

The Principle Of Hunminjeongeum and Other Letters*

Kim Hee Kyong

Abstract

This paper deserves to focus on the issue of written language with a historical analysis for understanding the principle of Hunminjeongeum and its changes. It concerns the notion of the writing system, which is formalized within the framework of Graphonomy, Orthography, Graphetik and Grammatology. This subject requires further examination with regards to the Hunminjeongeum and Kana scripts in comparison. First, we briefly summarize the formation of Hunminjeongeum stemming from the influx of Chinese Characters and then we observe that the process of changes in the writing system marks an important difference between written languages in Korean and Japanese. It could account for how the written languages are generally disposed to change the old system, such as transcribing or simplifying Chinese Characters.

The rationale for this paper is an orthographical study of Hunminjeongeum and other letters. As such, the study deserves to focus on the issue of written language before Hunminjeongeum with a historical analysis. In the process of the creation of Huminjeongeum, the disorder of writing system has been started in Korea. In section 2,

* Earlier version of this paper were presented at the International Conference on Linguistics in Korea, Jan. 20, at Seoul National Univ. I'm greatly indebted to sincere acknowledgements to previous researcher's painstaking works and invaluable comments and questions at the conference. All errors are, however, my own. This work was supported by the Grant in aid for 2006 Research Funds from Matsuyama Univ.

本稿は訓民正音の創製原理について明らかにして他の文字との違いに注目するのである。まず、韓半島に中国の漢字が入った事が韓国と日本の文字体制に及ぼした影響に対して調査する。訓民正音の原理の理解のために、歴史上の吏読、口訣、郷札の体制について概略とともに訓民正音が持った書誌学的な意味を考察する。そして、アビユやヒフミ文字と呼ばれる文字について調査を含め、宣命、仮名文体、漢字訓読体などに対して見比べることである。また平仮名と片仮名が使われた文献を分析しながら和文の特徴に対して考察する。

韓国語では ㄱ、ㄴ、ㅇ、ㅇ のように合用竝書(それぞれ違った子音を並べ

韓国語では ㄱ、ㄴ、ㅇ、ㅇ のように合用竝書(それぞれ違った子音を並べ

て書く事)が通用し始めたが、日本ではそれぞれの分節音の体制を維持したまま、平仮名と片仮名そして漢字を交ぜて縦に書く事を維持してきたのである。また韓国語には分綴(形態的な表記)や連綴(パッチムを使った表記)があるが、17世紀以後には「ㄲ、ㄴ、ㄷ、ㄹ、ㄺ、ㄻ、ㄼ、ㅇ(k, n, t, l, m, p, s, ng)」の八つ種類のパッチムが普遍化されている。韓国語の長音は方言に少し残っているだけで、ほとんど消えたのであるが、日本語には代わる事無く、片仮名に「ノート」や「チョーク」などのような長音を表示する記号が存在する。

この他にも同じ漢字音を表示する記号「々」が存在する。例えば、「人々(ひとびと)、様々(さまざま)」のように使われている。日本語と韓国語で最大の違いは日本語にローマ字を表記する文字があるという事だと言える。

日本語にはまた外国の文献を翻訳する時に、動詞の後では「できる、る、する」が付けるし、形容詞の後には「な」が、副詞の後には「に」が付ける事に注目しなければならない。

それから、韓国の辞書には「가나다라」の順で単語が掲載されている一方、日本の辞書には50音順序に登載されているという違いもある。

日本語と韓国語では、なによりも韓国語が資質文字であるのに対し、日本語は音節文字であるのが最大の差異と言える。

以上のように書記体系の変化のプロセスが韓国語と日本語の言語間の重要な違いを生じると言える。

Key word : Hunminjeongeum, Writing System, Chinese Character, Kana,
Korean, Japanese, Written Language, Style, Notation, Linguistics

1. Introduction

It could be difficult to define the written system as a phenomenon that is

accompanied by the spoken language. The spoken language and the written system might exhibit a great divergence in terms of colloquial and literary languages. It has been generally assumed that when several kinds of signs have been derived from pictures, they often express a concept by painting them and thus the Picture could construct the Script, which could be termed as the Pictograph in this section. However, how does the picture give form to word characters or syllabic characters, which are basically units of language? It is possible that a word character functions as a signal or a code at first, for instance, the Chinese Character “川” was, once, a picture symbols, a hieroglyphic character that represented flowing water between river banks. However, the picture symbol gradually becomes more concrete and finally, it expresses its meaning with a sound or significance as a language unit, in other words, the picture symbol could come to provide a definition for the word character. Thus, the process of advancement that the written language originally undergoes-as described below-becomes more widespread. The process is briefly summarized with previous discussions of G. Sampson(2000) : “A Picture → the Pictured Character → the Phonogram → the Syllabic Character → the Phonemic Character → the Featural Character”. If this were regarded as a case in point, then Korean confirms the last one-a featural system-because it takes only one stroke to make a completely different word such as ‘ㄴ’, ‘ㄷ’ and ‘ㅌ’. Otherwise, the Japanese language comes under the syllabic character which was developed by modifying the Chinese scripts.¹ However, apart from the distinctions in a language system, the Chinese character remains a common factor in the Korean and Japanese writing systems. We will focus on this Chinese script as the source of the word character in the early era, and even it is transformed its shape that involved simplifying or adding and deleting a stroke from the original character.

1 There are more phonetic characters besides Korean such as Sem, the Indian character, alphabetic and syllabic characters such as Cherokee, Kypros and Devanagari scripts other than Japanese. These belong to the phonogram as against the ideograph and hieroglyph.

2. Analysis of Characters

There are four different kinds of different characters in the Japanese, namely, Roman Character(RC), Hiragana(HG), Katakana(KK) and Kanji(KJ). It can be readily assumed that two of them, HG and KK basically belong to the domain of Kana-which literally means imperfection-in the opposition to that of the Mana², thus, it stands for the range of counterfeit or imitated figures against the Kanji. There are several names indicating Kana in the process of the transcription of Chinese Character, such as Magana, Manyogana³, Sougana, Katakana and Hiragana until it is finally settles as HG or KK.

In Korean, Chinese Character has been used together in Gugyeol, Idu, Hyangchal and even Hunminjeongeum in the Joseon era. Although Confucianism was the national ideology during the Joseon era, there were approximately 200 volumes of CS translation version of the sutra during the 50 years since Hunminjeongeum has been invented. Therefore, there is no doubt that Korean mingled with CS versions of Yongbieocheonga, Samganghaengsildo and Neungeomkyeong⁴ in medieval periods.

2.1. Transcription of Chinese Characters

It is generally believed that China, which was one of the cradles of civilization during ancient times, was the center of East Asian culture. It implies that the writing

2 It basically indicates Chinese character, but sometimes, it also used with a meaning of Idu or Hyangchal in Japanese.

3 The former is a vulgar(vernacular) term to Mana and the latter is named of scripts in Manyosyu such as “花, 波奈(flower)” and “咲, 佐久(bloom)”.

4 These three materials have transcribed CS in different way, for example, Principles of Virtuous Deeds with Illustration(Samgang haengsildo), which reveals a commitment of education even it is one of policies, did separately with JE translation, but, it is possessed a main part in the annotation of Neungeomkyeong against the Jeongeum To in a text.

system is subjected to the influence of characters which were developed in ancient China, and that it has a conspicuous characteristic common with other word characters.⁵ Even today, spanning a period of at least 4000 years, since the very beginning of it, it is still used and has been developed as the method of creating new characters by changing the number of strokes or the typeface.⁶ It has continued to increase the number of new characters despite the fact other written languages have been steadily decreasing at this moment.

First, we review the influx and acceptability of these Chinese scripts (CS) of acceptability in Korean sentences such as Hyangchal, Idu and Gugyeol and then we continue to review the principle of Humninjeongeum later.

There are two influx processes of CS in Korean texts, transfiguration or preserving the character. The former involves adopting one of the phonetic functions or ideographic functions, this however, it provokes many problems and inconveniences for users such that the Chinese character does not flow in the text in this manner. The latter process was the first method and is known by the Seogi style⁷ during the early borrowing era. This process does not a simplifying the writing system but merely changes the style of the CS to suit to Korean mode of thinking. Most of the CS was streamed into a proper noun such as the name of a place or person name in old texts, and in the writing system. However, there are large differences between Hyangchal, Idu and Gugyeol style. Even these old writing system make use of the CS together, it is only Hyangchal that writes an entire sentence with it. We can note that the CS was not

5 According to the remaining records, there are six types of the word character that is used by mankind until now such as Egypt character, Sumerian character, ancient Chinese Character, Krit character, Aztec character and Maya character.

6 The representative style of Chinese script is the ornamental style(yeseo), the semicursive style(hengseo), the printed style(heseo), the cursive style(choseo). Among them, the cursive style has a remarkable influence upon HG, Japanese.

7 It is well recognized that in Imsinseogiseok(壬申誓記石), when it has been transcribed in the sixth Century, it is appeared a Korean styled CS which is renewed a word order. See Figure I .

merely borrowed from China, because others used it as a grammatical morpheme for writing Korean. Thus, it can be inferred that the practical usage of the CS is limited in Idu, in addition, it should make a perfect sentence in Gugyeol in the case of the ellipsis of a Korean particle in Chinese texts. These styles are resolved to themselves into the following three types :

- 1) Idu Style : CS but Korean word order
- 2) Hyangchal Style : Koreanized CS sentence
- 3) Gugyeol Style : To is added to Chinese Text

In this paragraph, it is confronted fundamental rules of Chinese Characters in Korean texts, which can be summarized as following :

Diagram I . CS Transcribed Style

Style	Pattern	Main Method	Purpose	Reference	Periods
Idu Style	TCS+PCS	CS(Seogi)	Official Document, Prose	大明律直解	The three states era
Hyangchal Style	TCS+PCS	CS	Verse	普賢十願歌	The Goguryeo era
Gugyeol Style	Affixing a mark	Gakpil or sign	Translation	晉本華嚴經	The Silla era
	Translation	To	Version of Sutra	舊譯仁王經	The Silla era

2.2. Hunminjeongeum

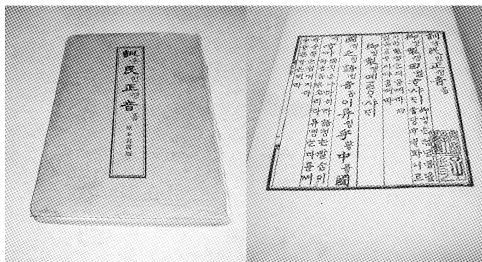
In previous chapter, the basic discussion of CS transcription was generally provided as a prelude to the main theme, the manner in which to constitute Chinese Character was demonstrated convincingly and the meaning of the new writing system,

Hunminjeongeum⁸ and other letters could be elucidated.

The general information of Humninjeongeum(JE), which literally means the orthophonic alphabet for the instruction of the people, is briefly summarized with a focus on bibliographical views.

Diagram II . The Bibliographical details of JE

Items	Details	Items	Details	Items	Details
Original Title	訓民正音解例本	Name	訓民正音	Writer	Sejong and scholars
The Year of Publication	Oct. 1446	The Year of Invention	1443	Constitutions	序文,例義,解例,後序
Xylograph	a block book	Assessment	The 70th National Treasure	A writer of a block character.	Anpyeoung daegun
The style of character	Dodum type	The number and size of volumes	One volume, 20.1X29.3cm	The size of characters	17.5mm
The place of possession	Gansong Art Gallery	The number of character	Total 547 characters(29 kinds of Consonants and 31 vowels)	The findspot of Haeryebon (解例本)	Andong(1940)



The orthographical principles of Hunminjeongeum are summarized as follows. First, the syllabary of Korean was developed on the basis of the articulation organ-a Hieroglyphic

8 See Figure II and III.

character. Hunminjeongeum(JE) is designed according to each of the seventeen consonants by depicting the outline of the speech organ and articulatory configurations, such as the following consonant rules in orthophonic alphabet as following :

(221) ① Eom sound(the molar innunciant, vela) “ㄱ” depicts the outline of the tongue root that blocks the throat. ② Hyeot sound(the lingual innunciant, apical) “ㄴ” depicts the outline of the tongue touching the upper palate of the mouth. ③ Sun sound(the Labial innunciant, bilabial) “ㄷ” follows the shape of the mouth. ④ It sound(the incisor innunciant, sibilant) “ㄹ” molds on the outline of the joint of the upper and lower jaws. ⑤ Mokgumeong sound(the laryngeal, guttural) “ㅇ” depicts the shape of the throat.

Second, the syllabary of Korean is a characteristic of a Featural character⁹, which is constituted to be twelve consonants that are made by a stroke from the horizontal or vertical side. Although several scripts have disappeared from modern Korean, each grapheme is originally produced by adding a stroke from the basic grapheme, ‘ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅇ’¹⁰ and finally it forms the seventeen initial phonemes of Hunminjeongeum.

9 The special characteristic of Han'gul is that it is based on phonetic features rather than on complete segment. Han'gul must unquestionably rank as one of the great intellectual achievements of humankind.(Sampson(1985:143-144)).

10 According to Kim-cho sekyon(2001:183), it graphically represented its articulatory and auditory correlates, that is to say, the oral sound category means the sound produced in the vocal track, but the aural sound category indicates the perceptual characteristics of speech sounds :

Diagram III . Additive system of Hunminjeongeum

Aural sounds \ Oral sounds	Bilabials/ Labiodentals	Dentals/ Palatals	Linguals/ Alveolars	Velars	Glottals/ Laryngeals
Tense Diplograms written side by side, class of Wholly Dull	ㅁ	ㅂ ㅅ	ㄷ	ㄱ	ㅇ
Aspirated Turbulents, engraphed graphemes, class of partly clear	ㅍ	ㅈ	ㅊ	ㅋ	ㆁ
Plosives / Obstruents, Engraphed graphemes, class of Wholly clear	ㅌ	ㅊ	ㄷ	ㄱ	ㅇ
Sonorants/Continuants, class of Neither clear nor dull	ㄴ	ㄴ	ㄴ	ㅇ	ㅇ
Degraphed Graphemes	ㅁ	ㅂ	ㄷ		
	ㅍ		ㅊ		

This means that strokes produce a much stronger sound by adding phonetic features(属).

Third, the Korean alphabet bilaterally made a diplogram such as ‘ㄲ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ’ by bringing each single consonant together ‘ㄱ+ㄱ, ㄴ+ㄴ, ㄷ+ㄷ, ㄹ+ㄹ, ㅁ+ㅁ, ㅂ+ㅂ, ㅅ+ㅅ, ㅇ+ㅇ’ and a ligature such as ‘ㄴㅇ, ㄷㅇ, ㄹㅇ, ㅁㅇ, ㅂㅇ, ㅅㅇ’ by ‘ㄱ+ㅇ, ㄴ+ㅇ, ㄷ+ㅇ, ㄹ+ㅇ’, which has the effect of producing a light labial sounds. Besides, it applies to vowel sounds as well, which is became eleven medial vowels from the three cardinal vowel ‘ㅏ, ㅑ, ㅓ’. The other remaining eight vowels and complex vowels are generated by conjugation as well.

2.3. Kana

Obviously, it is possible to understand that the advent of the Jindai character was unacceptable in the Japanese writing system. In order to understand this, it is necessary to inspect the context and background from the beginning of the fourth or the fifth century. According to Kojigi or Nihonsyogi, it was in the fifth century that the Azumakagami system-which corresponds to Idu in Korean-was used until the new writing system of Kana appeared. It is generally assumed that the Chinese characters were flowing into Korea around the third century, which is based on the monument of KwangGaeTo the great, likewise, it can be imagined that the Chinese Script was also transmitted into Japan during the late fourth or the early fifth century due to the necessity of scripts. Based on that assumption, the hypothesis of its own language, such as Abiyu and Hihumi, is unverifiable regard to the Japanese writing system because the CS had already been handed down and had pervaded the entire country. Therefore, it must be concluded that the account positing that the Jindai character was the ancient character cannot be maintained.

Meanwhile, it is estimated that the method of CS phonetic representations, CS classic style, which was widely used in diverse forms in the beginning, appears to

be more complicated than Korean. There is a Japanese styled writing script, which when transcribed with Magana or Manyogana and CS, it becomes the irregular style, Azumakagami style, such as changing the word or adding ‘給, 侍’ or ‘間’ and so on. According to tradition, it originated from the Yamato language (和語, Wago) that is a spoken language in ancient times, and it required a literary language for its own letters. Even though the Yamato language merely borrowed the Chinese character and used it as it is in writing-basically following their pronunciations according to the Chinese style-in the beginning-it gradually transformed its shape by the Japanese style over the century. During the last Edo and the Kamakura era, the Yamato language pervaded the entire nation even in private documentations. During the same period, the Senmyo style was began to be written with TCS and Manyogana, which is represented as a small character right to the CS, even in the mid-Heian era, Magana is replaced by new scripts HG or KK.

Generally, it is easy to observe that there are two different ways of using the CS and transfiguration, such as Pronounce CS (音讀, PCS) or Translation CS (訓讀, TCS), however, it was used more often in Japanese texts with PCS in the beginning and then later started being used with TCS later. Besides, it could be similar to Idu or Hyangchal that it was initially written for the Proper noun by PCS or TCS, however, the Azumakagami Style-it is also referred to as the Recording, Documentation or Tokandai style-is mainly used for one syllabic word by PCS and later it might have been the foundation of KN or HG. It shows that a new styled CS had appeared in documentations since the Heian era after the official usage of CS in the Nara era. It changes the word order and adds a term of respect or a conjunction for practical use in private documents. One of the shifted CS styles in Japanese texts is the Senmyo style, which is transformed into a small character with Manyogana, but continues to use the CS by TCS for the substantives or verb stem. Following this transformation, CS Kundoku becomes well known for the translation part. Although CS Kundoku became primarily limited in the academic field, it is significantly connected with Gugyeol on

the point of inscription with Hunjeom. In short, it can be summarized as following :

- 1) Azumakagami Style : Magana clings to the Japanized CS
- 2) Senmyo Style : Small sized Mayokana attached to CS
- 3) CS Kundoku Style : Hunjeom is suffixed to Chinese Texts

Details are placed on the list as following :

Diagram IV . Transcribed Styles of Japanese¹¹

Style	Pattern	Main Method	Purpose	Reference	Periods
Azumakagami Style	Japanese Styled	CS + Magana	(Practical) Documentary	古事記	The Heian, Kamakura era
Senmyo Style	Small Scripts for A Particle(TCS)	CS+Magana	Official, Private Documents	続日本紀 (宣命)	The Nara, Heian era
CS Kundoku Style	CS Translation	CS+Hunjeom	Academic Paper	金光明最勝王經	The Nara, Heian era

On the other hand, Kana is a syllabary that is basically represented in Gozuin-the fifty phonetic diagram¹²-even though it runs counter to the modern rule. It is a significant of sequence could be a criterion for the vocabulary entry in a Japanese dictionary.

The second principle of orthographical side is that Japanese Kana is the combined

11 See Figure IV , V and VI . I owe Mr.Mashino Hitoshi(増野仁) a great debt of gratitude, who has shown Figure VI .

12 These forty seven scripts come from the Iroha song, which ‘ イ , ウ , エ ’ is appeared twice among characters as bellow :

Diagram V . Basic Syllables of Kana

ワ	ラ	ヤ	マ	ハ	ナ	タ	サ	カ	ア
ヰ	リ	イ	ミ	ヒ	ニ	チ	シ	キ	イ
ウ	ル	ユ	ム	フ	ヌ	ツ	ス	ク	ウ
エ	レ	エ	メ	ヘ	ネ	テ	セ	ケ	エ
ヲ	ロ	ヨ	モ	ホ	ノ	ト	ソ	コ	オ

and simultaneous use of the phonetic and ideographic characteristics. It is generally represented with Kana as the main part with Chinese characters in the sentence and the rest is with Okurigana,¹³ which is restricted in a conjugated ending such as (2).

Third, it appears complicated how to understand Kana suffixes applied to Chinese characters, occasionally, a ruby, Hurigana, is conspicuously added to Chinese scripts from the context as in the following (232)¹⁴. In most cases, it resulted from the fact that there are no limitations to rendering CS or Pronouncing CS. Observe the following instances (231) and (232).

- (231) a. 洋袴づばん, 土耳其とるこ, 論事矩ろじつく
 b. 俱樂部クラブ, 申出プロボズ, 眞理トルズ
 c. 「スチューデント」がくせい [学生]
 d. Let us go on (行こう)レット アス ゴー オン

- (232) a. PCS : Sansen : 山川(さんせん), Ningen : 人間(にんげん), Houseki : 寶石(ほうせき)
 b. TCS : Nohara : 野原(のはら), Kusaki : 草木(くさき), Aite : 相對(あいて)
 c. PCS + TCS : Honya : 本屋(ほんや), Rakugaki : 落書(らくがき), Syokuba : 職場(しょくば)
 d. TCS + PCS : Nimozu : 荷物(にもつ), Mibun : 身分(みぶん), Kakariin : 係員(かかりいん)

Fourth, Romanization is taken in conjunction with the instruction of an order from government and Hepburn or Japanese own style for specific words together. For

13 It was made a partial amendment of the Okuriganazukekata(送り仮名付け方) in 1973. However, the cause of a disorder in writing and misreading lies in admitting too many exceptions.

14 Minbyeongchan(2005:5) cites instances from Handa(2002), which is quoted from the first modern novel 'Ukigumo(浮雲: floating clouds)'.

instances, there are at least three different RM forms such as ‘ja, dya and zya’, only for ‘ぢゃ’ one script.

Traditionally, there are several stages of the rule of Kanazukai, such as the Historic or Teika rule and the modern rule, which are based on a compromise on conflicting views. It was during the Kamakura era that Teika usage began having an effect on the confusion of the writing system of the day, although it was already united between ‘/wi/ and /i/’, ‘/we/ and /e/’ and ‘/wo/ and /o/’ in the mid-Heian era. It was utterly disorganized ‘エ(e)’ of ‘ア(a)’ line or ‘ヤ’ line(cf. Diagram III.), besides, it is settled to be a homophony in the process of confusion, such as ‘ゝ = る(i), え = ゑ(e) and お = を(o)’ and kana of ‘ハ(ha)’ line or ‘ワ(wa)’ line during the Heian and the early Kamakura era.

Moreover, historic Kana rules also apply to its case of it in the Meiji era against phonetic changes from the Heian era. While, the Roman Character (RC) was introduced into Japan in the medieval times, but it has been forbidden with the restraint of Christianity. In the Meiji era, there was a campaign of the improvement on the writing system such as abolishing CS. Even though KK and HG are derived from the Chinese character together, KK is widely used by men for practical use with CS. On the other hand, HG might be much used in the women’s writing as a female language.¹⁵ It is handed down the Chinese characters first, and then transformed into Kana, from Manyogana and Sougana,¹⁶ to HG and KK in the 19th century. Finally government releases Okurigana at 1973 and a compromise Kenzaikanazukai at 1986, which applies partly historic Kana rule and partly modern rule of articulation that contains the simplified CS at 1981 and the notation of loanword at 1991.

Therefore, we have identified out a few typical characteristics of Kana and Hunminjeongeum in this section. This could serve as the background to the main

15 On the contrary of the designation of ‘Otokode(男手)’ for Katakana(KK), it is named with ‘Onnade(女手)’ for HG as a meaning of ladies character.

16 It is made by cursiving of Manyogana and used between the period of HG and KK.

discussion in the following sections.

3. Comparison of Writing Systems

What do the new Japanese and Korean new writing systems have in common? What is the difference between them? One can merely estimate that the former is simpler question than the latter one, identifying a difference between them does not render itself to an easy or quick answer. Hence, we will first review the similarities between the two written languages first and then conclude the chapter with a brief explanation of the individual points of affinity or divergence between Hunminjeongeum and Kana transcriptions.

3.1. Commonness and Differentia

As a matter of fact, there is a resemblance that partly keeps an old usage alive in the new writing system, a respect for a historic transcription has a meaning in a draft for a unified Japanese spelling system. At the same time, it is also put on recorded with CS even the True Record of the Joseon Dynasty and other official documents were put on record with CS until a draft was submitted as the standard Korean for the unification of the written and spoken language in 1936. Besides, they are all reached a compromise agreement after the campaign for establishing a new rule, such as the movement for the exclusive use of Jeongeum or Hiragana. This means that there are some kinds of absurdities between the new writing system and the common practice these days.

Modern Korean is written by grouping characters together into syllables, which are the vertically shaped vowels and are written to the right of the initial consonant or horizontal vowels and written below the initial consonant. However, Worincheongangjigok is rather written by Buncheol that are units separates one after the other in a line, which is identical with the Japanese writing system. It is absolutely

indeed one of complex issues as new writing system in Korean and Japanese, the following is a brief outline of it. Even it was spaced at ancient time, Modern Kana is written solid by syllable. Besides, Kana is also renewed to write in a horizontal way. It has been written in a vertical way and right to left without any word spaces. Thus, Japanese words are written as separate units one after the other in a line, Korean words are rather written by grouping together into syllables, which is that vertically shaped vowels written to the right of the initial consonant or horizontal vowels written below the initial consonant. Moreover, peculiarity of Hunminjeongeum is Patchim, which is subjoined in the down of vowel such as ‘ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ and ㅇ(k,n,t,l,m,p,s,ng)’, so called the eight finial sounds.

However, it affixes a private mark in a long sentence for pause and period. in Japanese. Moreover, a prolonged sound of Katakana is indicated by ‘ー’, for instance “ノート”, “チョコレート” and “センター” and ‘々’ means same character with the preceding, for instance, “人々, 色々 and 様々” and so on. While, it is almost disappeared that a long vowel in Korean, even though there is a few dialects left.

The way of Romanization is also different between two written languages. First, there is an independent character for foreign language or loan word in Japanese. Particular characters for foreign languages shows a peculiar properties, such as it follows ‘dekiru(できる), ru(る) and suru(する)’ after a verb, on the other hand, for an adjective ‘na(な)’ and for adverb ‘ni(に)’.¹⁷

Japanese words have been registered in the Gozuin order of entry in Dictionary. On the other hand, Korean Dic., it is registered as an entry with combining each of the first three consonant characters with the first vowel, which is named with Ganada. HG has two sides to represent phonetic symbol and morphological opposing figure to CS. Otherwise, it is contrived to explain how to read CS in the beginning, just like Gugyeol, but, it comes into

17 The instances in Leekyeongkyu · Seojinyoung(2005) seem to support this claim.

use in the foreign language, mainly, and an onomatopoeic or mimetic word, either.

The basic difference between the writing systems is that Hunminjeongeum is based on the principle of hieroglyphic character. However, Kana is one of syllabic characters in the sequence of “the Logogram → the Syllabic Character → the Phonemic Character → the Featural Character”.

3.2. Further Application

The writing system of the Korean language has been studied in each area-fundamentally in a bibliographical research-with particular emphasis on the creation of Hunminjeongeum (JE). Simultaneously, it has already been discussed that there are four kinds of the writing systems in the Japanese language such as Hiragana (HG), Katakana (KK), Roman Character (RC), and Chinese Script (CS), the last of which is usually referred to as Kanji (KJ) in Japanese. Basically, there is a similarity in the usage CS usages in Japanese and Korean texts.¹⁸ For example, observe the following sentences of Korean texts first:

- (321) a. 德으란 공빅에 받좁고 福으란 림빅에 받좁고(Dong Dong)
 b. 全濁廢語韻書久矣 今俗婦女 若愚濁聲 皆從左邊之人 濁於心母避聲雙
 形而加ㄹ 左邊(Eonmunji)
 c. 뵤 일천 필 받고(受布千疋하고)(Beonyeoksohak)

In (321.a), it is assumed that CS is used at the main part in sentences. It is involved either Korean own words or Chinese character in the above (321.b) which has long been used until the 19th century. However, (321.c) shows that it does not continue in the

18 It is placed in the category of the CS system such as Kana and Chữ Nôm(Vietnamese), moreover, it is affected by CS such as Moso, Lolo scripts and Korean as well.

same manner, in fact, it goes without saying that this is the difference with Japanese characters. For example, observe the following sentences :

- (322) a. 事清 甚 毛莫言 一日太尔 君伊之哭者痛寸敢物(Manyosyu)
 b. これははのあいだにしたをすこしいだして(Seionhatsubi)
 c. 足もともガッシリ靴で受け止めないとバランスNGになるから注意.(Nonno)

In Japanese, it is difficult to omit Chinese figures in sentences if one needs to offer a detailed explanation in sentences, otherwise, Kana(KN) elements can potentially be understood to refer to general meanings such as (322.c). However, we shall not ignore the necessity of KJ these days in the Japanese writing system as in the above (322.a,b) and even in RC, Roman Characters such as (322.c).

3.2.1. Transition of Written Language

In order to understand what makes the Korean and Japanese writing systems different, it is necessary to first understand what kind of CS usage is streamed into and how it is used in the context of new styled scripts which should be compared with similar characters previously mentioned. We will speculate on how to work CS into Korean texts in this section. As briefly described in the preceding section, there are Hyangchal, Idu and Gugyeol before Hunminjeongeum, the new writing system.¹⁹ What is the basic rule for CS usage and which is the first and which came later? In CS itself, the loan plays an important role in the expansion of vocabularies in Chinese.²⁰

19 Although the difference between them which is the former appears in the prose and the latter does for the verse, basic usage of the Chinese character is similar with each other.

20 We have evidences that it has similar meanings between “惡(ak) and 惡(o)” and likewise, a sound resemblance between “否(bu) and 不(bul)” or “老(no) and 考(ko)”. At the same time, it is also a borrowed a shape of a figure such as “沸” from “弗”.

However, it was one of the methods of expression in Korean or Japanese, particularly used in the noun or verb stem during the early periods. It is easy to observe that there are basically four different ways of using CS, such as Pronounce CS with its meaning or without regard to it (音讀, PMCS or PCS) or Translation CS with its meaning or regardless of it (訓讀, TMCS or TCS) in Korean. Although in the beginning it had been introduced into Korean within the limits of a proper noun or in the stem of a word in the beginning, Hyangchal is written without regard to TCS or PCS. While Idu is written in an official announcement with PCS, PMCS, TMCS and TCS for grammatical forms such as auxiliaries, particles and verb endings, it is basically used as a Chinese styled vocabulary for the substantives and a clause or passage as CS itself. It is possible to say that these systems have been attempted to change the word order and undergo a transfiguration of CS, the word character, into the Syllabic or phonemic character.

It is well recognized that Gugyeol has an encoding way of CS translations as well. As can be seen from couples of examples, there is a possibility of a connection between Hunjeom in Japanese and this coding in Gugyeol.²¹ However, the primary role of CS is also TCS or PCS serving as a grammatical element, To which is inserted as the clitics or final ending to aid the reading of Chinese texts in the course of simplifying the word character. For example, observe the following sentences :

- (3211) a. 國之語音異乎中國與文字不相流通(CS)
 b. 國之語音이 異乎中國하야 與文字로 不相流通홀씨(Gugyeol and CS)
 d. 나랏 말싸미 中國에 달아 文字와로 서르 사맛디 아니하니(JeongEum and CS)

21 Prof. Kobayashi postulates the resemblance between the principle of the Gugyeol which is written on the Korean collection of all the sacred writings of Buddhism and the Kana of the early in the Heian era.

- (3212) a. 信行乙具足爲示彌復爲隱五道叱一切衆生是有叱在彌復爲隱他方叱量
乎音可叱爲隱不知是飛叱衆有叱在彌(CS)
- b. 信行し具足ソニハ復ッ1有セナカ五道セ一切衆生リ、復ッ1有セナカ他方セ不
矢リヒセ 可セッ1.量ノ音、衆有セナカ(Gugyeol and CS)
- c. 信行을 具足히시며 쏘흔 五道ハ 일체 중생이 잇겨며 쏘흔 他方ハ 量흠(해
아름) 짓흔 안디이노 무리 잇겨며(JeongEum and CS)
- d. 신행(淸信行)을 구축하시며 또 오도(五道)의 모든 중생이 있으며 또한
타방(他方)에, 헤아릴 수 없이 많은 무리가 있으며(Modern Korean)

It can be attributed to the fact that these are still used the Chinese Script in Gugyeol and Idu style, CS in (3211) and (3212)²². Indeed the Gugyeol uses the simplified CS during the transition of the Korean writing system until the nineteenth century. Such an abbreviated formation resembles Katakana-of course only in a superficial form. In contrast, the manner in which to pronounce and work in Japanese texts appears to be more complicated than in Korean CS. The distinctive features of Japanese CS are summarized as followings :

- (3213) a. 吾耳曾 君爾者戀流 吾背子之 戀云事波 言乃名具左曾(CS)
- b. 天地初發之時於高天原成神名天之御中主神訓高下天云阿麻下效此
(Record or Azumakagami)
- c. 天下乃公民_平惠賜_比撫賜_{牟止奈母}(Senmyo)
- d. 今昔、祇園精舎ニ一人ノ比丘有リ、身ニ重キ病ヲ受テ五六年ガ間、辛苦惱亂ス
(Katakana Senmyo)
- e. 說_ト聽_{トル}說_ヨ惣名一時(CS Kundoku)

22 If the Ipgyeot is removed in (3212), Gyeokkinwangkyeong(舊仁, 02:01-2), it can be completely standard sentence, therefore, Gugyeol is formed in the process of translating of CS.

It is estimated that it came from Chinese characters based on PCS in the beginning, especially with regard to a Kanon syllable²³ such as (3213.a), even it has been generated TCS later, which is transformed into new style. Further, it has been transformed into the Japanese styled CS, which is designated as a Recording or Azumakagami style as we can see in (3213.b) and continues to spell Manyogana in increasingly different ways in (3213.c), finally during the mid-Heian era, coming to be written by Katakana in the below right-hand side with smaller character like (3213.d) in. One of the reading methods of the written language Hun, instead of its Japanese pronunciation Kun, has been appeared as (3213.e), CS Kundoku style, although the main word continues to be written with the Chinese character. It is also required a mark, which is called Hunjeom in Japanese²⁴, in the space between CS lines.

As a requirement of its own character, Chinese Characters appears to be very useful to Korea and Japan in the beginning, however, it has been gradually changing the shape of Chinese scripts for the sake of convenience example of which include Gugyeol, Senmyo, CS Kundoku and the Azumakagami style which has added annexes to CS. However, it has still been inconveniencing the common people to write in the colloquial style.

23 Even though Kanon has too many strokes to write quickly, it is used for Nihonsyogi in the seventh or eighth Century. Goon is used for Manyosyu and reciting a sutra in the 5th or 6th Century. Touon is used as a Zen Buddhism at Edo era in the 14th Century. For example, consider the following instance in Diagram VI :

	外	京	和	行	経	明	頭
吳音 (Goon)	外科 げか	東京 とうきょう	和洋 わよう	行議 きょうぎ	経文 きょうもん	明年 みょうねん	頭痛 ずつう
漢音 (Kanon)	外国 がいくこく	京師 けいし	和声 かせい	行爲 こうい	経営 けんえい	明月 めいげつ	頭髪 とうはつ
唐音 (Touon)	外郎 ういらう	北京 ぺきん	和尚 おしょう	行在 あんざい	看經 かんきん	明朝 みんちょう	饅頭 まんじゅう

24 Hunjeom has taken the shape of Manyogana, KK, HG, Okotoden, Syoden, Yakudokuden and Kudouden etc.

3.2.2. Analysis from Afterthoughts

Korean is usually discussed that Hunminjeongeum and Chinese Character have been mingled in texts in medieval period. It can be said that Chinese has an influence on almost every aspect of the Korean writing, even a new system has begun to be used. It has many faults in conflicts between the pronunciations of the CS and Korean, nonetheless the CS has to be mixed with the new character Hunminjeongeum(JE). As we have investigated the facts that JE and the CS have originally different characters, it functioned as a phonetic symbol or suffixes to the CS for natural translation in the beginning. Moreover, the ability to write the CS was generally regarded as a reflection of social status or intelligence in the Joseon era. This is one of the reasons why they continue to be used in different ways, for instance, in the Jeongeum style, Donggukjeongun²⁵ CS style and Ipgyeot style. Thus, there were three types of transcript methods in medieval times, since the time Hunminjeongeum has been showed up. Observe the following classifications :

- 1) Jeongeum Style : JeongEum comes to the front and CS follows
- 2) Dongukjeongun CS Style : Translation style of CS version
- 3) Ipgyeot Style : JeongEum is suffixed to Chinese Text

A clue has been uncovered a clue that Hunminjeongeum is substituted in the place of the Hyangechal, Idu and Gugyeol styles and not CS at all. However, a new script Hunminjeongeum is continued to escalate rapidly in modern times with the campaign of the unification of the written and spoken language. Consider following instances²⁶

²⁵ It is the first dictionary of Korean styled CS, in explanation of the pronunciation of Chinese character in Joseon era.

²⁶ Three instances, (3221.b, c, d) are quoted from a presentation paper, Parkchangwon(2004:5).

below for comparison.

- (3221) a. 海東六龍이 누르샤 일마다 天福이시니 古聖이 同符하시니
(Yongbiechunga)
- b. 세^세존^존스일슬보리니만^만리^리외^외스일이시나눈에보논가너지스북쇼셔
(Worincheonganjigok)
- c. 세^세존^존스일슬보리니萬^萬먼^먼리^리령^령外^外일이시나눈에보논가너지 스북쇼셔
萬^萬먼^먼리^리밖^밖이라 (Worinseokbo)
- d. 세^세존^존스이象^象頭^頭山^山애^애가^가샤 龍^龍과^과 鬼^鬼공^공神^神신^신과^과 위^위하야 說^說法^法법^법하^하다^다 (Seokbosangjeol)
- e. 江湖에 病이 김퍼 竹林의 누엇더니 關東 八百里를 方命을로 맞디시니
(Gwandongbyeolgok)
- f. 화설도설국 세종도시절의 훈 지상이 이시니(Honggildongjeon)
- (3222) a. 固有名詞나 漢文에서 온 名詞, 形容詞, 動詞 등 國文으로 쓰지 못하것만
아직 漢文으로 쓰고, 그 밖근 모다 國文으로 ㅎ자 ㅎ이라(Hwangseong
Newspaper-今日 我韓用文에 對하야)
- b. 움직이는 토나 형용 ㅎ는 토나 쏘 다른 여러 가지 토들이 업고 쏘 음이
말하는 것과 古지 못 ㅎ니 (Dongnip Newspaper-Gungmunnon)

It shows that the extent of disarray in the writing system with the advent of Hunminjeongeum in the beginning. However, the Chinese Character superficially goes out of use in modern times, as in (3222.b)²⁷, from the combination with Hunminjeongeum. The results tabulate as follows :

27 These instances are excerpted from newspaper articles, (3222.a) is written by Leegwangsu(1910) and (3222.b) is by Jusangho(1897).

Diagram VII. New Styles in Korean²⁸

Style	Pattern	Main Methods	Purpose	Products	Periods
Jeongeum Style	JE+CS (Small script)	JE	Demonstrating of justice of Joseon dynasty	龍飛御天歌	The Joseon era
Eonmun Style	CS+JE	CS	Diffusion of Confucian Idea	三綱行實圖	The Joseon era
Ipgyeot Style	Translation	To	Enlightment, Education	內訓	The Joseon era

On the contrary, Chinese Characters have remained in the new writing system during the period of the confusion of tongues. Instead, it is suitably compatible with HG or KK together and mainly serves for a noun or verb stem in CS Kana or Wakan Style. While it was in the Heian era that HG played a leading role in Kanabun style sentences and this is very close to the colloquial form in defiance of CS Kundoku style. All of these styles could be divided into three classes as follows :

- 1) Kanabun Style : HG follows to the main word of CS
- 2) Wakan Style : Translation style of the CS version
- 3) Colloquial Style : Kanabun mixed with the CS Kundoku style

Details are tabulated as under.

28 See Figure VII , VIII and IX . It could be compared with the modern style of Jeongeum(Figure X).

Diagram VIII. Mixed Style with CS and Kana²⁹

Style	Pattern	Main Methods	Purpose	Products	Periods
Kanabun Style	Japanese Styled CS	CS + HG, KK	Recording of War	徒然草	The Heian era
Wakan Style	Archaism (Heian)	CS+HG	Literary, Recording	平家物語	The Kamakura era The Muromachi era
Colloquial Style	Elegant word +Slang	CS+HG (Hurigana)	Official, Private Document	浮雲	The Edo era The Meiji era

Far from decreasing the CS in modern KK, it has planted its root deeply with KK and has substantially developed along with variant forms of spellings. Incidentally, Kanabun finally became a style for recording, in fact, it was due to the upsurge of the new colloquial style in academic³⁰ and other areas. Moreover, it was in the Kamakura era that the Wakan style is settled down for military documentation in a mixed way of CS and Kana. Observe the instances of the medieval period and modern periods.

(3223) a. 道ミチノヘニ伏リ乞匄カナナ申.(CS+KK)

b. すこしことさめて、この木なからましかばどおぼえしか(HG+CS)

c. 彼の三曲をつたへけんわら屋の床のいにへも、おもいやられてあはれなり
(CS+HG)

(3224) a. 先日のお手紙は佐世保にて落手、一読再読いたし候(Huzogi)

b. 白木屋仕込みの黒物づくめには佛蘭西^{くろいもの}の靴^{ぶらんす}の配偶^{めうと}はありうち(Ukigumo)

²⁹ See Figure XI and XII .

³⁰ Specially, there is a well known colloquial material, which is called Shyoumono(抄物) that has been utilized in recording by scholars or monks. Instructor writes Chyouzin, while, learner writes Kikigaki during the lecture.

Basically it is the Wakan style that places an important role on literary expression during the transition period in the writing system. It appears as Colloquial style, such as (3224.a) for the written language through all magazines, newspapers and theses in the late Meiji era. However, the movement of the unity of speech and writing is partly achieved in schoolbooks and literary works such as (3224.b). It is seriously aimed for the writing in the colloquial form and it exerted a great influence on the educational world as well.

4. Concluding Remarks

In this paper, I presented an analysis of Korean new writing system, so called Hunminjeongeum, with historical and comparative views. According to this proposal, the former is introduced with Chinese Characters and the latter with Kana in Japanese. It is confronted that CS usages in Japanese and Korean texts, which could be finally summarized as Diagram IX.

Diagram IX. Comparison of Writing System in the Medieval and Modern times

Style	Pattern	Main Methods	Purpose	Document	Periods
Azumakagami Style	Japanese Styled CS (Mainly PCS)	CS + Magana	(Practical) Documentary	古事記	The Heian, Kamakura era
Idu Style	TCS + PCS	Chinese Character (Seogi)	Official Document, Prose	大明律直解	The three states era
Hyangchal Style	TCS + PCS	Chinese Character	Verse	普賢十願歌	The Goguryeo era
Senmyo Style	Small Scripts for A Particle (TCS)	CS + Magana	Official, Private Documents	続日本紀 (宣命)	The Nara, Heian era

CS Kundoku Style	CS Translation	CS + Hunjeom	Academic Paper	金光明最勝王經	The Nara, Heian era
Gugyeol Style	Affixing a mark	Gakpil or Sign	Translation	晉本花嚴經	The Silla era
	Translation	To	Version of Sutra	舊譚仁王經	The Silla era
Kanabun Style	Japanese Styled CS	CS + HG, KK	Recording of War	徒然草	The Heian era
Jeongeum Style	JE + CS (Small script)	Jeongeum	Demonstration of justice of Joseon dynasty	龍飛御天歌	The Joseon era
Eonmun Style	CS + JE	Chinese Character	Diffusion of Confucian Idea	三網行寶圖	The Joseon era
Wakan Style	Archaism (Heian)	CS + HG, KK+ CS	Literary, Recording	平家物語	The Kamakura era The Muromachi era
Colloquial Style	Elegant word + Slang	CS + HG	Official, Private Document	浮雲	The Edo, Meiji era
Ipyeot Style	Translation	To	Enlightenment, Education	内訓	The Joseon era

It is estimated that Korean written language has been aimed at the unification of the written and spoken language at the first time. Thus, it has been changed its shape from Chinese Character to our own system during the century. However, it is still used with different way in modern Korean. At the same time, CS in Japanese is simplified its character and becomes new CS.³¹

Notice that the original CS is changed into the simplified form character in Japanese such as Hiragana, Katakana. On the other hand, it seems that the new Character Hunminjeongeum was made in Korean so it is thrown into disorder with mixed styles between two writing systems. Thus, it can be inferred that the old writing system in

31 Each character has its own meaning such as “假→仮(counterfeit, imitation), 價→価(the price of goods), 體→体(the body), 總→総(total) and とうげ(峠: Hill), つじ(辻: Crossroad), なぎ(風: become calm), さかき(榊: a holy tree which is planted around of shrine), かみしも(袴: the attire of warriors in Edo period), はたらく(働く: work)”. It is supposed to be connected to the culture and character.

Korean is limited in Idu, Hyangchal and Gugyeol, however, these styles have been undergone a huge change since the invention of Hunminjeongeum. It is revealed three new writing styles in medieval times such as Jeongeum, Dongukjeongun CS and Ipgyeot style and it could be condensed main styles into a few steps.

- 1) Idu Style : CS but Korean word order
- 2) Hyangchal Style : Koreanized CS sentence
- 3) Gugyeol Style : To is added to Chinese Text
- 4) Jeongeum Style : JeongEum comes to the front and CS follows
- 5) Dongukjeongun CS Style : Translation style of CS version
- 6) Ipgyeot Style : JeongEum is suffixed to Chinese Text

The orthographical principle of Hunminjeongeum is resolved itself into following three points. First, the syllabary of Korean was developed on the basis of the articulation organ-a Hieroglyphic character. Hunminjeongeum(JE) is designed according to each of the seventeen consonants by depicting the outline of the speech organ and articulatory configurations. Second, the syllabary of Korean is a characteristic of a Featural character, which is constituted to be twelve consonants that are made by a stroke from the horizontal or vertical side. Korean grapheme is originally produced by adding a stroke from the basic grapheme, ‘ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ’ and finally it forms the seventeen initial phonemes of Hunminjeongeum. Third, the Korean alphabet bilaterally made a diplogram such as ‘ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ’ by bringing each single consonant together ‘ㄱ+ㄱ, ㄴ+ㄴ, ㄷ+ㄷ, ㄹ+ㄹ, ㅁ+ㅁ, ㅂ+ㅂ, ㅅ+ㅅ, ㅇ+ㅇ’ and a ligature such as ‘ㄴ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ’ by ‘ㄴ+ㅇ, ㅂ+ㅇ, ㅅ+ㅇ, ㅁ+ㅇ’, which has the effect of producing a light labial sounds. Besides, it applies to vowel sounds as well, which is became eleven medial vowels from the three cardinal vowel ‘ㅏ, ㅗ, ㅜ’. The other remaining eight vowels and complex vowels are generated by conjugation as well.

To sum up what has been discussed in the third section, we have noted several claims which are made with the principles of Hunminjeongeum. There are distinctive differences between Hunminjeongeum and Kana, as new writing system in Korean and Japanese. First, even it was spaced at ancient time, Modern Kana is written solid by syllable. Besides, it is also renewed to write in a horizontal way, right to left without any word spaces. Thus, Japanese words are written as separate units one after the other in a line, Korean words are rather written by grouping together into syllables, which is that vertically shaped vowels written to the right of the initial consonant or horizontal vowels written below the initial consonant. Second, peculiarity of Hunminjeongeum is Patchim, which means consonants is subjoined at the end of orthographic syllable, such as ‘ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ and ㅇ(k,n,t,l,m,p,s,ng)’, so called the eight final sounds. Third, it affixes a private mark in a long sentence for pause and period. in Japanese. Moreover, a prolonged sound of Katakana is indicated by ‘ー’, for instance “ノート, チョーク, キーワード” and ‘々’ means same character with the preceding, for instance, “人々(ひとびと), 様々(さまざま), 色々(いろいろ)” etc. While, it is almost disappeared that a long vowel in Korean, even though there is a few dialects left. Fourth, the way of Romanization is different with each other. There is an independent character for foreign language or loan word in Japanese. Particular characters for foreign languages shows a peculiar properties, such as it follows ‘dekiru(できる), ru(る) and suru(する)’ after a verb, on the other hand, for an adjective ‘na(な)’ and for adverb ‘ni(に)’. Fifth, HG has two sides to represent phonetic symbol and morphological opposing figure to CS. Otherwise, it is contrived to explain how to read CS in the beginning, just like Gugyeol, but, it comes into use in the foreign language, mainly, and an onomatopoeic or mimetic word, either. Sixth, Japanese words have been registered in the Gozuin order of entry in Dictionary. On the other hand, Korean Dic., it is registered as an entry with combining each of the first three consonant characters with the first vowel, which is named with Ganada. Seventh, the

basic difference between the writing systems is that Hunminjeongeum is based on the principle of hieroglyphic character, on the contrary, Kana is one of syllabic character. It is estimated that it has been suffered a lot of changes with a draft for unified selling system during the century.

Reference

- Anmyeongchul(2003), The Ideogram of the Principle of Hunminjeongeum, Korean Linguistics 45.
- Cristoper.I.beck(2004), Goguryeo the language of Japan's continental relatives, Brill Leiden.
- G.Sampson(1985), Writing System, Stanford Univ. Press.
- G. Sampson(translated by Sinsangsun)(2000), The Character System of the world, Korea Culture Publishing company.
- Hamikyong · Kwonkyonge · Omiyong(2006), The history of Japanese, J&C.
- Hwangkyeongsu(2005), The Origin of Hunminjeongeum, Education of New Korean 70.
- International Circle of Korean Linguistics(1998), Papers from the sixth International Conference on Korean Linguistics, Hanshin Publishing Company
- Jeonjeongrye · Kimhyeongju(2002), The Hunminjeongeum and Graphonomy, Yeokrak Publishing company.
- Kangsintahang(1987), The Study of Hunminjeongeum, Sungkyunkwan Univ. Press.
- Kimchesu · co-writers(2002), The Process of Unison of Language and Literary in modern Japanese and Korean, Bogosa.
- Kimchosoekyeon(2001), The Korean Alphabet of 1446, Humanity Books & AC Press
- Kimjeongsu(1994), The History and Future of Korean Language, Yeolhwadang.
- Leelsop · R.robert Ramsey(2000), The Korean Language, State Univ. of New York Press.
- Leekyeongkyu · Seojinyoung(2005), The Study of Katakana Spelling, Japan Culture Paper.
- Leemyohee(2004), The Understanding of Japanese Language, Hakyesa.
- Mary Geobel Inoguchi · Sandra Fotos(2001), Studies in Japanese Bilingualism, Cornwell Press.Ltd.
- Minbyeongchan(2005), The Historic Study of Katakana Transcription, Japan Culture Paper.
- Parkchangwon(2005), Hunminjeongeum, Singumunhwa Publishing company.
- Sonjaejung(2005), The Korean Language Structure use and context, Routledge.
- Susumu Kuno · co-writers(2004), Studies in Korean Syntax and Semantics, Parijung.

Figure I . Idu(seoki) Style



Figure II . A block book of Hunminjeongeum

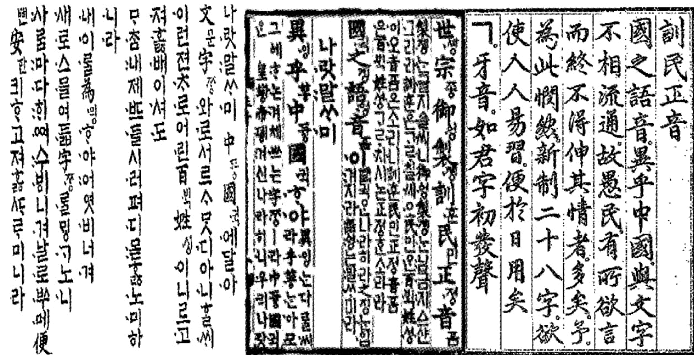


Figure III . A Style of Hunminjeongeum types

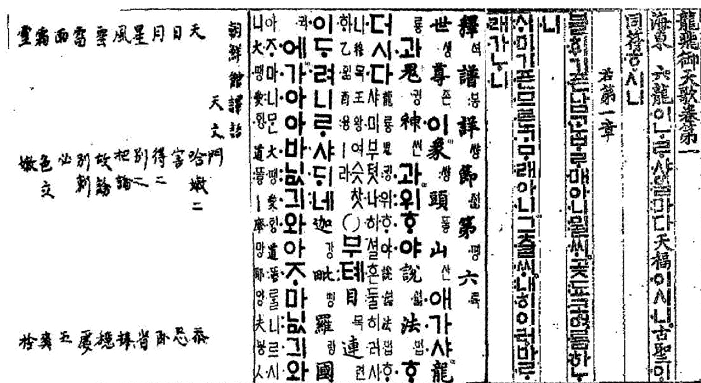


Figure IV . Azumakagami Style

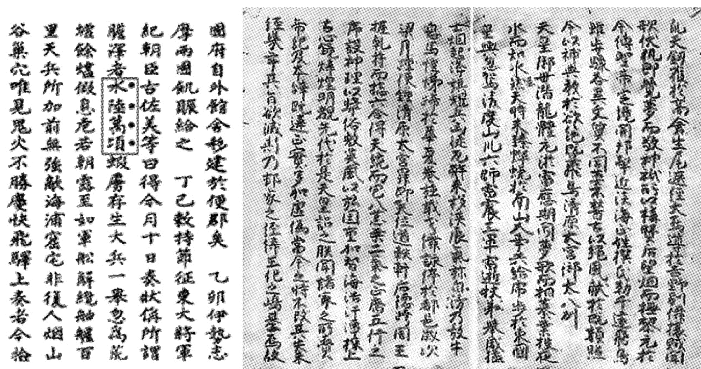


Figure V . Senmyo Style

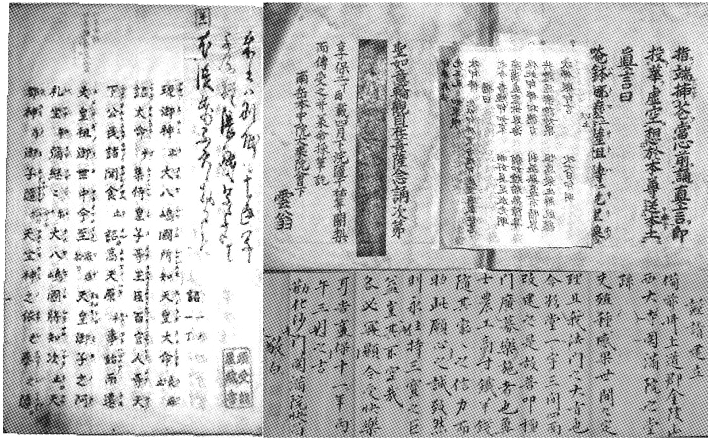


Figure VI . Chinese Character Kundoku Style

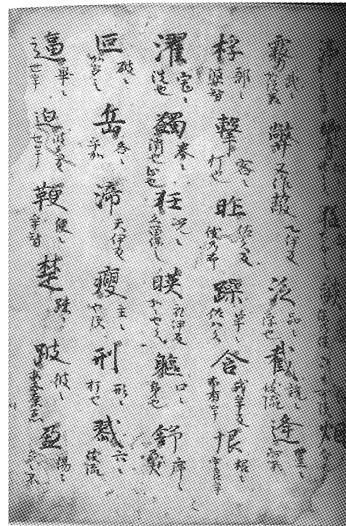


Figure VII . Jeongeum Style

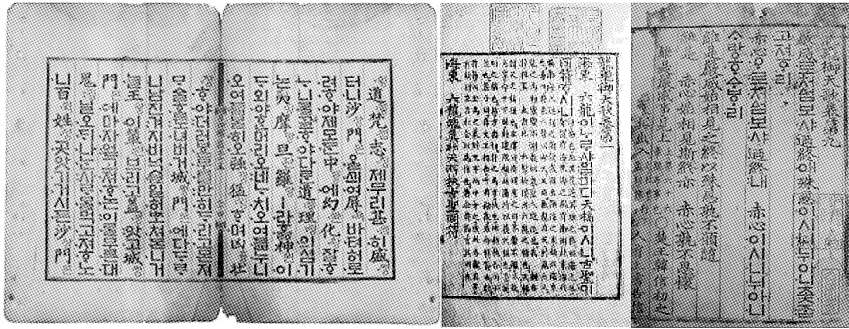


Figure VIII . Eonmun Style

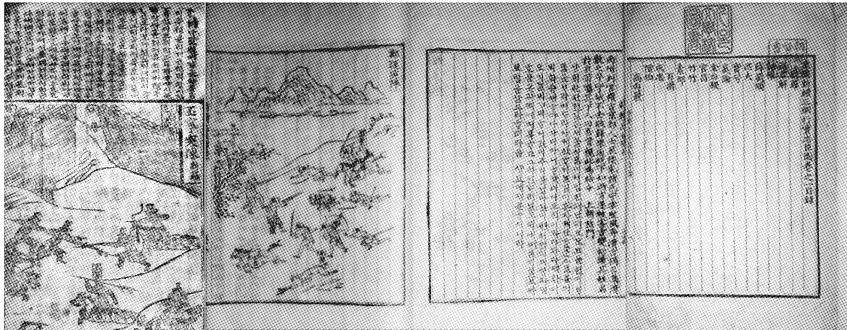


Figure IX . Ipgyeot Style

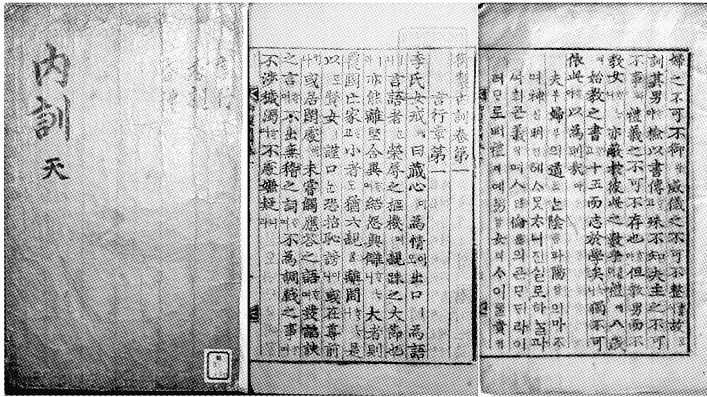


Figure X . Jeongeum in Modern times



Figure X I . Wakan and Kanabun Style

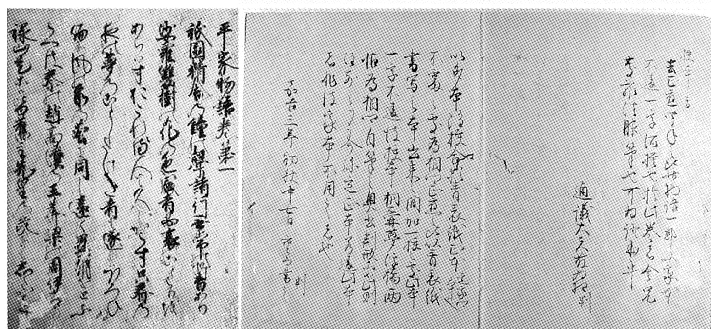


Figure X II . Colloquial Style

