

Original Research Article

## The story of Chinese Characters (0116-0125) when Translated on Korean Pronunciation

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**Abstract:** It is said recently that Chinese characters seemed to be related to ancient Korean culture. So we took a role of this translation of 10 Chinese characters from 0116 to 0125. The researchers, we, separated each Chinese characters into several parts, and tried to read each part both on the pronunciation of Chinese character and on the meaning of it. Of course two methods were on Korean pronunciation. But in this article, the method was only one on the pronunciation of Chinese character. As an example of this translation, the next is shown; Za(字). When they wanted to know the future of their work, they made letter(s) in order to anticipate their future. Now we believe that at that time the Lord was with the Shang people! Za(字) = Za(子) myeon(𠀤) → Zwi myeon; 주면 (He or she grasped the letter.) "When they made the Chinese characters on Shang country around 3000 years ago, they seized the letter in order to anticipate the future things!" (The original meaning). 'The letter.' (The current meaning).

**Keywords:** Chinese characters, Shang country around 3000 years ago, Korean pronunciation.

## INTRODUCTION

It is well known that Chinese characters were created by Chinese people [1] and Chinese characters were utilized well in ancient China and in ancient Korea, for example in the book of Tcheonzamun [2]. But it is said recently that Chinese characters seemed to be related to ancient Korean culture [3]. So the researchers, we, took a role of this investigation. We had a interests on the translation of Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay) [4] and on the work of Chinese characters [5]. So we took a role of this translation of 10 Chinese characters from 0116 to 0125.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present researchers chose Chinese characters by random and named them from 0116 to 0125. The researchers, we, separated each Chinese characters into several parts, and tried to read each part both on the pronunciation of Chinese character and on the meaning of it. Of course two methods were on Korean pronunciation. But in this article, the method was only one on the pronunciation of Chinese character.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present researchers tried to translate the 10 (0116 – 0125) Chinese character, and the next is the result of our research on these Chinese characters.

*Number, Pronunciation of the Chinese character (Chinese character): Meaning in Korean pronunciation of the*

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*Chinese character, Korean pronunciation in Korean alphabet, (its meaning).*

0116 Bu(婦):

Bu(婦) = Neo(女) gye(女) myeog(女) geon(巾) → Neo ege mat gyeo!; 너에게 맡겨! (I entrust to you to take care of my daughter!)

"I have asked you that you will protect her, your wife!" (The original meaning.)

'The wife.' (The current meaning.)

0117 Hoe(回): We advance on rolling.

Hoe(回) = Gu(口) gu(口) → Gung gul; 궁굴(다) (He[She, it] is rolling.)

"We advance and advance more, even though we make many mistakes!" (The original meaning.)

'Circular, circulate.' (The current meaning.)

0118 Za(字)(2): We can imagine that this is the figure of Shang country before 3000 years ago. When they wanted to know the future of their work, they made letter(s) in order to anticipate their future. Now we believe that at that time the Lord was with the Shang people!

Za(字) = Za(子) myeon(子) → Zwi myeon; 쥐면 (He or she grasped the letter.)

"When they made the Chinese characters on Shang country around 3000 years ago, they seized the letter in order to anticipate the future things!" (The original meaning.)

'The letter.' (The current meaning.)

0119 Gan(看): "Hide yourself in order not to be found out!"

Gan(看) = Su(手) mog(目) → Sum eol; 숨어! (Hide yourself!)

"Somebody might see my behavior. So I am afraid much, and I want to hide myself!" (The original meaning.)

'To see someone or something.' (The current meaning.)

0120 Yeo(如):

Yeo(如) = Neo(女) gu(口) → Neo gu (na)!; 너구(나) (I am so surprised that it is you!)

"It is you! I searched you for long time! At last I find you!" (The original meaning.)

'It is same.' (The current meaning.)

0121 Myeong(命): The thing commanded is the toil, and the role of my wife Hyeonhi is such a hard work.

Myeong(命) = Zeol(臼) gu(口) il(一) in(人) → Zeol gu reul in; 절구를 일 (I carry a mortar on my head.)

"Mortar is a big instrument for pounding crops. It is difficult as you take a mortar in your head! Taking order and doing the order is as difficult as taking a mortar in a head!" (The original meaning.)

'Order.' (The current meaning.)

0122 Bun(分): There was some misunderstanding among the people, now it is good.

Bun(分) = Do(刀) in(人) → Teu in; 털인 (We were not able to see well, because it was dark with cloud. But now it is good and clear, and we can see well!)

"The ambiance was not good among us, but now we can understand well ourselves each other!" (The original meaning.)

'We become more clever than before!' (The current meaning.)

0123 Yo(要): If the husband loses his wife, everything is deficient!

Yo(要) = Neo(女) il(一) in(儿) gu(口) → Neo reul irh go!; 너를 잃고! (After I have lost you!)

"Someone has lost his wife, and the man needs all of things!" (The original meaning.)

'It is necessary.' (The current meaning.)

0124 No(奴): A master commands some work to his servant.

No(奴) = Neo(女) woo(又) → Neo wal; 너 와! (You, come here!)

"Come here! My servant!" (The original meaning.)

'Servant.' (The current meaning.)

0125 Zib(集): On the edge of the eaves the birds sing songs.

Zib(集) = Tchu(隹) mag(木) → Tcheo ma; 쳐모 (Eaves.)

"On edge of the eaves, the birds often rest together and sing together!" (The original meaning.)

'Edge of the eaves.' (The current meaning.)

The sound of ‘Tchu mag(隹木)’ is difficult to pronounce, so it was canged into ‘Tchu ma’. And then with the effect of ‘ma’, ‘Tchu ma’ was changed into ‘Tcheo ma’. What is the reason of ‘mog(木)’ into ‘mag’? Because there is a Korean word of ‘Magdaegi’ for ‘mog(木).’ The bird who likes to assemble near the edge of the eaves is swallow. “On edge of the eaves, the swallows flock together and sing a song together!” (The original meaning.)

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