

Original Research Article

The Story of Chinese Characters (0011-0020) When Translated On Korean Pronunciation

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Abstract: It seems that Chinese characters have existed approximately 3000 years ago in Shang country, the second dynasty of China. We have translated Tcheonzamun (The thousand characters essay) with the two methods; by the meaning of Chinese characters and by Korean pronunciation of Chinese characters. At present we translated the Chinese characters themselves with the same methods for Tcheonzamun (The thousand characters essay). We analyzed the Chinese characters with the method of using Korean pronunciation. We translated the 10 Chinese characters randomly, and named them the continuous number of 0011 to 0020. The ancient people might think that talking is the most important thing in our life. From this view-point it is considered that the maker(s) of the Chinese characters was (were) possibly the woman (women).

Keywords: Chinese characters, 3000 years ago, Shang country, continuous number of 0011 to 0020, Korean pronunciation.

INTRODUCTION

It seems that Chinese characters have existed approximately 3000 years ago in Shang country, the second dynasty of China [1]. Now it is well known that Korean language and Chinese language are distinctly different each other [2]. But it is also known that a Chinese language spoken in Chi'n(Tsin) Empire was similar to Korean language [3, 4]. And it was written that some of ancient Koreans (Maeg people) had lived in Chinese countries as public service men after Maeg country had been defeated on the battle [5].

We have translated Tcheonzamun (The thousand characters essay) with the two methods; by the meaning of Chinese characters and by Korean pronunciation of Chinese characters [6-8]. At present we are going to translate the Chinese characters themselves with the same methods for Tcheonzamun (The thousand characters essay).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We analyzed the Chinese characters with the method of using Korean pronunciation. We translated the 10 Chinese characters randomly, and named them the continuous number of 0011 to 0020. And we tried to find the ancient people's sense and frankness shown on Chinese characters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

0011) the current is 'I tell you something!' (告). 'The crying and wailing voice' is the original.

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0012) the current is 'It is your name' (名). 'Each mouth depends on rice product' is the original.

0013) the current is 'He is holy' (聖). 'You must use 3 pairs of ears, but use only 1 mouth' is the original.

0014) the current is 'I am joyful now' (樂). 'My Darling, it is I who am loving you!' is the original.

0015) the current is 'It is the light' (光). 'Someone's character is good' in the original meaning.

0016) 新(Sin) = 立(立) mag(木) geun(斤) = 'lb-mag-eun' in modern Korean words.

'lb-mag-eun' means 'It is forbidden to speak about something' in the original meaning.

It is new. (Present meaning)

0017) 親(Tchin) = 立(立) mag(木) gyeon(見) = 'lb-mag-yeon' in modern Korean words.

We found that 'g' sound shown in the ancient time often pronounces as 'eung' or 'h' in the modern Korean word.) 'lb-mag-yeon' in the original meaning means that 'It was forbidden to speak about something, but now it is okay to say the thing'.

We are friends. (Present meaning)

The ancient people might think that talking is the most important thing in our life. From this view-point it is considered that the maker(s) of the Chinese characters was (were) possibly the woman (women).

0018) 禁(Geum) = 木(木) mot(木) sseo(示) = 'Mot-mot-sseo' in modern Korean words.

'Mot-mot-sseo' means that "Oh no, no, it is not possible! It is not permitted" both in the original meaning and in the present meaning.

The ancient people might emphasize the prohibition as 'Mot-mot-sseo' with 'mot' two times. 'Mot' means the 'No', and 'sseo' means 'It is possible or good'. So 'Mot-sseo' means 'It is not permitted.' Now we use 'mot' only once as 'mot-sseo'.

0019) 出(Tchul) = 山(山) san(山) = 'Sal-sal' in modern Korean words.

'Sal-sal' means 'Slowly' in the original meaning.

Go out. (Present meaning)

The ancient people knew the good attitude on the starting point; slowly.

0020) 技(Gi) = 手(手) zi(支) = 'Son-zit' in modern Korean words.

We found that sometimes the voice of Chinese character (here, it is 'son') and the voice of the Korean meaning of the character (here, it is 'son') is same. 'Son-zit' means 'Motion of the hand' in the original meaning.

Technique. (Present meaning)

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