

Original Research Article

The Story of Chinese Characters (0151-0165) When Translated on Korean Pronunciation

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Abstract: It is already known that the famous book in East Asia, Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay), can be translated in Korean pronunciation. And the Chinese character can be translated through Korean pronunciation. Therefore, the present researchers tried to find the meaning of the Chinese character through Korean pronunciation. Two Chinese characters (number: 0159 and 0165) were translated in order to know its original meaning, and 15 Chinese characters (0151 - 0165) were interpreted in order to obtain the appropriate Korean pronunciation itself of the Chinese character. As a result, for most of the 15 Chinese characters, the appropriate Korean pronunciations were obtained well through this method.

Keywords: 15 Chinese characters (0151 - 0165), Chinese character, the appropriate Korean. pronunciation, the meaning of the Chinese character.

INTRODUCTION

It is widely known that Chinese character is created by Chinese people [1]. Even though both the Korean and the Chinese utilize same Chinese characters, and the Korean tribe and the culture is apparently similar to the Chinese ones. The two people in the real are very different [2]. The meaning of Chinese character is considered on the several methods. The first is through the parts of it. For example, Myeong (being bright; 明) consists with the sun (日) and the moon (月); so the meaning of the Chinese character is bright because there are the sun and the moon. The second is depending on the principal part of the Chinese character. For example, Ha (河) consists with water (水) and possible (可); so the meaning is 'We can call it the river.', et cetera. But it is already known that the famous book in East Asia, Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay), can be translated in Korean pronunciation [3]. And the Chinese character can be translated through Korean pronunciation [4]. Therefore, the present researchers tried to find the meaning of the Chinese character through Korean pronunciation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There have been two approaching methods for the present researchers to this study; the first direction is to use the Korean pronunciations of several part of a Chinese character, and the researchers tried to get a phrase in Korean pronunciation. And the second direction for the research is to test the Korean pronunciations of several part of a Chinese character, then the present researchers tried to find out the Korean pronunciation of the Chinese character. Each part of the Chinese character was separated differently on these two methods. Two Chinese characters (number: 0159 and 0165)

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were translated in order to know its original meaning, and 15 Chinese characters (0151-0165) were interpreted in order to obtain the appropriate Korean pronunciation itself of the Chinese character.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For the first direction, the present researchers tried to use the Korean pronunciations of several part of a Chinese character, and the researchers got a phrase in Korean pronunciation. The present researchers tried to translate the two Chinese character (0159 and 0165).

Number Pronunciation of the Chinese character (Chinese character) = Pronunciation of each part (Chinese character of each part) = Pronunciation of each part → Modified pronunciation of each part, Korean alphabet : its meaning in the original meani and in the current meaning.

0159 Sim (審): The original meaning shows the process or the method, and the current meaning shows the result of the work.

Sim (審) = Bat(field; 田) ssal(rice; 米) byeol(ascend rightwardly; 丿) myeon(if you do something; 冫) = Bat ssal byeol myeon → Ba ssag bye myeon, 바싹 베면(we cut the plant shortly from the earth):
"If we cut the plant shortly from the earth, we can observe the condition of soil well!" (The original meaning.)
'We see the thing or the person well.' (The current meaning.)

0165 Zu (州): The original meaning indicates the process, and the current meaning indicates the result and it shows the formation of an habitating place.

Zu (州) = Byeol ddong(shooting star downwardly; 丿) gon(communicate; 丨) byeol ddong(丿) gon(丨) byeol ddong(丿) gon(丨) = Ddong gon ddong gon ddong gon → Ddo ogo ddo ogo, 또 오고 또 오고 또 오고:

"People came into the place again and again. So there were a lot of habitants together in the place, and it became a country!" (The original meaning.)
'The country.' (The current meaning.)

And the next is the second method or the direction for the research. The researchers tested the Korean pronunciations of several part of a Chinese character, then the present researchers tried to find out the Korean pronunciation of the Chinese character. The second part of this article shows the result of our research on the background of the original name of these fourteen Chinese characters (0151-0165). It is the explanation of the pronunciation of Chinese characters through Korean pronunciation.

Number, Korean Pronunciation of the Chinese character (meaning in Korean language; Chinese character) = Korean pronunciation of each part of the Chinese character (Chinese character) = Brief part of Korean pronunciation in English = Assembled word → Changed word; Korean alphabet.

0151 Deog(德)(4): Here, the number 4 shows the fourth trial of this same Chinese character. The pronunciation of Deog, it is obtained nearly.

"Deog(being virtuous; 德) = Yeomtong(heart; 心) + hana(one; 一) + geumul(net; 罟) + yeol(ten; 十) + tcheog(walk; 行) = T+a+u+yeo+g = Tauyeog → Deog; 덕."

0152 Su(洙): The present researchers don't know the meaning exactly, but the sound 'Osu' seems to be similar to Persian word with the same meaning.

"Su(the edge of the water; 洙) = Mog(wood; 木) + saram(human-being; 人) + mul(water; 氵) = Mog+sa+mul = O+s+u = Osu → Su; 수."

0153 Zi(地)(2): Here, the number 2 shows the second trial of this same Chinese character.

"Zi(the earth; 地) = To(soil; 土) + itgi(connect; 也) = T+i = Ti → Zi; 지."

0154 Sig(植)(2):

"Sig(the plant; 植) = So(small; 小) + sin(communicate; 丨) + zig(straight; 直) = S+i+g = Sig; 식."

0156 Tan(炭):

"Tan(the coal; 炭) = Tada(burn; 火) + eondeog(hill; 厶) + san(mountain; 山) = T+eo+n = Teon → Tan; 탄."

0157 Dab(答):

"Dab(you answer it to somebody; 答) = Dae(bamboo; 竹) + saram(human-being; 人) + hana(one; 一) + ib(mouth; 口) = D+a+a+b= Daab → Dab; 답."

0158 Sang(相)(3): Here, the number 3 shows the third trial of this same Chinese character.

"Sang(being mutual; 相) = Sin(communicate; 丨) + zagda(small; 小) + gam(open the mouth; 凵) + sam(three; 三) = S+a+a+m= Saam → Sang; 상."

0159 Sim(審)(2):

"Sim(you observe the thing well; 審) = Sa nyang(hunting; 田) + mi(rice; 米) + bbitchida(ascend rightwardly; 丿) + myeon(if you do something; 冫) = S+i+i+m = Siim → Sim; 심."

0160 Tchug(祝)(3): Here, gu(mouth; 口) is the pronunciation of the Chinese character itself.

"Tchug(we congratulate you for the thing; 祝) = Sae(bird; 乙) + bbitchida(ascend rightwardly; 丿) + gu(mouth; 口) + dul(two; 二) + zagda(小) = S+i+u+u+g = Siuug → Tchug; 축."

0161 Tchung(忠)(2): Here, ngib(口) indicates the Korean meaning of the Chinese character.

"Tchung(being loyal to somebody; 忠) = Yeomtong(心) + gon(丨) + ngib(口) = T+o+ng = Tong → Tchung; 충."

0162 Ha(賀):

"Ha(the present; 賀) = Him(power; 力) + gu(mouth; 口) + nun(eye; 目) + pal(eight; 八) = H+u+u+a = Huua → Ha; 하."

0163 Bon(本):

"Bon(the foundation; 本) = Zobda(narrow; 小) + gon(communicate; 丨) + hana(one; 一) = B+o+n = Bon; 본."

0164 Lyo(料):

"0164-1 Lyo(the material; 料) = Ssal(rice; 米) + i(two; 二) + yeol(ten; 十) = L+i+yeo = Liyeo → Lyo; 료."

"0164-2 Lyo(the material; 料) = Yeol(ten; 十) + dul(two; 二) + mi(rice; 米) = L+u+i = Lui → Lyo; 료."

"0164-3 Lyo(the material; 料) = Ssal(rice; 米) + zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + yeol(ten; 十) = L+u+u+yeo = Luuyeo → Lyo; 료."

0165 Zu(州): Here, for both 'sin(丨)' and 'gon(丨)', though their pronunciations are different, the meaning is same.

0165-1 "Zu(the country; 州) = Zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + sin(communicate; 丨) + zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + sin(communicate; 丨) + zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + sin(communicate; 丨) = Z+i+z+i+z+i = Zizizi → Zu; 주."

0165-2 "Zu(the country; 州) = Zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + gon(communicate; 丨) + zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + gon(communicate; 丨) + zu(shooting star downwardly; ㄣ) + gon(communicate; 丨) = Z+o+z+o+z+o = Zozozo → Zu; 주."

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