DOI: 10.36346/sarjhss.2019.v01i02.011

| Volume-1 | Issue-2 | Aug-Sep -2019 |

Original Research Article

Sensible Love of Maeg Wife (Ibbeungaksi!) (785th - 800th)

Hyeonhi Regina Park¹, Kunjoo DaegonAndrea Kim², Jiah Anna Kim³, Rosa Kim⁴, Alain Hamon⁵, Sohwa Therese Kim⁶, Sangdeog Augustin Kim^{7*}

- ¹Department of Elderly Care and Welfare, Joongbu University, Kumsan, Republic of Korea (ROK)
- ²Farmhannong, LG Chemicals, Seoul, ROK
- ³Department d'Expertise Economique, Universite De Paris-Est Creteil, Paris, France
- ⁴L'Ambassade De La Republique De Coree En Cote d'Ivoire, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
- ⁵L'Ecole Internationale Jean-Mermoz, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
- ⁶Department of French Language and Literature, Seoul Women's University, Seoul, ROK
- ⁷Department of Companion Animal and Animal Resources Science, Joongbu University, Kumsan, ROK

*Corresponding Author

Sangdeog Augustin Kim

Article History

Received: 05.08.2019 Accepted: 20.08.2019 Published: 25.08.2019

Abstract: The poem was selected from 785th to 800th characters of the Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay), and it expressed the Maeg woman ardent and deep love for his husband. This poem seems to be created 2500 years ago by a woman of Maeg country. And it showed the small but important controversy between a wife and a husband during their common life; because the husband searched for favorite and outer appearance, while the wife wanted a marriage life on the practical and inner viewpoint. The husband continued to be in exterior of his home. At last outdoors the husband was not able to eat sufficiently. In Korean language 'lbbeunGaksi!' means 'My dear Darling!' It can be said that the indirect or unseen theme of this poem is "I am able to know the intention of God through my neighbors, especially through my wife".

Keywords: IbbeunGaksi!(My dear Darling!), Maeg woman's deep love, Small but important controversy, Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay) poem, The intention of God through ones wife, 785 to 800th characters.

INTRODUCTION

In Shang country, which flourished until around 3000 years ago (1000 B.C.) in the old China, a lot of Chinese characters were found either on turtle surface (carapace) or buffalo bone. And the number of Chinese characters script on the animal's body was reported as 3000. It is possible that the Tcheonzamun(The Thousand Character Essay) poem from 785th to 800th characters was written by a woman of Maeg country. And it is considered that the time of Tcheonzamun spread into China might be before the era of Confucius (500 B.C.) [1]. The researchers have interests on the origin of Korean people, and they found that the letters on Tcheonzamun can be translated on Korean pronunciation [1]. Most of the poems of Tcheonzamun were principally concerned on the world of Man; combat, killing the enemy, defeat, and child education, but this time the theme was different. It shows the small but important controversy between a wife and a husband during common life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The researchers used a common book of Tcheonzamun [4], and they have considered that a Tcheonzamun poem was composed of 16 letters [1]. This time also Tcheonzamun (The Thousand Character Essay) poem was composed of 16 letters from 785th to 800th characters. And the researchers used two translating methods. The first method is to utilize the meaning of Chinese characters and to translate the poem with 16 letters. And the other method is to utilize Korean pronunciation of the poem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The next is a dialogue between Augustin and Hyeonhi on 3 February 2017.

Copyright @ 2019: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution license which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non commercial use (NonCommercial, or CC-BY-NC) provided the original author and source are credited.

Sangdeog Augustin: My Darling, our ancestors came from Iran!

Hyeonhi Regina: You said that our language Korean has similarity with the language of southern region in India or that of SriLanka.

Augustin: Yes it is. A part of our ancient came from SriLanka.

The next is the dialogues between Augustin and Hyeonhi on 3 February - 11 February 2017.

Augustin: Jacques Gernet(2015, 60-61), a french researcher, wrote in his book, Le Monde chinois(*the scope of China*), that principally most of Koreans originated from Aram(a region of Mesopothamia and Syria) while a little came from China. However I think that our ancient Maeg people [1, 2] is a kind of Tartar(e) people [3], and they might come from Persian region, the eastern part of Aram.

Hyeonhi: What is the proof of the suggestion? How can you say like this?

Augustin: The grammar of Persian(Iran) language is same to us Korean language. Arab language is different from our Korean language.

Hyeonhi: My Darling, who can believe your suggestion?

Augustin: Any way, at least you, you are listening to me now. And therefore I am telling you excitedly like this.

The period of our living time is very long. The prehistory period without letter is longer and longer than that of history with letter. So we can not know well about "Where did the ancient people come from and when did they move their living place from here to there?"

The next is a brief talking between Augustin and Hyeonhi on the night of 9 february 2017. It was on the Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay).

Hyeonhi: Therefore, the number of Tcheonzamun writers is two?

The theme of the Tcheonzamun was on combat until now. Wasn't it?

Augustin: Yes, it is. And this time, the Tcheonzamun poem seems to have been written by woman(or women). The woman writer has written this poem about family affairs on wife and husband.

Hyeonhi: The subjects of the poem until now were on the battle.

Lord of us, two people Augustin and Hyeonhi, thank you so much! It is you who have given us strength to translate this Tcheonzamun poem amen! This poem is composed of 16 letters (785th-800th) of Tcheonzamun. The title is 'Sensible love of Maeg wife (Ibbeun Gaksi!)'

We translated this poem by two methods. At first we began to translate it through meaning of Chinese character.

Order in 1,000 letters Pronunciation in Korean language expressed in English alphabet Chinese character Meaning 785-788 Tam Dog Wan Si 耽讀 翫市 In order to comprehend well (耽) what other person says (讀), I need to travel (翫) here and there everywhere in the world (市).

789-792 Woo Mog Nang Sang 寓目囊箱 No, it is not so. Even though I have only a tiny capacity with a little ability as small as pocket (囊), but I want to be a great man as big as wardrobe (箱). In order to become such a great man, I have to fix my eyes (目) but on only one corner (寓), not on other places.

Do not look at other woman except my wife.

Is it difficult? No, it is not a hard thing to do. I will look at my neighbors! I am able to know the intention of GOD during my observances for my neighbors. The neighbor whom I must regard may be my wife...

797-800 Sog I Won Zang 屬 耳 垣 墻 There is one more thing. It is about my behavior. I must advance from a Scourge-like and selfish mind (墻) to a bright mind enough to consider other person (垣). It is in order to listen (耳) and understand well the parole of others (屬).

Now the translation of four lines with 16 letters was finished. The translating method through Chinese characters is as follows; general notion -not mistaken or not wrong thinking- was suggested on the first line of 4 letters, but the writer of Tcheonzamun continued to insist on the following three lines(the second, the third, the fourth lines) that the notion of the first line was not true and too narrow.

During the translation of this poem through Chinese character, the researchers felt that the woman writer of Tcheonzamun has faintly shown the feeling of Maeg wife. With a small and not-distinct voice the Maeg wife scolded her husband: You said that "My wife is not pretty while that other woman is beautiful."

The next is the interpret of the Tcheonzamun poem through Korean pronunciation. Her husband said in the previous poem (769th - 784th) "Let's have another baby!" The Maeg wife accepted her husband's proposal, but she showed her complaint to her husband. She wanted to say that "Your suggestion is good, but you must change your attitude in order to do the good thing, that means, in order for me to have another baby."

(The Maeg wife's monologue)

number, Chinese character in Korean pronunciation, Chinese character, Modified in modern Korean (the meaning of Modified in modern Korean ((Korean word))

785-788 Tam Dog Wan Si 耽讀 翫 市 Tam Tagzi An So (I am not content with your behavior!) ((탐탁치 않소))

789-792 Woo Mog Nang Sang 寓 目 囊 箱 Yo Mot Nan Salam (You are fool!) ((요 못난 사람))

Why do you think like that?

793-796 I Yu Yu Oe 易 (車+酋) 攸 畏 I U Zul Ah (You think that you are right! It would be OK (good) if you say to me (your wife) "I am sorry!" But you do not say any apologize to me!) ((이 우쭐아))

Your accepting mind must be increased! Why do you keep your angry such a long time? Because you do not understand me now. I do not tell you that you have mistaken and you have done a wrong thing. I have thought in different direction from you. But you have thought that I(your wife) have criticized you. It is not so, you have not understood my saying and me. I hope it strongly that you would accept my thought. Therefore, please accept me!

797-800 Sog I Won Zang 屬 耳 垣 墻 Sog I Hol Zug (You are now hungry!) ((속이 홀쭉)) What's matter of you? You, my precious husband, become to be hungry!

"You, my loving man, are hungry now! It is not possible!" Did her husband go out of the home because of anger after quarrel with his wife? Or did her husband continue to go after some other strange woman in order to seek the woman's love, however he was not able to eat food there? The wife who loved so deeply her husband felt sorry about the occurring fact of her husband. And the Maeg wife knew this fact, so she prepared for her husband a good meal which was hot and delicious. Yes, she would prepare for her loving husband a warm meal instead of a cold meal, as will be shown in the next Tcheonzamun poem (801st - 816th letter)!

Augustin wrote the next writings on 17 May 207.

"There was in my researching room of my University a letter from Father Iwazaki Hifumi, who gave me an post card in the year of 1998.

"Kamieno Sanbi!(in Japanese 'Praise the LORD!')"

We can praise the LORD with this Tcheonzamun poem concerning the guarrel between Maeg wife and Maeg husband!

In the next, a word has similar shape, and several alphabets of Korean and Persian languages have similar shape and similar pronunciation.

Table-1: Several similar characters between Persian and Korean languages *.

Persian(Iran) character transformed and simplified (Persian name in English)	Korean character (Korean name in English)	Pronunciation
Word		
→ □(Meo) (writing order is-)	머(Meo) (writing order is®)	Meo
Alphabet		
н	ㅂ (Bieub)	В
E	⊏ (Tieut)	Т
⇒(Dal)	⊏ (Digeud)	D
入 (Sad)	人 (Sios)	S
ス (Zad)	ス (Zieuz)	Z
□ (Kaf)	⇒ (Kieuk)	K
⇒ (Gaf)	¬ (Giyeog)	G
□ (Mim)	□ (Mieum)	М
9 (Vav)	우 (U)	u, ou
	ゔ (Hieuh)	Н

^{*:} Here, several Persian(Iran) characters were completely transformed and extremely simplified by the present researchers in order to compare with Korean characters.

In the next it is shown that both some words of Korean and Persian languages have similar pronunciation with similar meaning

Table-2: Several similar words between Persian and Korean languages [5]

Persian(Iran) word in English pronunciation	Korean word in English pronunciation	Meaning
Dou	Dul	Two
Gol	Ggot	Flower
Heok	Heug	Soil
Guri	Neoguri	Badger
Ordak	Ori	Duck
Sag	Sarg	Dog (wild cat)
She	Set	Three

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank Mrs Hilye Sarah Kim and Mr Yeonghag Park, Mr Ilsoo Joseph Kim and Mrs Bohwa Kim, Ms Jieun Agatha Kim. We thank Father Jean Blanc, Mrs Tamako Hayashi and Mr Yoshihiro Hayashi, Father Hifumi Iwazaki, Professors Francine Tenaillon and Nicolas Tenaillon. We thank Father Kyusig Jean Cho, Father Ildefonso Oh, Father Jean Olivier, Bishop Gaplyong Joseph Kyeong, Father Iksun Gregorio Choi. We thank the couple of Mr Heungsig Park, the couple of Donsig Park, the couple of Seongsig Park, the couple of Jeonsig Park. We thank Mrs Yeonsig Park and Jihan Lim, Mrs Jeomhyun Park and Mr Hijeong Kim, Mrs Heungnam Park and Jinku Jeong, Professor Min Soon Lee. We thank the students of Division of Leisure Healing and those of Department of Companion Animal and Animal Resources Science in Joongbu University. We thank the members of Daejeon Ludovic of Ordo Franciscanus Saecularis(OFS).

Conflict of Interests

There is not any conflict of interests in this article.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1. Park, H. R., & Kim, S. A. (2017). Don't be an idiot! Fight! with the apparent title of you must write it in your words as historical rec ords by your own hand: Translation of the poem on Tcheonzamun (the book of The Thousand Character Essay) from 673rd to 68 8th using Chinese characters and Korean pronunciation. *Journal of Languages and Culture*, 8(3), 24-27.
- 2. Chung IB (1 January 1935 29 August 1936). Choseonsa Yeonku(In English: Study of Korean History) DongA Ilbo(DongA Daily journal). (Edited by SJ Moon in 2012. Korea History Foundation. Seoul. vol. 1: 5-847.)
- 3. Dallet CH (1874). Histoire de l'Eglise de Coree (History of Korean Catholic Church). Victor Palme. Paris. pp.11-99.
- 4. Kim JJ (2002). HanSeogBong Tcheonzamun (HanSeogBong's Thousand character essay). Eunkwang Publishing company. Seoul. pp. 1-52.
- 5. Kim YY (1999) Yeohaeng Pilsoo Iraneo Hoehwa (*Persian language necessary for Iran Travel*). Moonyelim Publishing Company. Seoul. pp. 9-273.