The Maeg-race Wife Softly Scolds Her Rough Husband (273rd-288th of Tcheonzamun, the Thousand Character Essay)

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Abstract: The present researchers translated this Tcheonzamun poem of (273rd-288th) both through the meaning of Chinese character and through the pronunciation of Korean language of Chinese characters. 273-276 Tcheon Lyu Bul Sig 川流不息 Tcheomeul Bulssug! My husband! When you start to say your words (Tcheomeul) to me, you often use the rude language (Bulssug)! 277-280 Yeon Zing Tchui Yeong 深澄取映 Nyeonzil Tchiweo! My husband, please do not say (Tchiweo) to me “Yi nyeon, zeo nyeon (Nyeonzil)”! Saying ‘Yi nyeon, zeo nyeon!’ is the roughest style of the man for the woman. 281-284 Yong Zi YAG SA 容止若思 Yogzil! Eogzi! My husband, you often say to me abusive languages (Yogzil!), and sometimes you do the matter by force (Eogzi!) 285-288 Eon SA an Zeong 言辭安定 Anseo! Anzoha! My husband, you must not use the rude language! (Anseo!) It is not good for two of us! (Anzoha!). The present researchers assume that ancient Korean people (the descendants of Shang dynasty in old China) made this Tcheonzamun with Chinese characters on the basis of Korean language pronunciation.

Keywords: Translation, Tcheonzamun poem of (273rd-288th), through the meaning of Chinese character, through the pronunciation of Korean language of Chinese characters, Maeg-race wife.

INTRODUCTION

Dallet [1] wrote that Tcheonzamun, the Korean pronunciation of the Thousand Character Essay, had been used as a textbook for the children education in the era of an Ancient Chinese dynasty, Chi’n, around BC 200. The present researchers have tried to find out the meaning of Tcheonzamun, the Thousand Character Essay [2, 3]. There are two methods for the present researchers to investigate the Tcheonzamun; one is through the meaning of the Chinese character itself, and the other through the pronunciation of Korean language. The second method seems to be unreasonable. It is generally and firmly believed that Tcheonzamun was not made by Korean people but by Chinese people. However, the present researchers assume that ancient Korean people (the descendants of Shang dynasty in old China) made this Tcheonzamun with Chinese characters on the basis of Korean language pronunciation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present researchers translated this Tcheonzamun poem of (273rd-288th) both through the meaning of Chinese character and through the pronunciation of Korean language of Chinese characters.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present researchers translated this Tcheonzamun poem of (273rd-288th) both through the meaning of Chinese character and through the pronunciation of Korean language of Chinese characters. At first, the researchers carried out the translation through the meaning of the Chinese characters.

Number of Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay). Pronunciation of Chinese character in Korean language Chinese character Meaning of the line of 4 characters

273-276 Tcheon Lyu Bul Sig 川流不息 If you want to make running water (流) into a living stream (川), the running water must not (不) stop its moving (息).

277-280 Yeon Zing Tchui Yeong 深澄取映. The researchers deleted deliberately ‘water (水 here, in the form of √)” part both from Yeon (淵) and from Zing (澄). And the remained parts of these four letters will become as ((片+片)登取映). Then, the meaning of this line of (277-280) will be as follows;

“No, it is not so. It is not good, such a thing as running roughly water shown in the first line of 273-276.” The Maeg-race wife softly scolds her husband for his frequent angers to her. And she says again by herself. “My husband, if you are well able to keep doing your demands to me (登) both in this side (片) and in another side (片), you must know (取) my very small expression, even not the visible figure (映).” This word of ‘not the visible figure’ might be some tiny thing in the wife’s mind…

281-284 Yong Zi Yag Sa 容止若思 The Maeg-race wife, she says again by herself, but she wants to say it to her husband, “If you want to show the gentle mind (止) even up to your face or your attitude to me (容), at first, you have to decide (思) to become such a good person (若)!”

285-288 Eon Sa a Zeong 言辭安定 The present researchers deliberately deleted ‘house (ゥ)’ part from both An (安) and Zeong(定). As a result, the remained parts from these four letters will be (言 辭 女 定). And this line means as follows;

“My husband, you have to say (言) modestly (辭) to me. It is in order for me, your wife, to live in joyful state (定). Do not say some words which you must not say!”

At the second place, the next is the translation through the pronunciation of Chinese character on Korean language. The translation means ‘the word of the Maeg-race wife to her husband.’

Number of Tchenzamun (The thousand character essay). Pronunciation of Chinese character in Korean language Chinese character Transformation of Chinese character into Korean pronunciation shown in English and in Korean alphabet

273-276 Tcheon Lyu Bul Sig 川流不息 Tcheomeul Bulssug! 첨을 불쑥! My husband! When you start to say your words (Tcheomeul) to me, you often use the rude language (Bulssug)!

277-280 Yeon Zing Tchui Yeong 深澄取映 Nyeonzil Tchiweo! 년질 치워! My husband, please do not say (Tchiweo) to me ‘Yi nyeon, zeo nyeon (Nyeonzil)!’ Saying ‘Yi nyeon, zeo nyeon!’ is the roughest style of the man for the woman.

281-284 Yong Zi Yag Sa 容止若思 Yogzil! Eogzi! 욕질! 억지! My husband, you often say to me abusive languages (Yogzil!), and sometimes you do the matter by force (Eogzi!)

285-288 Eon SA a Zeong 言辭安定 Anseo! Anzoa! 언서! 안짜! My husband, you must not use the rude language! (Anseo!). It is not good for two of us! (Anzoa!)

Our Lord Jesus, thank you very much for your giving us this translation of Tcheonzamun poem, amen!

The Maeg wife softly scolded her husband on this Tcheonzamun poem (273rd-288th). This poem it is shown that the wife’s view for her husband the wife’s desire for her husband. Through this Tcheonzamun poem the present researchers can see the attitude of Maeg husband to his wife before the period of BC 600, when Tcheonzamun poems were written by ancient Korean people (the descendants of Shang dynasty in old China).
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