

ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF KOREAN ALPHABET

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The invention of the Korean alpha-phonetic writing is traditionally attributed king - educator Sejong (1418-1450 yy.) of the Joseon Dynasty and refers to 1444.

This cultural - historical event, according to the known Korean Studies L.R Kontsevich is considered "a breakthrough by Koreans on the level of alpha-syllabic alphabet" (Kontsevich, 2001. P.7) later reached the level of pure phonetic writing, teaching complex phonological system of Korean language.

The Creation of Korean alphabetic writing, despite the secular influence of the far hieroglyphic area can be regarded as a phenomenal fact under par depending Korea from China Ming Dynasty. In this regard, we can say that a new letter served as a powerful stimulus on the path of national revival and the struggle for the real independence of the Korean people.

Although there is a belief in creating the Korean alphabet is attributed to King Sejong, in fact its creators could use the experience of some Eastern writings, differed from Chinese characters. With regard to Chinese writing, it was not suitable for the accurate reproduction of the material of the Korean language, is fundamentally different from the Chinese.

Given this situation, in terms of strengthening the Korean statehood and the growth of self-consciousness *hanguk Saram* (Korean people), the King Sejong in 1446 issued a special edict "Hunmin chonm here" ("Manual people the correct pronunciation"), which is written: "The Sound of speech of our country is unlike China are not transferred properly (ie, "do not constitute one common with ...") written characters. So a lot of people who want to say something in speech maybe they can but they can not express their thoughts in the letter.

Regretting in this regard, I recreated twenty-eight characters. I wish only that all people could easily seize [them], and is convenient to use every day "(Konievich, 2001. 87).

As can be seen from this, Sejong really played an important role in turning the history of written culture. But it would have to pay attention to its turnover "I re-created twenty-eight signs" indicating that we believe, in his half reformer already known in Korea practice of written culture based on alphabetic system

In this regard, we consider it appropriate to bring different opinions of scientists on the genetic basis of Korean letters so L.R Koncevich objection concerning statements that the letters of the Korean alphabet represent the position of the organs of speech in the pronunciation of certain sounds, that is

here talking about imitating the visual character of the graphic form of letters as if correcting an explanation, L.R Konceovich says followings: Form letters represents "conditional symbolic-articular assistants ... for example, the image of the mouth in the form of a square meters for the designations M - □, the image of the opening of the larynx in a circle - for the transmission of laryngeal ○, sign in the form of fat points for vowel" a "as a symbol the dome of the sky, horizontal line for the "ee" meaning "land" vertical line for the "ey" - meaning "man." Initial concepts for these vowel sounds associated with three characteristic in the Chinese natural philosophy, which refers to heaven, earth and man"(... Kontseovich S. 7-8)

However, this interpretation is unlikely protecting itself. Moreover, under conditions of maximum separation from the traditions of Chinese characters, Korean letters creators could not appeal to the Chinese philosophy.

Moreover, it should be noted that very doubtful itself articulatory-symbolic interpretation graphic forms Korean alphabetical series as a whole.

French scientist A. Fabre in one of his speeches he tried to formulate four approaches to the study of the Korean writing: Nationalist approach he calls a number of scientists who are inclined to emphasize the uniqueness of the Korean alphabet; universalist approach. At the same time, scientists are considering the history of the Korean letter in the light of laws writing culture; phonetic approach. This version of interpretation is supported mainly by Korean scientists, who believe alphabet equal in value to the letters of the phonetic transcription. However, they do not take into account the difference between transcription and transliteration of the Korean text; psychoanalytic approach to the history of the Korean alphabet. This approach has special properties that take into account the national character, the social and psychological aspects, etc. In the operation of writing in the society.

As can be seen from the above, none of the approaches is no specific indication of the genetic basis of the Korean alphabet. Meanwhile, Korean letter in any way be considered a "different" invention. During the addition of the alphabet, it was undoubtedly used the experience of a number of scripts East, such as the Tanguit, Khitan, Vietnamese, Japanese syllabic kana, Brahmi, Tibetan, Mongolian pagba, Uighur alpha-phonetic writing, etc..

However, until now it has not been established genetic line of the Korean alphabet, leading to the original basis - Sughd and its derivatives Uighur and Mongolian. The participation of the Mongolian and Manchurian influence at the heart of the alphabet a number small. Observations show that the basic graphic forms of alphabetic characters Korean letters tend to early (or so-called lapidary) forms Sogdian letters, received the status of an international letter along with Sogdian language on the Great Silk Road, for almost a thousand years before the Arab conquest of Central Asia.

Through paleographic comparison separate graphic units of the Korean alphabet, you can come to a conclusion about the impact on the Korean letter, as noted above, the earlier type Sogdian letters. For example, the

letter "k" (ㄱ - Korean alphabet) originates from Aramaic, through Sogdian and Uighur (𐰇).

The second sign of a number of passes of the Korean consonant sound "n," written as ㄴ. In Sogd as a sign, due to the fact that the letter is written from right to left in the initial position has continuous left, while the Korean product - from left to right (ㄴ-ㄴ).

The third sign of the Korean alphabet according to a set form ㄷ and represents a sound tonnes T. This sign in Sughd early stage has a form 𐰇, that is Korean transformed shape and is disposed upside down.

The letter R Korean ㄹ indirectly related to an early form of R district in Sughd only in the upper part of the letter. Lower, the final part of the Korean district is undoubtedly related to the transfer of the Uighur district R (𐰇) accented "hook" at the bottom of the sound from the Korean l from R - ㄹ.

The letter M in the form of a stylized Korean square dates back to the early, unitalic form M in Korean ㅁ, which later received the form ㅁ ㅁ ㅁ, and others.

Of particular interest is the comparison of the letter "S" in Korean with Sogdian "with" italic stages Sogdian letter 𐰇 Korean ㅅ. Some handwriting styles Sogdian "S" even exactly the same as the Korean ㅅ ㅅ ㅅ.

Letter ch is shaped in Korean ㅈ. Sogd the basis of this letter 𐰇 (ch), etc.

The system of vowels graphic close ㅏ (a) ㅑ in Sogd with options 𐰇 𐰇, again with the difference depends on the direction and the product of writing. Other vowels, as is clear from the table that are variations of the well:

ㅏ (a)	ㅑ (ya)	ㅓ (o)	ㅕ (yo)	ㅗ (o)	ㅛ (yo)	ㅜ (u)	ㅠ (yu)	ㅡ (ы-зуб на зуб)	ㅣ (и).
(0) (a)	(0) (i)	(0) (o)	() (yo)	() (v)	() (w)	(s-tooth for a tooth)	() (u)		
These are the vowels in combinations									
ㅏㅑ (ya)	ㅏㅓ (yo)	ㅏㅕ (ye)	ㅏㅗ (ve)	ㅏㅛ (va)	ㅏㅜ (vo)	ㅏㅠ (vz)	ㅏㅡ (ve)	ㅏㅣ (ke)	
ㅏㅑ (ye) ㅏㅓ (rye) ㅏㅕ (tvc) ㅏㅗ (hvi) и т.д.									

In all of these combinations are grouped signs to transmit alpha-syllabic units. Such a method has led to maximum savings in the Korean writing compared to conventional sillabariyami Tina Sumerian Akkadian, Japanese sillabariya Kan et al., Where because of the abundance of graphic symbols (for almost every syllable) letter was a lot of dedicated people-professional.

As for the signs for vowels traditionally associated with their root sign dash for vertically "ee" ㅑ :: All other vowels are graphic variations of the letter "ee": ㅏ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ.

The diphthongs are also based on these same variations, with the only difference that they have doubled the finishing touches on the left, right or bottom of the basics:

ya; yo;yo; ye; ye; yee; 

These signs based on grapheme is the vertical and horizontal, on the basis of which the existing forms of pure vowels and mixed (diftongs). For example, "a" - 𐰇, in this case goes to the "a" sogdian than a person in Chinese character, with the only difference that Sogdian form intended for connection in the left line. The letter "e" - vertical sign is an exact match with the "e" in the Sogd from the "ey" Sogdian alphabets () (Iskhakov 2006).

Thus, there is every reason for the preliminary conclusion that the Korean alphabet system developed largely as a result of long-term cultural relations between Central Asian and far east regions. In particular, Korea had close diplomatic ties with the mother country Sogdian colonies in the early Middle Ages began to adopt writing culture experience Sogdians. A striking example of this can serve as the arrival of the Korean embassy to Samarkand in connection with the ascension to the throne of the king of Sogd Varhumana about 655 AD (Albaum, 195). Consequently, the historical roots of the Korean alphabet goes back to antiquity and the early Middle Ages and have a direct relationship to the Sughd and its derivatives - Uighur. Regarding the reform of king Sejong, it comes down to ordering of the experience and implementation of the alphabet to life a special royal edict.

From the above it can be done are following conclusions:

1. The Korean Hangul letter is one of phenomenal alpha and alpha-phonetic syllabic writing systems in the Far East.
2. Hangul, maintaining the appearance, reminiscent of its internal contents is one of the alphabetic writing world.
3. Korean letter genetically history goes back and is connected with 22letters Sogdian system of writing plays an important historical and cultural role in international relations, the relations of the Great Silk Road in Antiquity and the early Middle Ages
4. Some spelling rules of the Korean letters, it can be assumed, taken over by the Uighur and Mongolian traditions which developed a detailed system phonetic text with keys and mute characters added to the front-spoken sounds of letters.

As a result, the Korean letter-sound (alphabetical) The historical roots go back to the VI-VII centuries. There was an increase in the same period in the history of Korean statehood specific. Increasing the need for national entry. East China hieroglyphic writing as long as it had a big impact. Korean state should abandon the Chinese account . Because Chinese handwriting did not meet the requirements of the typological features of the Korean language. In other words, the Korean language to interact through root-grammatical language. Chinese, amorphous power of language and grammatical relations is sound, tone, sound quality assortment of Chinese . so through the lexical units

and concepts are described in graphs. The sounds of the Korean language in alphabetical reflect the most was that it was easy to understand.

Korea Koguryo, Pekchar, Silla had a complicated relationship between the state structures and the early middle ages. The two would have the same political part of this flow: joining and Separation fight to keep the current situation. The structure of each of the three countries was long looking for a way to interact with the independent countries. As a result, the years 654-655 CE mission sent to the Korean embassy to Samarkand to death, Sughd Varxuman the king seated on the throne was adopted in connection with the palace. Korean ambassadors studied sogdian's economic, social, economic, and cultural life. With the necessary information for the benefit of their own countries as well as ambassadors of Sughd with the records. Very comfortable, due to compliance with the Korean phonetic system to reflect the messengers who bring with them the experience of this article. Korea alphabetical start writing to create a movement. However, during the next centuries, the influence of China, South Korea, again inspired by the "return" that occurred. The creation of alphabetical writing was tried to forget this.

As is known, the XV century Korean statehood grew again. Especially in the years 1418-1450 during the king Sechjon alphabetical writing again to return to the issue. The first restoration work began four centuries. Sechjon research group, based on its experience under the direct supervision forgotten that Surkov record in graphical form, the use of particular forms of this article Lapidar stage. During the same time, the Korean character Sechjon restored in alphabetical Surkov account will be created on the basis of Uighur Turkic, Mongolian, manchjur inputs used in the creative experience. King Sechjon organizational activities in these matters, and its great historical service.

К фонетическим соответствиям корейских букв
для согласных

Значение букв	Финикийские	Арамейские	Согдийско-уйгурские	Функциональные варианты корейских
к г кх	ך ګ ך ך	ך ګ ګ ګ ך	ך ګ ګ ګ ך	ך ګ ګ ך ך
н	ח ח ח ח	ח ח ח ח	ח ח ח ח ח	ח ח ח ח
т д / тх	ט ט	ט ט ı ı	ט ט ı ı ı ı	ט ט ı ı ı ı
р / л	ר ר ר ר	ר ר ı ı ı ı	ר ר ı ı ı ı ı ı	ר ı ı ı ı ı ı
м	מ מ מ מ	מ מ ı ı ı ı ı ı	מ מ ı ı ı ı ı ı ı ı	מ ı ı ı ı ı ı ı ı
п ф / пх	פ פ ı ı ı ı	פ פ ı ı ı ı ı ı	פ פ ı ı ı ı ı ı ı ı	פ ı ı ı ı (пх) פ ı (п)
с	ס ס ı ı	ס ı ı ı ı ı ı	ס ı ı ı ı ı ı ı ı	ס ı ı ı ı (сс)
нг	נ נ ı ı	נ ı ı ı ı ı ı	נ ı ı	ı ı ı ı
гжк	כ כ	כ ı ı ı ı	כ ı ı ı ı ı ı ı ı	כ ı ı ı ı (з) כ ı ı (ц)
х	ח ח	ח ı ı ı ı ı ı	(-) ı ı ı ı	ח

Некоторые соответствия в передаче гласных

ı	а	—	ı	а	йотированная группа о-немой знак при гласных в начале новой позиции Традиция согдийско-уйгурская, узкая и в септете
ı (ı)	и	—	ı	ı	
ı	а/о		ı	ı	
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