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My dear husband! This is the third thing necessary. I love you truly! If you want me, your wife (1), to do the essential thing (1) for you when you, my loving husband, are in deadly want of something $(\square)!$ You must do for me, your wife (小), to say my word (日) freely (立) (Tcheonzamun 097th - 112nd)

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Article History

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Abstract: Dallet (1874) wrote in his book that 'The thousand character essay' was utilized by old Chinese people. The people of Tch'in(秦) dynasty already used the 'The thousand character essay' book in order to teach their children the Chinese characters (Dallet, 1874). Korean people calls 'The thousand character essay' book as 'Tcheonzamun'. Usually the Tcheonzamun was well translated for 4 letters (one line) or for 8 letters (two lines). Park et al., (2021a; 2021b) called the 16 Chinese characters of Tcheonzamun a poem. In order to translate a Tcheonzamun poem of the 16 Chinese characters, Tcheonzamun should be translated on the Korean grammar (Park et al., 2021a). Why did not Koreans try to translate the poem on the Korean grammar? The reason might be Korean's strong belief that Tcheonzamun was written by Chinese people. And the poem was translated through Korean pronunciation into their own language, Korean words (Park et al., 2021b). Why was Tcheonzamun poem translated on Korean pronunciation? It is really unreasonable! The 'Maeg' tribe was defeated on the battle against the Chinese, and the captured Maeg people on the battle worked for the Chinese country as public service man or woman (Kangxizidian, 1716). The present researcher considered that Maeg people wrote Tcheonzamun. And the researcher thought that the Maeg people used Korean language. In other words, Maeg people is the ancestor of present Korean people. The present researcher tried to translate the poem of 'The thousand character essay' (It was called as Tcheonzamun in Korean language) (Tcheonzamun 097th - 112nd). There are two methods; one is through the meaning of Chinese character, the other is on Korean pronunciation of Chinese character. Here, in this work the researcher used both the first method and the second method. Somewhat old Tcheonzamun book (Han, 1583) was utilized in this work. The present researcher translated this poem (Tcheonzamun 097th - 112nd) in Korean grammar through the meaning of Chinese character. The researcher utilized another method. It is the deleting method. When there are similar part(s) or same part(s) on the two Chinese characters on the same line, the present researcher deleted the similar or the same part from the Chinese letter, and the researcher translated the Tcheonzamun poem with those remained part(s). The present researcher tried to translate a poem of 'The thousand character essay (Tcheonzmun)'. And the range of a poem in "The thousand character essay (Tcheonzmun)' for this study is (Tcheonzmun 097th -112nd). The title of this work is 'My dear husband! This is the third thing necessary. I love you truly! If you want me, your wife (小), to do the essential thing (J) for you when you, my loving husband, are in deadly want of something (L)! You must do for me, your wife (小), to say my word (目) freely (立) (Tcheonzamun 097th - 112nd)'. <Number in Tcheonzamun Chinese characters (the pronunciation on Korean language and written in English alphabet)> 097-100 弔(Zo) 民(Min)-弋=尸 伐(Beol) -弋=人 丿 罪(Zoe). My husband! You know well this next proverb. "In order to escape (弔) from the death (尸), you (人) must get out of (丿) the crime (罪)." My husband, my Darling, this saying is too simple. For me, your wife, these things of the next three lines are necessary! 101-104 周 (Zu) 發(Bal)-殳=月厶弓 殷(Eun)-殳=良 湯(Tang)=水凵二一勿. My husband, my love! This is the first thing. If you want to have the practical relation (月; Sal) as the couple (厶弓; Zzag-gung) with me for a long time (周), you must know the Maeg (水口二一; Mulgil)

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Introduction

Dallet (1874) wrote in his book that 'The thousand character essay' was utilized by old Chinese people. The people of Tch'in(秦) dynasty already used the 'The thousand character essay' book in order to teach their children the Chinese characters (Dallet, 1874). Korean people calls 'The thousand character essay' book as 'Tcheonzamun'. Usually the Tcheonzamun was well translated for 4 letters (one line) or for 8 letters (two lines). Park *et al.*, (2021a; 2021b) called the 16 Chinese characters of Tcheonzamun a poem. In order to translate a Tcheonzamun poem of the 16 Chinese characters, Tcheonzamun should be translated on the Korean grammar (Park *et al.*, 2021a). Why did not Koreans try to translate the poem on the Korean grammar? The reason might be Korean's strong belief that Tcheonzamun was written by Chinese people.

And the poem was translated through Korean pronunciation into their own language, Korean words (Park *et al.*, 2021b). Why was Tcheonzamun poem translated on Korean pronunciation? It is really unreasonable! The 'Maeg' tribe was defeated on the battle against the Chinese, and the captured Maeg people on the battle worked for the Chinese country as public service man or woman (Kangxizidian, 1716). The present researcher considered that Maeg people wrote Tcheonzamun. And the researcher thought that the Maeg people used Korean language. In other words, Maeg people is the ancestor of present Korean people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present researcher tried to translate the poem of 'The thousand character essay' (It was called as Tcheonzamun in Korean language) (Tcheonzamun 097th - 112nd). There are two methods; one is through the meaning of Chinese character, the other is on Korean pronunciation of Chinese character. Here, in this work the researcher used both the first method and the second method. Somewhat old Tcheonzamun book (Han, 1583) was utilized in this work.

The present researcher translated this poem (Tcheonzamun 097th - 112nd) in Korean grammar through the meaning of Chinese character. The researcher utilized another method. It is the deleting method. When there are similar part(s) or same part(s) on the two Chinese characters on the same line, the present researcher deleted the similar or the same part from the Chinese letter, and the researcher translated the Tcheonzamun poem with those remained part(s).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present researcher tried to translate a poem of 'The thousand character essay (Tcheonzmun)'. And the range of a poem in "The thousand character essay (Tcheonzmun)' for this study is (Tcheonzmun 097^{th} - 112nd). The title of this work is 'My dear husband! This is the third thing necessary. I love you truly! If you want me, your wife (小), to do the essential thing (J) for you when you, my loving husband, are in deadly want of something (L)! You must do for me, your wife (小), to say my word (E) freely (E) (Tcheonzamun E) (Tcheonzamun E).

<Number in Tcheonzamun Chinese characters (the pronunciation on Korean language and written in English alphabet)>

My husband! You know well this next proverb. "In order to escape (弔) from the death (\mathcal{P}), you (人) must get out of (\mathcal{I}) the crime (罪)."

My husband, my Darling, this saying is too simple. For me, your wife, these things of the next three lines are necessary!

Here, Mulgil is compose of $(\normalfont{T}; Mul, \normalfont{L}; gyeol, =;i, -;il)$. Mulgil means the route through the river. And it is considered that 'Mulgil' sounds similarly to Malgal tribe. Malgal tribe indicates the Maeg people. The present researcher thinks that this 'Mulgil', 'Malgal', 'Maeg' indicate the same people, and this 'Mulgil (or Malgal or Maeg)' people created the master-piece, Tcheonzamun (The thousand character essay).

There is another thing to write. 'To know the Maeg (水口二一; Mulgil) language (勿; mal) well (良)!' does not mean the proficiency of the language itself. It means that the husband has to understand well the saying of his wife...

My love, my husband! This is the second thing. In order for life-long time (十月) you (人) and me(your wife) (人) can live together, what is necessary? The joyous life style (道) must be here in our home (門)!

My dear husband! This is the third thing necessary. I love you truly! If you want me, your wife (小), to do the essential thing (J) for you when you, my loving husband, are in deadly want of something (L)! You must do for me, your wife (小), to say my word (日) freely (立).

Our Lord! You have helped two of us, Hyeonhi and Augustin, to translate this poem! Thank you so much, amen!

Hyeonhi, Augustin me also, I love you! Even though my love is not so deep as your love for me...

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