

Original Research Article

The Story of Chinese Characters (0126-0135) When Translated on Korean Pronunciation

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Abstract: The present researchers chose by random the 10 Chinese characters and named them as (0126-0135) letters. The researchers concerned on the translation of Chinese character through Korean pronunciation. And the researchers tried to compare several Chinese characters between the meanings on the original and that on the current. One of these 10 letters was extraordinary on the viewpoint of its meaning. It was Bubū(夫婦). Originally, bu(夫) means 'I bring my daughter to someone.' And bu(婦) means 'Young man, you are responsible for my daughter. I ask in my heart that you take well care of her!' But currently bu(夫) simply means the husband, and bu(婦) means the wife. So there are really great differences between the original meaning and the current meaning for these two letters.

Keywords: By random, (0126-0135) letters, Korean pronunciation, Bubū(夫婦), difference between the original meaning and the current meaning.

INTRODUCTION

Dallet [1] thought that "It is strange that most of Korean researchers study only the books written on Chinese character. And the learned Korean scientists do not have any interests on Korean history nor Korean culture." Fairbank and Reischauer [2] also wrote that "The Koreans have been deeply pressed by the Chinese characters." But recently some Korean researcher thought that ancient Koreans have affected the creation of Chinese characters [3]. A poem of Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay) was translated on Korean pronunciation [4], and some of Chinese characters were also translated on Korean pronunciation [5]. Therefore, the present researchers tried to find out the original meaning of the Chinese characters on this article.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present researchers chose Chinese characters by random and named them as (0126 – 0135). The researchers separated each Chinese character into several parts, and assembled these parts into one phrase in Korean pronunciation. The researchers assumed the phrase in Korean pronunciation as the original meaning of the letter. And the researchers took the currently used meaning as the current meaning. The researchers compared them between that of the original and that of the current.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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The present researchers tried to translate the 10 (0126 – 0135) 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 Chinese character, Korean pronunciation in Korean alphabet, (its meaning).

0126 Bo(保): There is a small difference between original meaning and the current meaning. The original meaning is more powerful than the current meaning.

Bo(保) = In(人) gu(口) mag(木) = In gu mag → An eu ma!; 안으마! (I will answer for you!)

"I will embrace you!" (The original meaning.)

'To protect someone from evil things.' (The current meaning.)

0127 Bu(夫): The original meaning and the current one is contrary. On the current meaning this character shows the husband, while the original one indicates somebody's lovely daughter.

Bu(夫) = Dda(大) il(一) = Dda il → Ddal eul!; 딸을! (Oh yes! It is my daughter for you!)

"I would do something for my lovely daughter!" (The original meaning.)

'Husband.' (The current meaning.)

0128 Bubu(夫婦): Originally, bu(夫) means 'I bring my daughter to someone.' And bu(婦) means 'Young man, you are responsible for my daughter. I ask in my heart that you take well care of her!' But currently bu(夫) simply means the husband, and bu(婦) means the wife. So there are really great differences between the original meaning and the current meaning.

Bu(夫) = Dda(大) il(一) = Dda il → Ddal eul!; 딸을! (Oh yes! It is my daughter for you!),

bu(婦) = Neo(女) ge(㉸) meog(㉸) geon(巾) → Neo ege mag gin; 너에게 맡긴 (The girl whom I have demanded you to be responsible.)

"Young man! I entrust my daughter to you!" (The original meaning.)

'The husband and the wife.' (The current meaning.)

0129 Mil(密): There is not a great difference between the original meaning and the current meaning. The original meaning shows the method in order to obtain the good result, while the current meaning indicates the result of the original meaning.

0129-1:

Mil(密) = Myeon(㉸) pil(必) san(山) → (In opposite direction) San pil myeon → Sal pi myeon; 살펴면 (If you see the thing well,)

"If you observe it well!" (The original meaning.)

'dense' (The current meaning.)

0129-2:

If it is dense, you are going to observe it well.

0129-3: Please observe the the plant or the animal well! And those beings will be grown better, and the number of them will be dense(密).

"If you observe something well, it will become good!" (The original meaning.)

'Densely.' (The current meaning.)

0130 Gu(求): There is little difference between the original meaning and the current meaning. But the original meaning is a more concrete method than the current meaning.

0130-1:

Gu(求) = Zu(ㄴ) sib(十) su(水) = Zu sib su → (Hae) zu sib so!; (해) 주십소! (Please do it for me!)

0130-2: If you want something, you should say "Please give me the thing!"

Gu(求) = Zu(ㄴ) sib(十) su(水) = Zu sib su → Zu sib sio!; 주십시오! (Please give it to me!)

"If you want to take something, you must ask the thing!" (The original meaning.)

'To search for.' (The current meaning.)

0131 Si(市): The original meaning shows the feeling of someone dwelling in countryside, when he(he) comes into the city.

Si(市) = Du(㉸) geon(巾) = Du geon → Du geun du geun; 두근 두근 (I am surprised at or I am afraid of something.)

"My heart was throbbing with excitement. Throbbing or vibration: throbs of joy (pleasure)." (The original meaning.)

'City.' (The current meaning.)

0132 Dong(冬): When the temperature is cold as shown in the original meaning, we call the season as winter as indicated in the current meaning.

Dong(冬) = Tchi(冬) i(二) = Tchi i → Tchu weo!; 추워! (It is cold!)

"It is cold!" (The original meaning.)

'Winter' (The current meaning.)

0133 Ha(夏): In summer(the current meaning) they seemed to eat these working bees(the original meaning) in order not to be sensitive to the heat.

Ha(夏) = Il(一) byeol(日) mog(目) soe(食) = Il byeol mog soe → Il beol meog se!; 일벌 먹세! (We want to eat these working bees!)

"Let's eat these working bees!" (The original meaning.)

'Summer' (The current meaning.)

0134 Heui(喜)(3): If you meet someone and you feel happy (the current meaning), you can continue to meet him(her) (the original meaning) in order to become the wife(husband) of him(her)!

Heui(喜) = Sa(士) gu(口) i(二) gu(口) = Sa gu i gu → Sa gui go!; 사귀고! (Young man[Young woman]! If you feel happy when you see the woman[man], please meet her[him] as your girl friend[boy friend])!

"Make friend with her(him) as your girl friend(boy friend)!" (The original meaning.)

'Pleasant.' (The current meaning.)

0135 Eun(銀):

Eun(銀) = Keum(金) gan(艮) = Keum gan → Keum gan!; 금간! (It is cracked!)

"It is cracked! The occasion brings about a separation in feeling and sympathy between us!" (The original meaning.)

'Silver.' (The current meaning.)

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