은 구분하기 위해 comma 필요; 다른 class의 형용사들은 두 comma.

① The large ancient fossil was found in a rocky, irregular shape.

② a safe, effective, convenient treatment

☞ 같은 class의 형용사들은 짧은 단어를 앞에 놓고, comma로 분리시킨다 [문미비중(End-Weight)의 원칙]

[3] “형용사 + 형용사 + but + 형용사” 구조 [문미비중(End-Weight)의 원칙]

The bright, colorful but harmful chemicals in the environment pose a significant risk.

[4] “부사 + 부사 + but + 부사” 구조 [문미비중(End-Weight)의 원칙]

The chemical reaction occurs suddenly, violently but unpredictably.

*[5] 형용사의 affinity for noun: diffuse small cell lung cancer [전문용어는 chunk임]

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 형용사의 어순; 단수명사와 복수명사의 균형

- ♠ Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a **chronic, recurrent, and multifactorial inflammatory** skin disease characterized by pruritus, with clinical heterogeneity depending on **the age of onset, lesion morphology and distribution**, disease severity, and long-term persistence.
→ Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a **chronic recurrent, multifactorial, inflammatory** skin disease characterized by pruritus, with clinical heterogeneity depending on **onset age, lesion morphology, lesion distribution**, disease severity, and long-term persistence.

(4) 영문법해설 과학논문에서 숫자와 단위 쓰기

*[1] 숫자와 단위는 띄어쓴다: 23 mL [예외] %, 각도, °C : 45% 45° 37.5°C

*[2] 범위를 표시할 때 단위는 뒷 숫자에만 붙인다: 2-8 g [예외] 2%-8%

*[3] 부호와 숫자를 함께 표현하는 방법

① 수학적 관계 기술 (띄어 씀): ① 통계 기호나 수학 연산자(=, <, >, ≥, ±)는 단어와 단어 사이의 '연결어' 역할을 하므로 앞뒤에 공백을 두는 것이 표준이다: $N > 20$ 27.6 ± 6.8 $N = 35$ $P < 0.001$

② 문장 안에서 부호와 숫자를 띄어 쓴다.

- *Age > 25 years* was associated with a significantly higher risk of developing persistent food allergies.

*③ "명사구의 수치적 한정(Numerical Qualification)": 다음과 같은 경우에는 붙여쓴다. 공간을 절약하고 시각적 일체화로 가독성을 높이기 위해 사용하는 관례이다.

① Table의 제목이나 항목을 적을 때 ② Figure의 Legend를 작성할 때.

③ 문장 안에 있는 괄호 속에 수치 조건을 넣을 때:

- Subjects with low vitamin D levels (cross-sectional area $<20\text{cm}^2$) showed decreased muscle strength.

④ 문장 안에서 부호와 수치가 뒤에 오는 명사를 수식하는 형용사 역할을 할 때.

- The prevalence of obesity was higher in the *<18 years group* compared to the adult group.

④ 면적, 부피, 배율은 가독성을 높히기 위해 띄어 쓴다: 소문자 'x' 또는 Insert Symbol 곱하기 기호사용.

$15 \times 20 \text{ cm}^2$ $20 \times 13 \times 12 \text{ cm}^2$ ↗**배율**은 붙여쓴다 at x400 magnification

[4] 사선, 비율, 범위는 붙여 쓴다: 20 mg/kg s.c. daily an average ratio of 13:1 50%-70%

☞ 음수 데이터의 범위는 전치사 "to"를 사용하여 표현한다. The kappa coefficient was - 0.201 to 0.103.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 과학논문에서 숫자와 단위 쓰기; 연구대상 grouping

♠ Participants were divided into two groups (**age < 19 years and age \geq 19 years**).

→ Participants were divided into 2 groups (**age <19 years and age \geq 19 years**).

♠ Patients with **a > 0.35 kU/L specific IgE level** were classified as sensitized to peanuts.

→ Patients with **a >0.35 kU/L specific IgE level** were classified as sensitized to peanuts.

♠ **Medical data of 5,410 individuals aged \geq 19 years** from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013–2015 were **categorized into the thyroid dysfunction group if they met the criteria of overt hyperthyroidism or overt hypothyroidism and the anti-thyroid peroxidase antibody (anti-TPO Ab)-positive group.**

→ **The medical data of 5,410 individuals aged \geq 19 years** from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2013–2015 were **categorized into 2 groups: (1) the thyroid dysfunction group (if they met the criteria of overt hyperthyroidism or overt hypothyroidism) and (2) the anti-thyroid peroxidase antibody (anti-TPO Ab)-positive group.**

(5) 영문법해설) 구두점 Hyphen

[1] 하이픈을 넣을지 말지를 결정하기 위해 맨 먼저 알아야 할 것은 형용사가 명사 앞에 오는가 아니면 뒤에 오는가이다. 명사 앞에 오는 경우에는 두 단어 사이에 하이픈을 넣는다.

Those are **water-resistant** ducks. ↗ Ducks are water resistant.

☞ ①very ②most ③more ④least ⑤less ⑥"-ly"형 부사가 형용사 앞에 위치할 때 하이픈 없음.

a very complex system; **the most effective** treatment; **unexpectedly significant** patterns

[2] 접두사 self-, quasi-, ex-는 하이픈을 넣어라.

① **Self-replicating** robots could revolutionize manufacturing processes.

② The material exhibited a **quasi-elastic** behavior under certain conditions.

③ The **ex-employee** provided valuable insights into the company's previous projects.

[3] 대문자로 시작하는 단어의 앞이나 뒤에 하이픈을 넣어라.

anti-**British** **Trollope**-like ↗ **Christ**like **antichrist**

[4] -like가 더해져 "철자 l"이 2개나 3개 연속으로 이어지게 되는 경우: **she**ll**-like**

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 하이픈의 용법; 불가산명사 exposure

- ♠ While the incidence of drug eruption in adults has been **well-reported, 10 cases per 1,000 new drug exposures**,¹⁰ its incidence in pediatric populations remains poorly understood.
→ While the incidence of drug eruption in adults has been **well reported at 10 per 1,000 cases of drug exposure**,¹⁰ its incidence in pediatric populations remains poorly understood.

(6) 영문법해설 2 구두점: Semicolon

세미콜론은 매우 유용하지만 그 사용법에 겁을 먹는 사람이 많다.

[1] 연속되는 사항을 그 내용에 따라 분리

❶ , 1단계 약한 분리 ❷ ; 2단계 중간 분리 ❸ () 3단계 강한 분리

- The correlations were stronger in Group A than in Group B (FEV1: $r = 0.64$, $P < 0.005$; MEF50: $r = 0.71$, $P < 0.005$).

[2] SV 와 SV를 등위접속사로 연결하지 않고 semicolon으로 연결할 수 있다. 이때 semicolon은 등위접속사 and 혹은 but 역할을 하며 "SV, 그리고 [혹은 그러나] SV한다" 라고 해석한다.
[영문법 공식] SV; SV] SV 안에 comma가 있을 때 comma의 중복을 회피하기 위해서
등위접속사 , and [but] 를 ; 으로 대체시킨다.

예) For the GAMMA transformation, the default value is $\gamma = 0.7$, but for the LOG scaling,
the exponent default value is 2.
→ For the GAMMA transformation, the default value is $\gamma = 0.7$; for the LOG scaling, the
exponent default value is 2.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 적합한 어휘; semicolon의 용법

♠ Any cases of AD and other skin disorders, including seborrheic dermatitis, diaper dermatitis, perianal dermatitis, or contact dermatitis that developed **during the follow up were recorded**, and **AD** was diagnosed based on the UK Working Party diagnostic criteria.

→Any cases of AD and other skin disorders, including seborrheic dermatitis, diaper dermatitis, perianal dermatitis, or contact dermatitis that developed **during the follow-up period**, **were recorded**; **AD** was diagnosed based on the UK Working Party diagnostic criteria.

(7) ◃ 영문법해설 ◃ 정관사 용법

[1] 앞에서 언급해서 알게된 특정한 것:

In **a** previous study (첫 등장), the authors examined blah blah blah. **The** study (재등장) suggested blah blah blah. ["전방 특정적 지시"라함]

[2] 강조하고 싶은 것 앞에 사용: While several factors influence the reaction, the mechanism driving **the** acceleration is the catalyst's surface structure.

[3] 독자들이 이미 알고 있는 사상: the+ method, test, classification, system 등:

The antenna array was calibrated with **the** adaptive beamforming method.

[4] 학술지이름, 신문이름: ① 한개의 단어로 된 것: **The Allergy** **The Nature** **The Times**

② 두개 이상의 의 단어로 된 것 (**the**) *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy* [문장 안에서 정관사]

[5] 형용사 ①chief ②final ③following ④last ⑤only ⑥정관사present ⑦same ⑧total ⑨very 앞에 정관사:

The aim of **the** present study was to propose a BIST with compact area and high test coverage.

[6] 형용사 역할을 하는 고유명사수식어(noun modifier) *vs.* 고유명사 소유격

the Toynbee maneuver *vs.* (무관사) Valsalva's maneuver

[7] 동물, 식물, 인체의 장기(organ) 이름 앞에 정관사를 사용합니다.

❶ Diseases affecting **the** liver and **the** stomach can lead to serious health issues. [명사 2개]

❷ The physical factors exerted adverse effects in **the** liver, spleen, and stomach. [명사 3개 이상]

[AA/R 투고논문 편집] 정관사 용법; 등위상관접속사 용법; *과학논문은 명확성(Clarity)과 격식체/Formality)

- ♠ Comparisons between groups were performed using **the Student's *t*-test** or **Mann-Whitney *U* test** for continuous variables, and the χ^2 test or **the Fisher's exact test** for categorical variables.
→ Comparisons between groups were performed using **Student's *t*-test** or **the Mann-Whitney *U* test** for continuous variables, and the χ^2 test or **Fisher's exact test** for categorical variables.
- ♠ **rs1420101** has been reported to be **an eQTL and a pQTL SNP, where T allele** is associated with lower IL1RL1 mRNA expression levels in **lung** and lower plasma IL1RL1 protein (sST2) levels in **blood**^{24,32,34} ↪**where**는 물리적 공간(해부학적 위치, 지리적 장소)을 지칭할 때 사용.
→ **Recently, rs1420101** has been reported to be **both an eQTL and a pQTL SNP, in which the T allele** is associated with lower IL1RL1 mRNA expression levels in **the lung** and lower plasma IL1RL1 protein (sST2) levels in **the blood.**^{24,32,34}

(8) 영문법해설 *미국영어 *vs.* 영국영어: 동사의 3단 변화

(1)[미어] fit-fit-fit 형 (불규칙동사) *vs.* [영어] fit-fitted-fitted 형 (규칙동사):

- ① input 입력하다 ② output 출력하다 ③ format 포맷하다 ④ forecast 예측하다 ⑤ quit 그만두다
- ⑥ wet 적시다 ⑦ bet (경마·내기 등에) 돈을 걸다, 틀림없다

☞ 과거형, 과거분사형이 -tted 나 -dded로 끝나는 동사는 미국영어에서 거의 사라졌다.

*❶ The raw data were **input** into the statistical model to estimate the *P*-value.

❷ The developer **quit** the old framework, **bet** on emerging technologies, and **wet** his whistle with coffee, then **wed** applications that impressed everyone.

☞ 과거분사형이 형용사로 쓰일 때는 미국영어에서 -tted나 -dded를 사용한다.

The **inputted** parameters were cross-referenced with the gold standard database. [입력된]

(2)[미어] burn-burned-burned 형 (-ed 형태 규칙동사) *vs.*

[영어] burn-burnt-burnt 형 (-ed 형태(불규칙동사)):

- ① burn 태우다 ② learn 배우다 ③ dream 꿈꾸다 ④ spell 철자를 쓰다 ⑤ smell 냄새 맡다 ⑥ spill 쏟다
- ⑦ spoil 망치다 ⑧ kneel 무릎 꿇다 ⑨ dwell 거주하다, 머무르다

*❶ The patient **burned** approximately 20% of their total body surface area in the fire.

❷ Through recent clinical trials, we have **learned** that this specific protein inhibitor can significantly reduce tumor growth.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 정관사 용법; 동사의 3단변화 미국영어 *vs.* 영국영어

- ♠ **Top 20% of genes** positively ($n = 98$) or negatively ($n = 48$) correlated with IL1RL1 mRNA expression levels **were inputted** into **Enrichr software package**³¹ for gene set enrichment analysis (**Table S17**).
→ **The Top 20% of genes** positively ($n = 98$ **positively and** $n = 48$ **negatively**) correlated with IL1RL1 mRNA expression levels **were input** into **the** Enrichr software package³¹ for gene set enrichment analysis (**Supplementary Table S17**).

(9) 영문법해설 전명구 due to vs. owing to vs. because of

“~ 때문에”라는 의미로 사용되는 due to와 owing to는 격식체이고, because of는 일상체이다.

*전명구는 구조중심 용어이고, 부사구/형용사구 역할중심 용어이다.

[1] due to ~: 부사구/형용사구로 사용되며, 동사를 수식하거나 형용사로 사용된다.

The cancellation of the space mission was **due to** unfavorable weather conditions.

[2] owing to ~: 부사구로서 동사와 관련되어 쓰인다. 문장의 시작과 중간에서 사용된다.

① The synthesis of the compound was increased **owing to** the higher temperature in the reaction environment.

② **Owing to** the discovery of the new particle, our understanding of quantum mechanics has evolved significantly.

☞*전통적으로 “due to ~”는 형용사구로 “owing to ~”는 부사구로 사용되지만 현대 영어에서 due to ~가 더 자주 부사구로 사용된다.

[3] because of ~: 부사구로서 일상체이며 최근에 과학논문에서 종종 사용된다.

The research experiment was postponed **because of** a lack of participant.

◆ Quiz: Which is the correct answer, either (a) or (b)?

The data transfer was interrupted (a) **because of** (b) **due to** the server being overloaded.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 전명구 용법; 전치사 용법; 형용사 유의어

♠ **Due to** the potential for fatal reactions **by incidental** ingestion and the low likelihood of natural resolution, there is a clear need for effective treatment of PA.

→ **Owing to** the potential for fatal reactions **from accidental** ingestion and the low likelihood of natural resolution, there is a clear need for effective treatment of PA.

(10) ◉ 영문법해설 ◉ 부사 especially vs. specifically vs. specially

[1] especially (특히, 각별히): 전체 상황이나, 전체적인 맥락에서 특히 눈에 띄는 중요한 것을 강조할 때 사용된다. 넓은 맥락에서 특별히 두드러진 경우를 강조하는 데 사용되므로, 주제를 일반적으로 설명할 때 더 자연스럽다.

① The study's findings are relevant to many fields, **especially** in medicine.

*② This drug has shown benefits for patients, **especially** those with chronic conditions.

[2] specifically (구체적으로): 어떤 특정한 대상을 더 자세히 들여다볼 때 사용하는 표현이다. 특정한 대상을 명확히 지칭하거나, 특정한 맥락에서 세부 사항을 강조할 때 사용된다. 과학논문에서 특정한 변수를 강조할 때 때 "specifically"가 적합하다.

① The study investigated the effects of diet, **specifically** focusing on the intake of omega-3 fatty acids.

*② The study highlights the role of glucose metabolism, **specifically** in relation to insulin resistance.

[3] specially (특별히): 특정 목적이나 필요에 맞춰 특별히 설계되거나 제조된 것을 강조한다.

*① The vaccine was **specially** formulated to target the new strain of the virus.

② The laboratory was equipped with **specially** designed instruments for high-precision measurements.

◆ Quiz: Which is the correct answer, either (a) or (b)?

The experiment examines various organisms, (a) **especially** (b) **specifically** bacteria, in response to antibiotics.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 적합한 어휘 쓰기; 과학논문에서 함부로 쓸 수 없는 단어 no study; 시제

- ♠ Nevertheless, to date, **no study has specifically explored** the association between TEWL values and gestational age **specifically** in full-term infants.
 - Nevertheless, to date, **few studies have explored** the association between TEWL values and gestational age, **especially** in full-term infants.
- ♠ **Namely**, the induction of oral tolerance has been associated with increased numbers of Tregs,^{20,21} and children who **outgrew** CMPA and **reintroduced** cow's milk into their diet exhibited higher levels of circulating CD4⁺CD25⁺ **T-cells** compared to those who **remained** clinically symptomatic.
 - **Specifically**, the induction of oral tolerance has been associated with increased numbers of Tregs,^{20,21} and children who **have outgrown** CMPA and **have reintroduced** cow's milk into their diet exhibited higher levels of circulating CD4⁺CD25⁺ **T cells** compared to those who **have remained** clinically symptomatic.

(11) 영문법해설) 장소/시간전치사 within vs. in

장소/시간전치사 within: “경계 안쪽에”라는 의미로 사용되며, 경계가 명확하고 제한적인 한계나 경계 내부를 강조하며, 주로 범위, 기간, 또는 허용 오차를 나타낼 때 유용하다.

장소/시간전치사 전치사 in: “~안에”라는 의미로 사용되며, 포괄적인 범위나 일반적인 환경을 나타낸다.

*① Genetic material is concentrated **within** the nucleus of a cell, which is located **in** the liver tissue.

② The astronomer discovered a new exoplanet located **within** the habitable zone, which lies **in** the star system closest to our solar system.

*③ The concentration of the drug peaked **in** the bloodstream **within** two hours after administration.

④ Data must be submitted **within** five business days after the experiment, or it will not be included **in** the final 2025 report.

◆ Quiz: Which is the correct answer, either (a) or (b)?

The duration of fever was shorter **in** patients with incomplete KD than in those with complete KD

(a) **within** (b) **in** both groups.

☞ *중복과 명확성: 영어에서는 **동일한 전치사를 중복해서 사용**하는 것이 문법적으로 전혀 문제되지 않으며, 오히려 의미를 명확하게 전달하는 데 필수적이다.

⇒ 대안은 Paraphrasing (문장바꿔쓰기): Patients with incomplete Kawasaki disease had a shorter duration of fever than those with complete Kawasaki disease in both groups.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 전치사 용법

- ♠ Given that anti-TPO Ab positivity increases with age as shown in Korean and United States population studies, age-stratified analyses are essential to determine whether AD confers additional risk **within each age group**.^{7,8}

→ Given that anti-TPO Ab positivity increases with age as shown in Korean and United States population studies, age-stratified analyses are essential to determine whether AD confers additional risk **in each age group**.^{7,8}

(12-1) 영문법해설) 명사 patient vs. case

Patient, Animal, Plant는 유생물이고, Case는 무생물이므로 사용법이 다르다

- (1) 병명, 증상, 징후: ① a 47-year-old **patient** with breast carcinoma
② the first reported **case** of angiofibroma
3 **cases** with profuse nasal discharge [증상, 징후]
- (2) 수술, 검사: ① Cholecystectomy was performed **on** 30 **patients** with gallstones.
② Cholecystectomy was performed **in** 30 **cases** of gallstones.
- (3) 추적관찰: ① **Patients** were followed up.
The **patient** died.
The **patient** recovered.
② **Cases** were followed.
The **case** ended fatally.
The case ended in recovery.
- (4) 증례보고:
① We **present** the **case** of a 33-year-old **patient** who presented with a midline neck mass that showed radiologic calcification.
② We report herein a **case** of unilateral tongue angioedema **that** was induced by enalapril.

◆ Quiz: Which is the correct answer, either (a) or (b)?

The (a) **case** (b) **patient** was referred to a specialist for further analysis.

(12-2) 영문법해설 관계대명사 that을 사용하는 경우

[1] 의문대명사 다음에

- *① Who that observes the extinction rates will not feel alarmed?
- ② Which is the vaccine that you think is most effective?

[2] 선행사가 [사람+기타] 일때

선행사	(주격)	(소유격)	(목적격)
사람	who	whose	whom
동물, 사물	which/that	whose/of which	which/that
*사람+동물/사물	that	(-)	that

-Jane Goodall and the chimpanzees that she studied extensively changed our understanding of primate behavior.

[3] 선행사가 서수사나 최상급으로 수식되는 경우

- *① He was the first scientist that discovered the DNA structure.
- ② Curie was one of the most pioneering chemists that changed our understanding of radioactivity.

[4] 선행사가 the only, the same, the very, the main, the chief 등으로 수식되는 경우

- *① This is the only species of fish that can survive in extreme temperatures.
- ② This is the same experiment that was conducted last year.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 명사 patient vs. case; “명사 + 숫자” 표현; 관계대명사 that의 용법

- ♠ The children were **followed** during the first 3 months through telephone surveys on **days 30**, 60, and 90 to assess any AD developed during the study period, based on the UK Working Party diagnostic criteria.¹⁴
- The children were **followed up** during the first 3 months through telephone surveys on **Days 30**, 60, and 90 to assess any AD developed during the study period, based on the UK Working Party diagnostic criteria.¹⁴

- ♠ We monitored the pediatric patients and the household pets **who** were living in environments with high dust mite concentrations.
- We monitored the pediatric patients and the household pets **that** were living in environments with high dust mite concentrations.

(13) ⊂ 영문법해설 ⊂ 불가산명사(Uncountable Noun)

[1] 한국어에 없는 불가산명사(고유/추상/물질명사): milk n◎ sample n◎로 표시되어 있음.

불가산 명사는 특정한 양이나 개수로 셀 수 없기 때문에 ❶단어 앞에 부정관사를 못붙인다.

❷much (많은), some (얼마간의), a little (약간의, 조금의), little (거의 없는)로 수식한다.

[2] 보통명사는 극히 일부를 제외하면 대부분 가산명사(Countable Noun)이다. 과학논문에서 사용되는 극히 일부의 불가산 보통명사는 다음과 같다.

(1)access (2)consent (3)content (4)damage (5)duration (6)progress (7)information
(8)knowledge (9)advice (10)literature (11)sugar (12)salt (13)flour (14)powder (15)dust
(16)plastic (17)blood (18)equipment (19)research (20)work (21)homework (22)air (23)liquid
(24)ice (25)water (26)atmosphere (27)weather (28)creativity (29)wisdom (30)success
(31)patience (32)health (33)nutrition (34)education (35)pollution (36)traffic (37)science
(38)experience (39)news (40)clothing (41)evidence (42)lightning (43)rice (44)cheese (45)oil
(46)energy (47)gravity (48)nature (49)software (50)cattle (51)exposure (52)hair (53)clover
(54)skin (55)potential (56)descent

☞ potential vs. potentialities

☞ 너무 작거나 많아서 세기 힘든 것은 불가산명사임: dust, flour, powder, sand

☞ [불가산명사] work n◎ research n◎ **vs.** [가산명사] study n◎ investigation n◎

☞ hair, clover, skin: 5 gray hairs; ten 4-leaf **clovers**; tiger **skins**

◆ Quiz: Which is the correct answer, either (a) or (b)?

The researchers measured the different air quality (a) **exposures** (b) **exposure** throughout the city.

[AAIR 투고논문 편집] 불가산명사들; 적합한 어휘쓰기

- ♠ All participants and/or their parents **gave an informed consent** before **entering** the study.
 - All participants and/or their parents **gave informed consent** before **enrolling in** the study.
- ♠ Given the frequent need for combination antibiotic therapy in pediatric patients, data on the effects of **multiple antibiotic exposures** on drug eruption risk are still lacking.
 - Given the frequent need for combination antibiotic therapy in pediatric patients, data on the effects of **much exposure to antibiotics** on drug eruption risk are still lacking.
- ♠ The **prevalence** of asthma and thyroiditis **was 3.5% and 6.4%, respectively.**
 - The **prevalence rates** of asthma and thyroiditis **were 3.5% and 6.4%, respectively.**
- ♠ The study found that individuals of East Asian descent, particularly those of Korean and Chinese **descents**, show a higher **prevalence** of this specific genetic mutation.
 - The study found that individuals of East Asian descent, particularly those of Korean and Chinese **descent**, show a higher **incidence** of this specific genetic mutation.



영어논문 작성 중에 생기는 의문점은 아래의 이메일 주소에서 해결하세요

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끝까지 경청해 주셔서 대단히 감사합니다