

## THE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE HIEROGLYPHS AND THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*If we look at the lexical richness of any language, we can see in the lexicon that makes it up words that have been borrowed from other languages that are far and close to the people belonging to that language, and that is what these words have learned. A certain percentage of the urban language. In general, the assimilation of a particular language into the lexicon of another language is more likely to be the result of the dependence of a particular state on a country under the pressure of that powerful state and its subordination to it as a colony. It would be ridiculous.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hunmin Chonim, Sedjong, Honmun, Altaic Language Family, The Middle Ages, "Hyanchhal", Hyanga, Silla, "Hancha", Korean Alphabet.*

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### INTRODUCTION

The people of the New Korean Peninsula have been under Chinese rule for centuries. As for the Chinese script, the entry of the script into the Korean Peninsula was the official script of Korea from the 3rd century BC to the 19th century AD. From the above, it is clear that the Korean lexicon is based on Chinese hieroglyphs. Seventy percent of the Korean lexicon is based on Chinese characters. Korean writing is complicated by the fact that a single hieroglyph has multiple meanings (semantics). As a result, the vocabulary of the Korean language increases, and the number of synonyms and words that are almost synonymous increases. In this way, the lexicon is divided into literary and colloquial language. The Chinese script is a sufficiently developed hieroglyphic script. As you know, each character - a hieroglyph - means a simple word with a different meaning. For this reason, we consider hieroglyphs as simple words. Chinese hieroglyphs have come a long and complicated way of formation from the simple pictorial to the present. So far, the hieroglyphs in the text have retained the image of the object as they did at the time of its appearance. Naturally, with the development of language, pictorial writing has shifted to linear writing. During this transition, many hieroglyphs did not retain their original meaning. It is difficult to reconstruct the first subject forms of hieroglyphs in modern Chinese. [1]

The modern appearance of hieroglyphs is radically different from the ancient form. The current appearance of the hieroglyph provides a speed mechanism for writing. Now it's time to look at

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the history of Korean writing and understand it. Korean appeared in the middle of the 15th century and was called "훈민전음" (1443-1446). The Hunmin Chonim alphabet was created by King Sedjong 11 under the leadership of Chon In Jon, an association of palace scholars. He was also influenced by the famous poet Son Sammun (1418-1456), scholar Chhe Han (1417-1475), Prince An Phen, and Suyan, and the spread of Buddhist manuscripts from nation to nation. This thing is Buddhism Korea coincided with a time when the ideology of the nation became. Several manuscripts do not use the Hunmin Chaim alphabet for fear of death. At that time, the alphabet was called "훈문" (honmun). Since the liberation of Korea, the name "훈문" has been changed to "국문" (gugmun) and has become an official state script. It is worth noting that there is a hypothesis that the Korean alphabet is derived from Mongolian and Hindi. According to its history, Korean is a separate class in the Altaic language family. [2]

But in any case, the alphabet was originally based on the study of many Asian and European languages. The Middle Ages, as a period of socio-political stagnation in Korea, have some serious complications. During this long period, Korea's domestic policy was in crisis. However, it should be noted that this period gave the world beautiful discoveries and wonderful works of art. Ancient Korean culture embodies not only the influence of China, but also the influence of the tribes of Northeast Asia. Korea's political and state-building, ideology, legislative structure, ethnic norms, culture, education systems, and other areas that make up its official life are similar to those of the Chinese state. But we can't say that everything came in.

The peculiarities of the language and the structure of the hieroglyphs serve to reveal the most delicate and unique features of the Korean language. However, hieroglyphs are rarely used today. However, it is not true that hieroglyphs have lost their significance and are not used at all. Korea was one of the first countries to use Chinese hieroglyphs more widely than other countries. The introduction of Chinese writing into everyday life was one of the reasons why it was so dependent on the neighboring country. The essence of the hieroglyph is that it was created as a Chinese writing system, which has no similarities with the structure of other languages, and is completely incompatible with other languages. [3]

When it became clear that all Chinese hieroglyphs were appropriate and sufficient to explain the Korean language semantically, the Korean people began to learn simple and complex words from Chinese. In Korea, meanwhile, hieroglyphs have been part of the human way of life since earlier times. However, these hieroglyphs have often been the main part of the text. The use of hieroglyphs dates back to the twentieth century. Hieroglyphs have retained their original appearance and are easy to understand, even if they have undergone spelling correction. The prevalence of hieroglyphs in modern Korean is due to the fact that the phrases derived from the application of the four hieroglyphs (사자성어) have survived in speech and literature. Here are some examples from the lexical-semantic analysis of the following:

고진감래 (苦盡甘來) Joy after sorrow.

고 (苦) – «grief»

진 (盡) – «whole»

감 (甘) – «kind»

래 (來) – «come»

The Chinese script is said to have entered Korea in the 3rd century BC. By the end of the 19th century, Chinese was the official language in Korea, and Koreans began to use some hieroglyphs in Chinese. During the Middle Ages, Korea underwent great political and cultural changes. Although Korea was in a state of political turmoil during this period, it was during this period that Korea created murals, Buddhist structures, and other masterpieces of world culture. It was during this period that lyrical prose and poetry were created. During the reign of Silla, the “hyangchhal”, a mixed writing system based on the interpretation of the Korean script through Chinese hieroglyphs, was established, in which mainly famous horses were written. Until now, the information written in the “hyanchhal” is very small, and it has come mainly through the folk songs of the hyanga genre. [4]

By the time of the Kingdom of Korea, the “hyanchhual” was slowly disappearing, mainly due to the use of Chinese hieroglyphs “hancha” for the Korean language. Therefore, it can be said that the Korean people have been using Chinese hieroglyphs for a long time. Considering the changes that have taken place over a long period of time in writing, we can see that the Korean hieroglyphs have retained their original appearance. What is clear is that the use of hieroglyphs leads to a closeness between these languages. [5]

In addition to Korean, other Far Eastern countries have a large number of Chinese lexicons. It should be noted that three-quarters of the text in Korean-language newspapers is composed of Chinese vocabulary, and, as mentioned, only suffixes and suffixes are used in the Korean alphabet. This went on until the middle of the 20th century. [6] However, from 1945 onwards, hieroglyphs were gradually removed from the text and replaced with the Korean alphabet. The heyday of this process dates back to the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century.

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