

Original Research Article

## The Story of Chinese Characters (0021-0030) When Translated on Korean Pronunciation

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**Abstract:** The authors, we have studied on Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay), and we knew that most of Tcheonzamun seemed to be written in Korean pronunciation. During the study we thought that the people who had made the masterpiece of Easter Asia, Tcheonzamun, might have created the Chinese characters themselves. The authors 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 0021 to 0030. Authors found that Chinese characters were also written on the basic foundation of Korean language. The central power or cultural foundation of Eastern Asia (China, Mongol, Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Singapore) is Chinese characters. We, the authors of this article, found that all of 10 letters in this article were composed of Korean letters and phrases. As a conclusion, this discovery states that the central power of Eastern Asia was not originated by Chinese people but by ancient Korean people.

**Keywords:** 10 Chinese characters, the continuous number of 0021 to 0030, Korean pronunciation, basic foundation, Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay).

## INTRODUCTION

We, the authors, have studied on Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay), and we knew that most of Tcheonzamun seemed to be written in Korean pronunciation [1, 2]. During the study we thought that the people who had made the masterpiece of Easter Asia, Tcheonzamun, might have created the Chinese characters themselves. Because the Maeg people, the ancient Korean - the author of Tcheonzamun, were very good at using the bilingual methods in the composition of Tcheonzamun. Authors found recently that Chinese characters were also written on the basic foundation of Korean language. So we submitted this article to this Journal.

## 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 0021 to 0030. And we tried to find the ancient people's sense and frankness shown on Chinese characters.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

21) 加 (Ga) = yeog(力) gu(口) = 'Neot-go' in modern Korean words.

'Neot-go' means 'Put in' in the original meaning Add. (Present meaning)

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22) 德(Deog) = tcheog( ) sib(十) mang( ) il(一) sim(心) = 'Tcheo-seo-mang-haet-seumyeon' in modern Korean words.

The phrase of 'Tcheo-seo-mang-haet-seumyeon' means that "I wish that the person will be stricken and he (she) will be ruined" in the original meaning. Virtue. (Present meaning)

The ancient people who made this Chinese character of '德(Deog)' might hate man or woman of 'virtue', and the ancient people was not happy with the woman or the man of 'virtue'. The ancient people possibly thought that the virtue of the man or the woman was not honest or true, but the 'virtue' was only artificial or superficial in order to show the good behavior to other persons. So the people of the ancient period might not like the woman or the man of 'virtue'.

23) 孔(Gong) = za(子)+eul(乙) = 'Za-al' in modern Korean words.

'Za-al' means "Good or very good!" both in the original meaning and in the present meanings.

24) 休(Hyu) = in(人) mag(木) = 'I-man!' in modern Korean words.

'I-man!' means "Stop the work!" in the original meaning.

Be free from activity, movement, disturbance, etc. (present meaning)

25) 沙(Sa) = su(水)+so(少) = 'Seug~ seug~' in modern Korean words.

'Seug~ seug~' expresses the voice of moving sand in the original meaning.

Sand. (Present meaning)

26) 品(Pum) = gu(口)+gu(口)+gu(口) = 'Geu-geu-geu' in modern Korean words.

The voice of 'Geu-geu-geu' expresses 'a man', 'a woman', 'a boy', 'a girl', 'a baby' in the original meaning.

Grade of every one. (Present meaning)

27) 企(Gi) = in(人)+zi(止) = 'In-zi?' or 'I-zi!' in modern Korean words.

'I-zi' means 'Yes, it is!', and 'In-zi' means 'Is it true?' in the original meaning.

I hope the plan will be readily accomplished! (Present meaning)

28) 約(Yag) = sa(サ)+zag(ザ) = 'Sal-zag' in modern Korean words.

'Sal-zag' means 'Secretly and quietly' in the original meaning.

Promise (Present meaning)

The ancient people might think that the promise especially between a woman and a man should be done secretly and quietly.

29) 移(I) = hwa(禾)+da(多) = 'Hwa-da-dag' in modern Korean words.

'Hwa-da-dag' means 'in a hurry' in the original meaning.

Move. (Present meaning)

30) 農(Nong) = gog(曲)+eom( )+sin(辰) = 'Go-geod-simeun'

'Go-geod-simeun' means 'Put seed on or in the ground or in soil!' in the original meaning.

Agriculture. (Present meaning)

## CONCLUSION

The central power or cultural foundation of Eastern Asia (China, Mongol, Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and Singapore) is Chinese characters. We, the authors of this article, found that all of 10 letters in this article were composed of Korean letters and phrases. This discovery states that the central power of Eastern Asia was not originated by Chinese people but by ancient Korean people.

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## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

There is not any conflict of interests in this article.

## REFERENCE

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