

Original Research Article

The Story of Chinese Characters (0106-0115) When Translated on Korean Pronunciation

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Abstract: In Korea, it is not easy to see Chinese character in the street. But contrarily in Japan and in China it is difficult to find out letter without Chinese characters. The reason of this little use of Chinese character in Republic of Korea might be the existence of Korean letter, Hangul. But the present researchers consider if there is another reason for this different phenomenon in these three Eastern Asian countries. The researchers, we, translated the Chinese characters from 0106 to 0115, and we found some results. For example, 1) Tcheon(天) = Il (一) dae, taе, da(大) → Itta!; 있다! (There is!) 2) Za(字) = Za(子) myeon(宀) = Za myeon; 자면 (If you take a rest.) 3) Ga (家) = Si (豕) myeon (宀) → Swi myeon; 쉬면 (If we can take a rest there, it is the home). The hypothesis is as follows; a) Koreans have created Chinese characters, and after a long time Koreans created again the Korean alphabet (Hangul). b) On using Hangul (Korean alphabet), Koreans do not have any great inconvenience without Chinese characters.

Keywords: Chinese character, Chinese characters from 0106 to 0115, Eastern Asian countries, Koreans have created Chinese characters.

INTRODUCTION

In Korea, it is not easy to see Chinese character in the street. But contrarily in Japan and in China it is difficult to find out letter without Chinese characters. Even though the foundation of the culture of China, Japan and Korea is Chinese character [1, 2], the appearing phase is different as stated above. The reason of this little use of Chinese character in Republic of Korea might be the existence of Korean letter, Hangul.

But the present researchers consider if there is another reason for this different phenomenon in these three Eastern Asian countries. The hypothesis is as follows; a) Koreans have created Chinese characters, and after a long time Koreans created again the Korean alphabet (Hangul). b) On using Hangul (Korean alphabet), Koreans do not have any great inconvenience without Chinese characters.

However, in this article the researchers tried to find the original meaning of the 10 Chinese characters on the basis of Korean pronunciation [3]. And the researchers translated Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay) poem both on the meaning of Chinese character and on Korean pronunciation [4].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

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The present researchers chose Chinese characters by random and named them from 0106 to 0115. Some of the Chinese characters were translated twice and the characters were indicated as (2) as in the case of 'Myeong(明)(2).'

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The next is the result of our research on the Chinese characters from 0106 to 0115.

Number, Pronunciation of the Chinese character (Chinese character): Meaning in Korean pronunciation of the Chinese character, Korean pronunciation in Korean alphabet, (its meaning).

0106 Ho (好): It is you whom I earnestly searched for!

Ho (好) = Nyeo(女) za(子) = Nyeo za → Neo zi!; 너지! (It's you!)

I am trully happy because at last I find out you! I realize that it is you whom I have searched for such a long time!" (The original meaning)

'I like it.' (The current meaning).

0107 Za(字): The persons (the women or the men) have taken great pain for making letters! Our ancestors! If you have taken a rest, if you have taken a sleep, you have been able to design a new letter.

Za(字) = Za(子) myeon(宀) = Za myeon; 자면 (If you take a rest.) "If you take a sufficient rest, you can find out something trully good, something trully good letters which are easy for us to understand! Now you are desperately tried out because of letter creating, please take a rest! You are great man (woman) who has made a lot of Chinese characters with Korean pronunciation. We, the descendants of you, must know your great and hard works for these Chinese characters, and we are going to call them as 'Our Letters' instead of Chinese characters!" (The original meaning.) 'The letter.' (The current meaning).

0108 Haeng(行)

Haeng(行) = Tcheo(德-十-四-一-心) i(二) gwol(亍) → Tcheo i gyeol; 쳐 이겨! (Strike the enemy! And have a victory!)

"Fight the enemies, and break them thoroughly!" (The original meaning.) 'To behave the thing.' (The current meaning.)

0109 Myeong(明)(2): We can make our life bright by achieving our hope. Myeong(明) = Il(日) wol(月) → I lwo!; 이뤄! (Perform a task, duty, promise, etc.!) "Please carry out the work thoroughly! And the ambiance or the condition of your society, your mind and your family will become changed brightly!" (The original meaning.) 'It is bright.' (The current meaning.)

0110 Ga(家)(2): If we can have a place or a condition of being free from activity, movement, disturbance. In other words if we can take a rest, it is the home. My Lord, it is not only for me Augustin, the husband, but also Hyeonhi the wife. Our home might be the place of rest for two of us, amen!. It is not for the plce of being unable to rest, but it is of being able to rest

Ga(家) = Si(豕) myeon(宀) → Swi myeon; 쉬면 (If we can take a rest there, it is the home.) "The home is the good place for fully and easily resting. But this is so not only for the husband of the family but also for the wife!" (The original meaning.) 'The home.' (The current meaning).

0111 Geo(居)

Geo(居) = Si(尸) go(古) → Swi go; 쉬고 (We take a rest and then we can do something good.) "The place, where we can take a rest, is called as house!" (The original meaning.) 'It is the house.' (The current meaning).

0112 Sa(事): We must do our work slowly! (But there is a mistake for hye[慧].) Sa(事) = Il(一) gu(口) hye(慧) gwol(亍) → Il eui hye gyeol; 일의 해결 (The solve of the affair.)

Sa(事) = Il(一) gu(口) gye(厶) gwol(亍) → Il eui ge geol; 일의 게걸 (The man or the woman does his or her work greedily.) "You want to do work voraciously! I hope that you ought to do the work more slowly, I advice you that you can succeed it on the condition of slow tempo of the work!" (The original meaning.) 'The work.' (The current meaning).

0113 Tae (泰)

Tae(泰) = Dae(大) i(二) su(水) → Doe eot so!; 되었소! (It's nice!) "It has been already well carried out! So it is now great!" (The original meaning). 'It is big.' (The current meaning)

0114 Kun (軍)

Kun (軍) = Tcha(車) myeon(軍) = Tcha myeon; 차면 (). "If you kick the people with your feet, what will be the impression of the people for you, the soldiers?" (The original meaning). 'They are soldiers.' (The current meaning)

0115 Tcheon(天): When someone sees the heaven, does he/she feel that 'There is!'"? Tcheon(天) = Il (一) dae, tae, da(大) → Itta!; 있다! (There is!). "When we see the heaven in our disappointments, it gives us the variable supports. Heaven tells us sometimes that he is there in order to give us power!" (The original meaning.)
'The heaven.' (The current meaning.)

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