



CHOSON HANEDANLIĞI'NDA KORE KAYNAKLARINDA MOĞOL DİLİ ÜZERİNE YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALAR

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ÖZ

Bu makale Korece kaynaklarda yayınlanan Moğol dili özelliklerini ve bu kaynaklarda Moğol dilinin ses, yapı ve söz dizinsel özellikleriyle birlikte sözlü ve yazılı dillerin bu kaynaklarda nasıl yansıtıldığını ele alacaktır.

Çağdaş Moğolca ve Korece'ye katkı sağlaması beklenen çalışma, sesbirimlerinin ve biçimlerinin özelliklerini Choson Hanedanlığı döneminde Moğol dili üzerine yazılmış Korece kaynaklardan araştırıp karşılaştırarak, Korece ve Moğolca'yı incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Moğol dil bilgisinden söz etmişken, ünlü uyumuna göre negatif ve pozitif ünlüler aynı sözcük içinde kullanılmaz, ancak bu ilkeye uymayan bir dizi örnek mevcuttur. Bunun nedeni şivenin ve eski Moğolca'nın negatif ve pozitif ünlüleri belirtmemesi ve çoğunun Moğol şivelerini etkilemiş olması olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Choson Hanedanı, Mong-ö-Nogöltae, Ch'öphae-Mong-ö, Mong-ö-Yuhae ve Pang'ön-Chipsok

THE STUDY OF KOREAN SOURCES ON MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE IN CHOSŎN DYNASTY

ABSTRACT

This paper will show the features of Mongolian language that were published in the Korean sources and how the phonological, morphological, syntactic features of Mongolian language as well as spoken and written languages were reflected on those sources.

This study, which is expected to contribute to modern Mongolian and Korea. aims to investigate Korean and Mongolian by comparing and researching features of language phoneme and forms through Korean sources of Mongolian language in the Chosŏn Dynasty period.

Speaking of Mongolian grammar, negative vowels and positive are not used in one word according to vowel harmony but there are a number of cases not to follow principle. It might be because dialect and old Mongolian did not define the positive vowels and the negative vowels and affected most of the Mongolian dialects.

Keywords: Chosŏn Dynasty, Mong-ö-Nogöltae, Ch'öphae-Mong-ö, Mong-ö-Yuhae and Pang'ön-Chipsok

1. Introduction

Since Mongol studies has been developed up now language, the scholars, methodologists, teachers and Mongolists, researchers published many sources such as handbooks, textbooks and school grammar about general and specialized, complete and

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partial Mongolian morphology. As the clear evidence of it, *Mong-ö-Nogölte*, *Ch'öphae-Mong-ö*, *Mong-ö-Yuhae* and *Pang'ön-Chipsok* were recognized as “The Three Books” for the Study of Mongolian in the *Mongol Studies in Korea* published at the end of the 17th and at the beginning of the 18th centuries in Chosön Dynasty¹. These Korean sources of Mongolian language are considered as the important sources that presented the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic features of Mongolian and Korean languages and all the characteristics of spoken and written languages. As mentioned in the “*Kyöng-guk-Taejön-Juhe*” 16 books² had been written in Mongolian and Manchurian before these four sources were written, but only these sources have been kept till now.

Researchers considered that the origin of Korean people existed in the steppe of the northern part of Baikal Lake. With regard to these opinions and common features of languages such as Mongolian, Manchurian, and Tungusic, Korean language belongs to Altaic language group³. These opinions has genetically been taken for granted⁴. Although the two main theories of Altaic language group have been predominantly used for the Altaic Studies, they were principally discussed and some concepts have been taken into consideration⁵.

From the historical point of view, Mongolian language can be seen as a first foreign language for Korean people that has been long studied. Moreover, since 1218 Korea started organizing Mongolian language trainings rather than Chinese language and started preparing Mongolian language interpreters. Due to these historical reasons, Korean language borrowed many words from Mongolian language and they have been using them up to now. The words from Mongolian language were adopted not only to Korean language,

¹ Chosön Dynasty is Korean state which was powered and settled between 1392 and 1910.

² There were handbooks such as: *Taeruwön-gi*, *Chöngwan chöng'yo*, *Kongbuja*, *Sokp'algil*, *Paegan p'adu*, *T'ogoan*, *Changgi*, *Körira*, *Hajök hura*, *Wioljin*, *Ch'öbawöljin*.

³ In the 20–ies of the 21st century G.J. Ramstedt was included the Korean language into the Altaic language family. You can find in the following literatures such as: G.J. Ramstedt “Introduction of morphology in Altaic language”, Seoul, 1985. (Translated by Kim Dun Su), Choiggi Hu “The history of changes in Korean language”, Seoul, 1994. E.Ravdan “The entrance to the linguistics” UB, 2005.

⁴ Yi Hu Gyu “Asians settled on the northern part of the lake Baikal” *Shin Duna*, number 508, page 390, 2002

⁵ Ramstedt. G. J.(1873-1950) and other scholars presented the branch theory that from old Altaic languages were branched other languages and they became different from each other and have made up this language family. Kotvich V. L.(1872-1944) and other scholars introduced the wave theory that were assimilated with each other during the specific period of the history and also have made up current Altaic language family.

but also in many other Asian and European languages, including few other words in several African languages⁶.

Mongö-Nogölteae could be called as the source for Korean officials to learn Mongolian language at that time. At first, this source was a Chinese textbook, but later it was translated into Mongolian, Manchurian, and Turkic. The first author and year of publication of Mongö-Nogölteae were not clear, however, as it is seen from the foreword, scenes of the source, and the notes from translation institute, the mongolist scholar Lee Hye-dae and the manchurist Hong Mun-gak went to Beijing in 1737 and met a Mongolian and revised that book, and Lee Choi-dae published it in 1741. In 1766 Lee ök-söng in 1790 Pang Hyo-ön Unirevised and published it. They revised and published Mongö-Nogölteae, Ch'öphae-Mongö three times. It had 8 volumes. Each volume had 16-25 pages, especially the 1st volume with 25, the 2nd with 25, the 3rd with 23, the 4th with 20, the 5th with 23, the 6th with 16, the 7th with 23 and the 8th with 21 pages and each page had 7 lines, and each line had 7 lines. The size of the book was 24.5 cm wide and 36 cm long. In this book, each page has a writing written in Uighur Mongolian Script that was transcribed in Hangyl letters on the right of it, and was translated into Korean language at the bottom of the page. The original copies of “Mongö-Nogölteae” book are kept in the library of Seoul University and in the Oriental library in Japan. One copy is in the library of the Oriental Studies in Paris, France, but it is considered that it is different from the above mentioned two copies⁷. For the name of “Mongö-Nogölteae” it is considered that “Mongö” means ‘Mongol,’ “ö” means the “language”. However, the researcher Song Lee-min explained “Nogölteae” such as: “no” means Baikal Lake, “gol” means the ‘script,’ “tae” is used as a suffix. Therefore, “No göl tae” means “Nosangylidha” or “Nylgylidha” in Korean. It can be translated as the oral speech in the current language. Based on these explanations, we can explain the word “Mongö-Nogölteae” as “Mongolian oral speech.”

Ch'öphae-Mongö was the textbook of Mongolian language used at the Institute of Spoken and Written Translation and first published in 1737 by Lee Se-hyu and re-edited it in 1790. This book aimed to give knowledge about morality and education when they re-edited it, they had changed the grammar and added background letters to it, therefore, it was the work that could keep the features of classical Mongolian script at that time. The original copy this source is kept in the library of Seoul University and in the Oriental

⁶ For instances: some words such as: the word qara'ul or “харуул” from the middle period of Mongolian language borrowed into Swahili language through the middle period Turkic and Persian languages were used as karakoni or korokoni “харуулын шовгор” meant ‘guardhouse’, or “шорон” meant ‘prison’ (Abdulaziz Loghi 2000:178). Swahili language is spoken in some African countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, and Kongo.

⁷ The original copy is from the collection of the professor L.Ligeti and the date is not described. Yi Ki-mun research on Mongö-Nogölteae, Jingdan Hagbu, Research magazine, volume 25-27, 1964

library in Japan and the handwriting is kept in the library of the Oriental Studies in Paris in France⁸. It consists of four volumes, the 1st and 2nd volumes are with 20 pages, 3rd and 4th volumes with 17 pages and each page has 6 lines. The size of the book is in 19 cm wide and 24.6 cm long.

Mongǒ-Yuhae is a Mongolian-Chinese-Korean dictionary in which Mongolian words were transcribed in Korean letters; the words were categorized into the categories of the Oriental lexicographical tradition such as heaven, human, social, and natural phenomenon, flora, and fauna etc. Although who and when it was first created is not clear, the scholar Lee ǒk-sǒng published it in 1768, after that the scholar Pang Hyo-ǒn edited in 1790, added and re-published it. The original copy of the wooden printing block of this book is kept in the library of Seoul University and the handwriting is in the Oriental library in Japan. This book has totally 1st and 2nd volumes plus the additional 3rd volume, the size is in 24.6 cm wide, and 36.2 cm long. The semantic classification of the words is divided into 54 categories; there are 1926 in the first volume; 1959 in the second; and 1450 in the additional volume and all in all 5335 words. The source was published as not only Mongolian “Mongǒ-Yuhae,” but also as Chinese “Yogǒ-Yuhae”, Manchurian “T’ungǒ-Mung-Yuhae”, and Japanese “We’ǒ-Yuhae”.

Pang’ǒn-Chipsok is a dictionary of Mongolian-Chinese-Korean-Manchurian-Japanese languages and the scholars such as Hong Myong-buk and Mongolian, Manchurian and Japanese translators, and researchers published the 24th and 25th volumes of “Pumang-Jei-Ingang” in 1778 or at the 2nd year Chonju. Pang’ǒn-Chipsok has 4 volumes. The semantic classification of the words is divided into 87 categories and there are 1142 words in the first volume; 1032 in the second; 1107 in the 3rd; and 1033 in the 4th volume; and all in all 4314 words. Called as a five-language dictionary, Pang’ǒn-Chipsok can be seen as a compilation of these sources as shown in the last version of “Yu-haes.” Although the methodology of writing in Pang’ǒn-Chipsok is similar to “Mongǒ-Yuhae,” there are many differences in terms of grammatical aspects.

The two of these four sources were written in the Mongolian script, in the other two Mongolian words were transcribed in Hangyl letters, at the bottom of transcription there was Korean translation of them; and their structure and orders were shown as Chinese, Korean (hangyl+hieroglyph), and Mongolian language (hangyl + additional description); and finally Mongolian words were described by the mark “O” that seemed different from the same words described by Hangyl letters. When to observe the features of writing “Mongǒ-Yuhae” and “Pang’ǒn-Chipsok” for instance, the order was Chinese-Korean-Mongolian-Manchurian-Japanese, but Chinese was in the first, and then the Middle Korean, and next order was that the Mongolian words were transcribed by Hangyl in the form of

⁸ Lee Seong-gyu, research on Mung hag Sam so, Seoul, 2002.

Mongolian script which showed the features of both spoken and written languages of that time. However, this comes to the hypothesis of whether they used other Mongolian sources or they wrote it based on the speeches of Mongolian people of that time.

2. Phonological features

The phonological phenomena and features including assimilation and dissimilation of vowels, substitution, and omission of consonants were integrated into these sources. As marked in these sources, we can see how the sound changes evolved, what languages and dialects were dominantly used, and how those changes influences on both written and spoken languages at that time.

To transcribe the Mongolian words, all the phonological features such as assimilation, dissimilation, substitution, changes, and omission were reflected in these sources; and also when to transcribe the vowels, they conflicted the vowel harmony of Mongolian language as presented in many interesting examples. For instance: Mongolian “a” vowel transcribed as “e”, “e” transcribed as “a”.

(1)	In the Uighur script	In the sources
a.	mingga-n(Mo.)	mingge(MoYu 2:16b) minggan(PaCh 2:10a)
b.	yeden(Mo.)	yeüdan(MoYu 1:43a) youdan (PaCh 2:23a)
c.	giskiče(Mo.)	giskičya(MoYu 1:31b)
d.	segere(Mo.)	sigira(MoYu1: 46a)
e.	qalun(Mo.)	qalon(MoYu1: 13a)

These words are similarly written as the forms of the vowels “a, e”, so it may seem possible. When to analyze the transcriptions of all Mongolian consonants with diphthongs after “č, j, s”, we can explain that it can be related to the features of fricative consonants in Korean language. And there are some instances of the labial vowels in the Kharchin dialect in Inner Mongolia that were formed to the Khalkha dialect through the assimilation, and those vowels were marked by “o” in these sources.

Although there are quite many instances of long vowels transcribed as the structure of V+g+V in Mongolian language, but the consonant “ɣ/g” was omitted, and there were many words that were written with the long vowels in the modern Mongolian language, vs. long with short vowels.

(2)	In the Uighur script	In the sources
a.	mayuqai(Mo.)	mooqai(MoYu 14a) muuqai(MoYu 14a)
b.	niruyu(Mo.)	niruyu(MoYu 13a) nuru(PaCh 1:17b)
c.	darayul(Mo.)	daruul(MoYu 12a) daroul(PaCh 3:11a)
d.	udquyur(Mo.)	udqur(MoYu 10b) udqur(PaCh 3:11b)

As shown in the sources, the long vowels of Mongolian language were written in the forms of “γ/g” consonant as omitted or non-omitted V+g+V form, so it can be the evidence of the process for deprivation of front vowels in Mongolian language. In the later publication of Pang’ōn-Chipsok, there were a lot of instances of long vowels in Mongolian language that were transcribed by the forms of two combined vowels through the omission of “γ/g” consonant. This can be a clear example of how the evolution of Mongolian language was historically changed at that time.

Further more, the diphthong “au” that was formed by the process of derivation of long vowels and diphthongs in Mongolian language, is shown in these sources.

(3) In the Uighur script	In the sources	
a. taulai(Mo.)	taulai(MoYu 33a)	taolai(PaCh 1:6b)
b. tuuqai(Mo.)	tauqai(MoYu 11b)	taoqai(PaCh 3:12a)
c. qajayu(Mo.)	qajau(MoYu 08a)	qajao(PaCh 1:12a)
d. qaudam(Mo.)	qaudam(MoYu 36a)	
e. eregǘ(Mo.)	ereǘ(MoYu 36a)	

The most instances as shown in the books, such as the diphthong “au” as written by “ao” are the evidence of how the phonological change and influences and features of the other Mongolian dialects gave been reflected.

Also, substitution, omission and changes of such consonants “γ, g, q, k, d, t, b, v, č, j, s, š” in Mongolian language were kept in the sources. More over, some instances of transcriptions of words of replacement may be related to the similarities of some consonants in Mongolian script that are identical in their figures, spelling and sound.

(4) In the Uighur script	In the sources	
a. gadura(Mo.)	gatura(MoYu 11b)	qatura nigur(PaCh 3:10a)
b. ũsǘg(Mo.)	ǘjǘg(ChMo32b)	ǘsǘg gǘn kemjes(PaCh2:7a)
c. uduyan erbekei(Mo.)	ituqan erbekei(PaCh 4:17a)	
d. čigčǘ quruγu-n(Mo.)	sigejei quruγu (MoYu13a)	sigečei(PaCh 1:17b)

In these examples, the substitution and changes of consonants were presented.

The substitution phenomenon of the consonants “n, l” in all Altaic and Mongolian languages were marked in the sources.

(5) In the Uighur script	In the sources	
a. nuuqa-a(Mo.)	luuqa(MoNu 2:12a)	
b. nuuqatumui(Mo.)	luuqatumui(MoNu 2:12a)	
c. norumnamui(Mo.)	norumlamui(MoNu 3:38b) etc.	

As transcribed in “Mong-ö-Yuhae,” the additional marks such as “ °, |ᠠ, |”, “l, r” were used to transcribe words in Mongolian language. This can be explained that these consonants in Mongolian language are written by the same figures as l(ᠡ), r(ᠢ) in Korean language, and the vowels in Mongolian script were written as “o, u, ö, ü” to distinguish them from other vowels.

However, those marks were used in the different cases. When we conducted a more detailed analysis on these cases, the evolution and changes of language could clearly be described in these sources.

There were quite a lot of words that were written in the forms of modern Mongolian writing and spelling, but different from the grammar in Uighur script in these sources of that time. There are two hypotheses: whether those words were taken directly from the listening of spoken languages or whether spoken language of that time was identical in the pronunciation and writing of modern Mongolian language if they are considered as taken from the spoken languages. If we do a detailed analysis on these sources, there can be arisen some interesting evidences such as: some interesting facts about the characteristics and special features of dialects in Mongolian language, and more specifically, about the facts of whether the current Khalkha dialect have been existed as the main and dominant dialect at that time or whether another dialect had been used pre-dominantly and so on. Touching upon namely some words written in the forms of writing and pronunciation of modern Mongolian language was shown below:

(6) In the Uighur script	In the sources
a. kümün(Mo.)	kün(MoNu 2:26b)
b. dayu(Mo.)	doo(ChMo 1:41a) dou(PaCh 2:9b)
c. tngri(Mo.)	tengeri(ChMo 1:1a) tenger(PaCh 1:2a)
d. sinjigeči kümün(Mo.)	sinjiči kümün(MoYu 10b)

As shown in the above mentioned examples, there were quite many Mongolian words that were different from the grammar in Uighur script, but in the form of spoken Mongolian language and in the modern Mongolian language. There are more words in the Pang’ön-Chipsok in comparison with these sources.

2.1. Morphological features

Many different forms of suffixes were developed in Mongolian language, especially suffixes of grammatical cases and verbal suffixes - linking and ending suffixes.

There are two short examples: not only the suffixes of grammatical case, but also suffixes of other accents in the modern Mongolian language derived from the old Mongolian grammatical cases.

(7) In the Uighur script	In the sources
a. erten-ü üg-e(Mo.)	erten-ni üge(MoNu 2:18a)
b. erten-ü(Mo.)	erten-ei(MoNu 3:7a)
c. tüssimel-ün(Mo.)	tüssimel-in(MoNu 2:11a)

The derivation of many forms of the suffixes of the genitive case can be explained that this process depends on the special features of articulation, sound changes, and the influence of ending consonants of that word. As shown in the example 7b, the suffix such as “-ai/-ei” in the genitive case of Buryat dialect(language) have been formed, so it simply tells that other dialects as well as language influenced and reflected to the word at that time.

(8) In Uighur script	In the sources
a. kitad-iyar kelelčemüi(Mo.)	kitadar kelelčemüi(MoNu 2:18a)
b. mongyul-iyar kelelčemüi(Mo.)	mongyolor kelelčemüi(MoNu2:18a)
c. manju-bar kelelčemüi(Mo.)	manju var kelelčemüi(MoNu2:18a)

There are quite many examples of the different forms of the grammatical case and spoken languages. These suffixes showed the different changes, features, and influences of sound.

3. Lexical features

In discussing more about the lexical features in these sources, we will demonstrate a short clear example of words that are used in both Mongolian and Korean languages. In these sources, some words especially related to the horses and livestock were written as Mongolian words and expressed as similar meaning in Mongolian language in the middle and modern Korean language. These are the evidences of how Mongolian culture and customs influenced on its political, social and economic lives of the country; of how the official terms and terminologies, and words were used and changed in Mongolian language; of how two languages were interactively studied, and of how books and publications were created at that time.

There are some evidences of how the words directly borrowed from the two languages were named by the synonyms and of how some words that were borrowed from both languages have been used in the hieroglyph in Mongolian and Korean languages up to the present.

The scholars and researchers mentioned about these words in their studies. These words can be said that they were borrowed from Mongolian language and have still been used in the modern Korean language. Most of these words are the words and phrases related to the colors of horses and livestock.

(9)

- a. qara mori-n(хар морь) Мо : yara mal. Ко
- b. buyural mori-n(буурал морь) Мо : buru mal. Ко
- c. jerde(jegerde)mori-n(зээрд морь) Мо : jelda mal. Ко
- d. qonggur mori-n(хонгор морь) Мо : yonggur mal. Ко
- e. küren mori-n(хүрэн морь) Мо : gürqen mal. Ко
- f. qaligun mori-n(халиун морь) Мо : giliun mal. Ко
- g. qaljan mori-n(халзан морь) Мо : ganja mal. Ко
- h. layusa(луус) Мо : nosya. Ко
- i. singqur(шонхор) Мо : songol. Ко
- j. нацин (начин) Мо : нацин . Ко

These are the words that were borrowed from Mongolian into Korean and have still been used up to now. These words were directly used as Mongolian words and some of them are synonyms and figurative meanings. There are some Korean words that can be borrowed from Mongolian language such as: *vodka(araki)*, *soup(šöl)*, *sun(nar-a)*, *moon(sar-a)*, *water(usu)*, *hail(mündür)*, *dahlia(dali čečeg)*, *boy(agi)*, *iron(indü)*, *eye(nidü)*, and *wind(qui salhi) cane sugar(buram)*.

More words that are identical in their spelling and sound in Mongolian, Korean and Manchu languages occur in these sources. This can be said that they were the direct use of characters in the two languages.

(10)

- a. tug(туг) Мо : tug. Ко.
- b. bambai(бамбай) **Мо** : bampai. Ко
- c. solgu bing(солго бин) Мо : solgu bing. Ко
- d. gul guiiji (гүл) Мо : gul. Ко
- e. bandang(бандан) Мо : bantung . Ко

The occurrences of the new words that have not been described in the previous studies are the clear evidence of interrelation ships between the two languages.

(11)

- a. süntei čai(сүүтэй цай) Мо : tarag ča , tarag. Ко
- b. qudurg-a(худрага) Мо : qudurg-a. Ко

- c. alag mori-n(алаг морь) Мо : elleg mal. Ko
- d. dolgiyatai mori-n(долгиотой морь) Мо: dollonginan mal. Ko
- e. čidur(чөдөр) Мо : čidar . Ko
- f. mundag-a(мундаа)Мо : mundaqui. Ko
- g. silagüsü-n(шилүүс) Мо: silasun . Ko
- h. ganjug-a(ганзага) Мо : gankigai . Ko

As observed from these sources, if more specifically we study the use of additional markers to transcribe the Mongolian letters in “Mong-ö-Yuhae”, the relatively special features of the two languages will undoubtedly come. Therefore, this is a special study of the historical evolution of the two languages while presenting the commonalities and differences of sound and spelling in the two languages.

Analysis of the language features in these sources are important to touch a wide range of various issues such as: phonology, morphology, spoken and written forms in Mongolian and Korean languages; to clarify the relatively vague period of the development of two languages; and also to determine the relation between them.

With regard to it, it is hoped that this study is an important source for more detailed studies to determine not only the features of Mongolian language, but also the features of Korean language; to investigate how suffixes and endings in Mongolian language were expressed in Korean language; and finally to examine the commonalities and differences in the meanings in two languages and the relation between them.

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