

**About Early Paekche Language
Mistaken as Being Koguryō
Language**

Toh Soo Hee, Ch'unghnam University

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About Early Paekche Language Mistaken as Being Koguryŏ Language

The language of Late Paekche (475-660) is clearly documented in the place names in *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 3, and 4, in the list of "Paekche place names." The place names in the language of Early Paekche, however, are documented in *Samsuk-sagi* Chiri 2, and 4, in the list of "Koguryŏ place names," and simply because of this heading they are falsely understood as being Koguryŏ language. How and where then can we look for the hidden language of Early Paekche? We must look in the surrendered area of Early Paekche (18 B.C.-475 A.D.) The area of Early Paekche was the central area of the peninsula (Han-chu 漢州 and Sak-chu 朔州 in *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 2, and 4), which had been occupied in the southward invasion of Koguryŏ. The people native in this occupied area (Paekche people) used their inherited place names. In other words, it is clear that the inherited (native) place names in *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4 are Early Paekche language. And the place names in Chinese, which correspond to these inherited place names, are Koguryŏ-style translations from after the Koguryŏ occupation. But the early Japanese scholars mistook the inherited place names as being Koguryŏ place names. This early misunderstanding (of around the year 1900) of taking these inherited place names for place names in the Koguryŏ language, a false suggestion originally proposed by Japanese scholars, has been accepted for too long, and even today some scholars still stick to this worthless assumption. But I proposed a different view in my dissertation 1977, claiming "Early Paekche language mistaken for Koguryŏ language," and I have since continued to do research into this question. In the end my continued research resulted in the reliable conclusion that the place names of *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4 indeed are not Koguryŏ language but Early Paekche language. This is the reason why many distinguished scholars in Korea and abroad have accepted my suggestion. Therefore, as long as no different opinion clearly falsifying my suggestion is being raised, research papers based on these sources hitherto considered to represent Koguryŏ language, which up to now would have the heading "XXX in the Koguryŏ language," must now be changed into "XXX in the (Early) Paekche language," because these sources in reality represent Early Paekche language.

About Early Paekche Language Mistaken as Being Koguryŏ Language

Toh Soo Hee, Ch'ungnam University

1

1.1. Awareness of the history of Paekche is normally fixed to the Ungjin-熊津-period of 63 years (475-538) and the Puyŏ-扶餘-period of 122 years (538-660). However, these 185 years do not exceed one quarter of the 678 years of Paekche history. But where did the remaining 493 years corresponding to three quarters of the Paekche history take place? If we want to find this secretly hidden Paekche history, we first have to overcome this biased view concentrating on the Ungjin-Puyŏ-period. Only then we can understand the history of Paekche in a new way and recognize it in an appropriate way. This suggestion is also absolutely useful when we discuss the history of the Paekche language.

In my paper of 1977 I argued on the basis of the place name sources of the Later Paekche period. But when I wrote the article, suddenly I felt some doubts. When the territory of Later Paekche is drawn up on the basis of *Samguk-sagi* 三國史記 Chiri 地理 3, the area is restricted to South Ch'ungch'ŏng and North and South Chŏlla. This is the territory over which Paekche ruled for 185 years (Ungjin 63 + Puyŏ 122 = 185) after the capital had been moved to Ungjin (today Kongju 公州) in the 1st year of King Munju (475). In this case, where is the territory of the 493 (668-185) years before that? And the question arose, that when the forgotten territory of the Early Paekche is reconstructed, would the place names scattered in this area really be Paekche place names? This doubt triggered the final motiva-

tion for the articles 1979-80, 1982, 1984a,b, 1985a (“前期 百濟語 研究”, “Research into Early Paekche Language”). In the process of this research it became confirmed that the native place names in *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4, which had been thought to be Koguryŏ language, in reality were Early Paekche language.

1.2. The Chiri-chi 地理志 of *Samguk-sagi*, *kwŏn* 34-37 are composed of Chiri 1 (Silla), Chiri 2 (Koguryŏ), Chiri 3 (Paekche), and Chiri 4 (Koguryŏ, Paekche). In my paper I want to bring the fact to light again, that the so-called “Koguryŏ place names” recorded in Chiri 4 are in reality “Early Paekche language”.

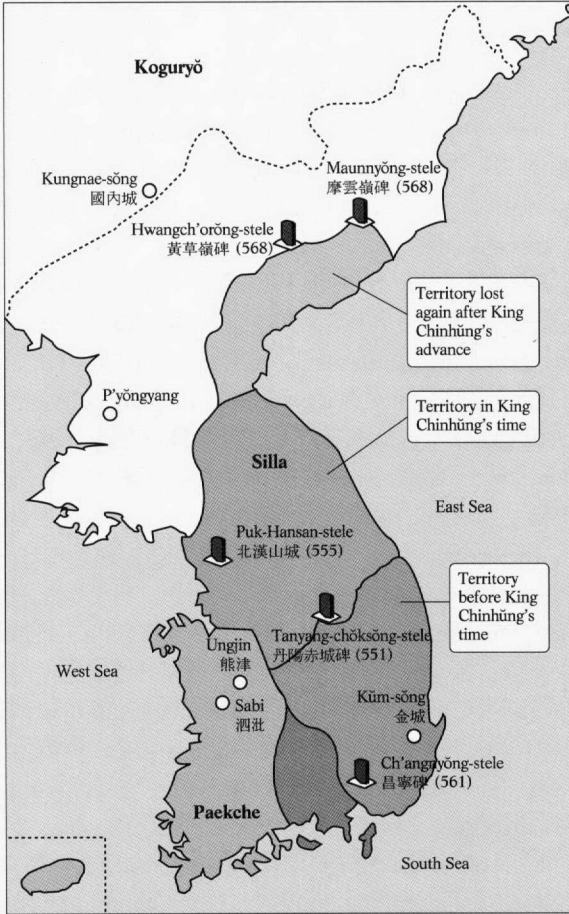
The first scholars who believed the records of *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 2 and Chiri 4 at face value and did comparative research into Koguryŏ language and Old Japanese language numerals were Naitō (内藤湖南 1907) and Shinmura (新村 1927). It is miraculous, how this early conviction continued the last half century, and how even today academic circles researching the history of the Korean language are unable to free themselves from this belief. However, I have undertaken a first step to understand the native place names recorded in pairs in the mentioned Chiri 4 as “Early Paekche Language Mistaken as Being Koguryŏ Language” in Toh Soo-Hee 1977, pp. 46-47. And I repeated this research on the basis of this first step (Toh Soo-Hee 1977, 1979-1980, 1982, 1984a,b, 1985a). At about the same time Kim Pang-Han (金芳漢 1980, 1981ab, 1982) also argued extensively from many points of view that the native place names in Chiri 4 are not Koguryŏ language. And Mabuchi (馬淵和夫 1982, 1999), Nam Pung-Hyŏn (南豊鉉 1985), Kim Wan-Chin (金完鎭 1987), Pak Pyŏng-Ch’ae (朴炳采 1988), and Chŏng Kwang (鄭光 2005) agreed with my suggestion.

I am returning to the question of “Early Paekche Language Mistaken as Being Koguryŏ Language” in this paper again. In other words, in the manuscript for this presentation I intend to go deeper into this question, rather than to bring supplements.

2

2.1. There are always two sides to written sources, just like green and red to a watermelon, and this is especially true with *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 2 and 4 (三國史記 地理 2,4. As indicated above, the *Samguk-sagi* is dividing into Chiri 2, 4 for Koguryō place names, Chiri 1 for Silla place names, and Chiri 3 for Paekche place names.

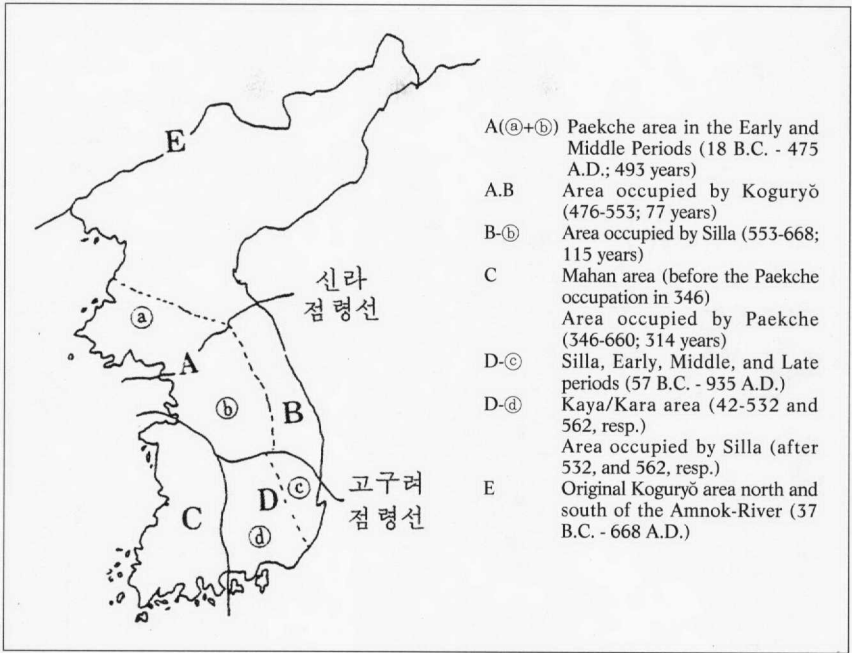
This was not the doing of Kim Pushik (金富軾 1075-1151) when he compiled the *Samguk-sagi* in 1145, or King Kyōngdōk (景德王 r. 742-765), when he ordered the place names to be re-named in 757. They only faithfully followed the basis of Koguryō's expanding in 3 provinces 州, Hansan 漢山 (> Han-chu 漢州), Usu 牛首 (> Sak-chu 朔州), Hasŭlla 何瑟羅 (> Myōng-chu 溟州), when already between King Munmu 文武, year 17-18 (677-678), and King Sinmun 神文, year 7 (687), the whole country was organized into 9 provinces. In these provinces Han-chu and Sak-chu had earlier been Paekche territory, the northern part of Myōng-chu Ye-Maek 濊貊 territory, and the middle and southern part of Myōng-chu Silla territory. In other words, before King Kwanggaet'o (391-412) and his son King Changsu 413-491) captured it, this middle area of the peninsula had no connection with Koguryō. This being the case, why was this area taken as being Koguryō territory? It was because the time taken as the basis to establish these provinces, was the time, when Koguryō occupied the area. However, the occupation time between the northward expansion of King Chinhŭng (真興 540-575) of Silla and the unification of the Three Kingdoms (660, 668) was really much longer. What was the secret intention to nevertheless select the Koguryō occupation rather than the 493 years of Paekche history or the 115 years of Silla occupation? It was that because, only after establishing "Koguryō territory" in this tricky way, there was a unification of three kingdoms. Had Silla absorbed the original area of Koguryō by name and reality, the map of the Unified Three Kingdoms would have looked much different. And also, had the time of King Chinhŭng been taken as the basis, the pirated three provinces (Chiri 2) would have been Silla territory, and had the Paekche period before the southward expansion of King Changsu been taken as the basis, Han-chu and Sak-chu among the three provinces would have



map. 1 Silla territory at the Time of King Chinhŭng 眞興 (540-576)

been Paekche territory, and Myŏng-chu would automatically have been left as Silla territory. (see <map 1>, <map 2>)

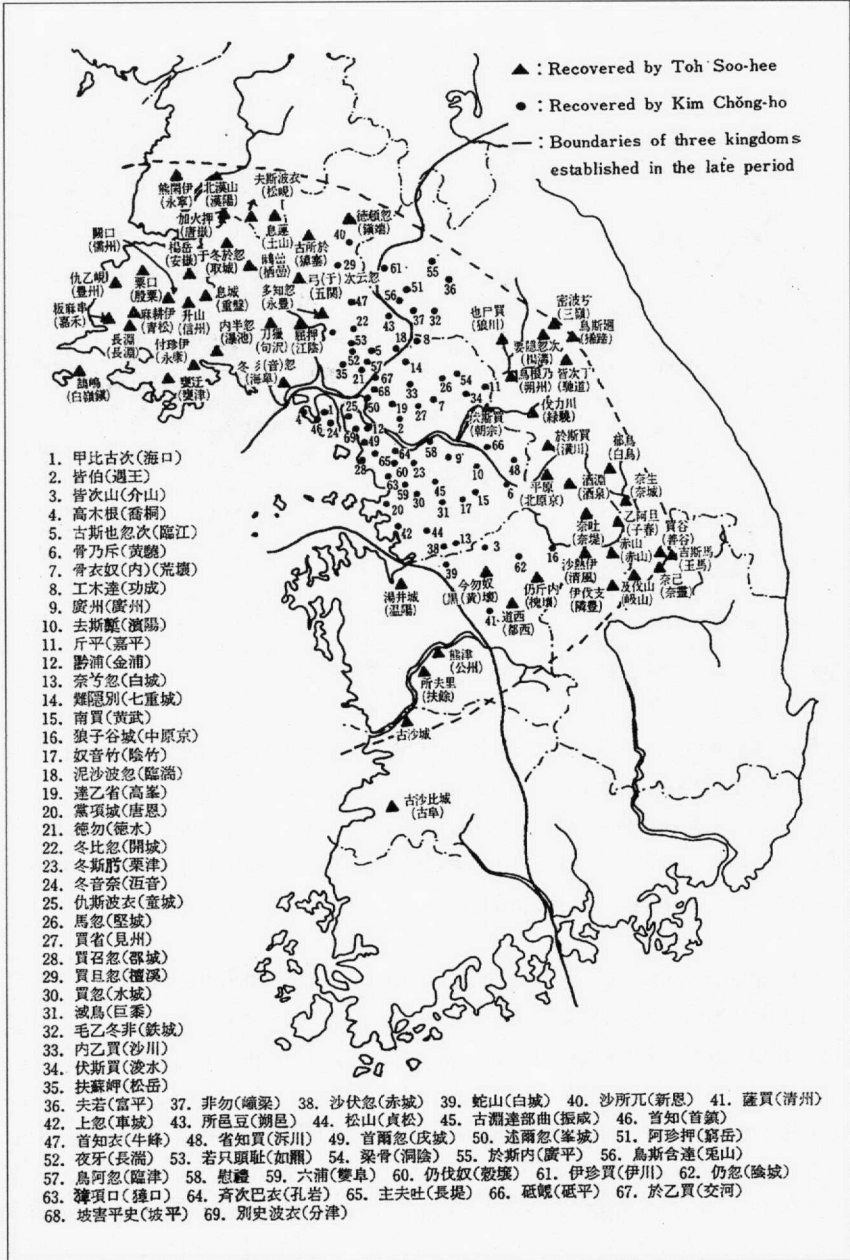
As demonstrated, if we free ourselves from the occupation time and inquire historically, the middle part of the peninsula (the 3 provinces mentioned above) was not originally Koguryŏ territory. So in the end, when we leave out the occupied area, the fact is revealed that Silla was unable to swallow but little of the Koguryŏ area, and therefore it becomes a “Unified Two Kingdoms”. When we unveil the camouflage by which Silla with this tactics



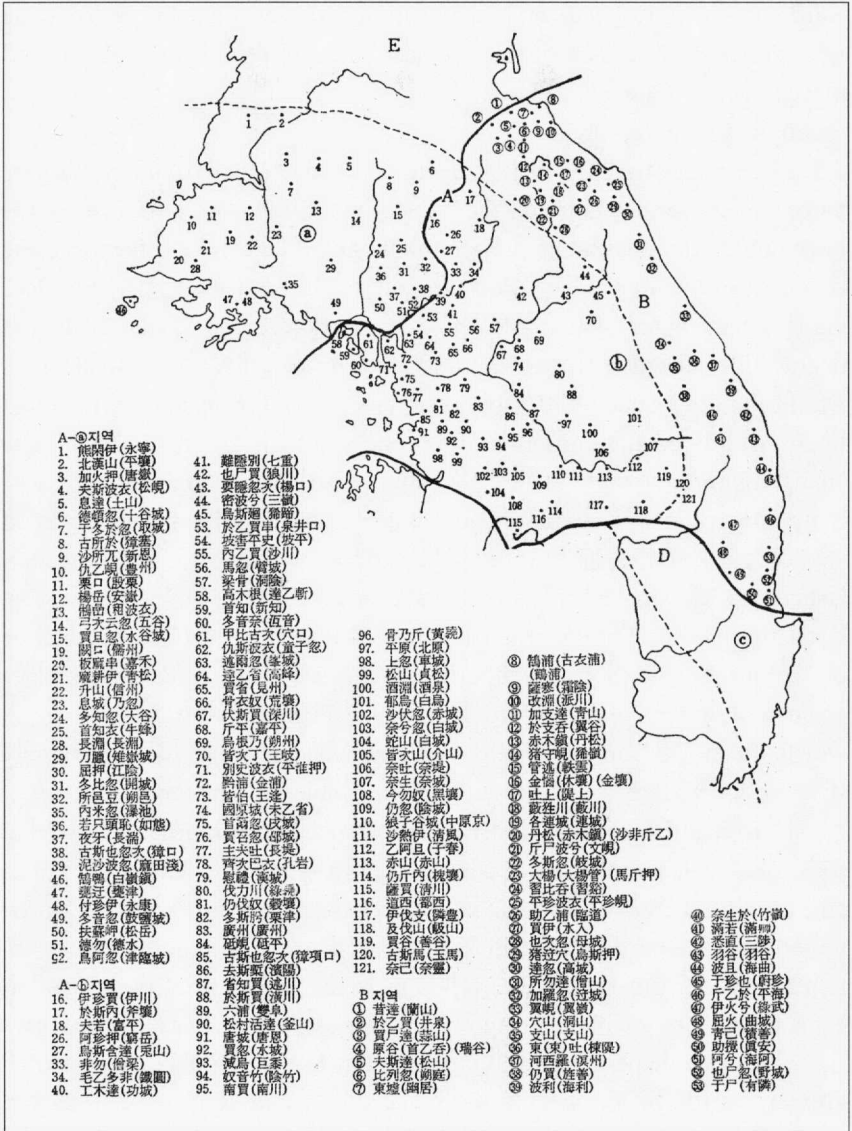
map. 2 Domains of the Three Kingdoms in the Early and Late Periods

wanted to make it look like “Unified Three Kingdoms”, the fact that it was “Unified Two Kingdoms” becomes clear in our conscience. (see my paper 2002). The historical facts are hidden by magically synchronizing the period of Koguryō’s occupation. It is regrettable that the research of the early scholars did not result in realizing this fact.

2.2. I have reconstructed the territory of the Early Paekche period (of 493 years) on the basis of the sphere in which the Paekche kings were active according to the Paekche annals of the *Samguk-sagi* 三國史記 百濟本紀. This territory corresponds to the area A-ⓐⓑ in <map 2>. To the 69 place names among the “Koguryō” place names of Chiri 2, which already Kim Chōng-Ho 金正浩 restored as Paekche place names in *Taedong-chiji* 大東地志 (1864), I found another 53 place names (before the *Taedong-chiji* there are also Koryō-sa chiri 1 高麗史 地理1 [1451] and *Chūngbo Munhōn-pigo* 增補 文獻備考 [1770/1908]. The Paekche place names found



map. 3 Estimated Domain of Early Paekche



map. 4 Distribution of Ancient Place Names in the Middle of the Peninsula in Areas A and B

this way amount to 122 place names, and for each one I found the location, and placed them (see <map 3>). And in area B, the middle and southern part is estimated to be the Silla area which collapsed because of the south-

ward invasion of Koguryō, and the northern part is estimated to be Ye-Maek 濊貊 territory. For each of the 53 place names I found the location and placed them. For the distribution of the place names in Chiri 2 see <map 1>, <map 2>, <map 3>, <map 4>.

2.3. Place names have the highest degree of usage in the vocabulary, because place names are the names on the basis of man's life. And also they are the most numerous ones among proper nouns. And their conservativeness is the strongest in the vocabulary. However, although it is universal that a place name, once created, is used alike from beginning to end, occasionally it is degraded to the name of a smaller unit, and survives like a fossil somewhere within the designated area. Saböl country 沙伐國, for instance, which had been swallowed during King Ch'ömhæ's 沾解王 reign (247-61) was changed into the county name Saböl-county 沙伐州 > Sang-county 上州 > Sang-county 尙州, but the original place name Saböl survives today in "Saböl township 沙伐面" and "Saböl neighborhood 沙伐里", and Paekche's last capital "Soburi 所夫里" was changed into Puyö 扶餘 in 757 under King Kyöngdök 景德王, but the original name is still used in the unchanged name of "Soburi 所夫里 (Sobu neighborhood)" for the village at the lower edges of Puso Mountain 扶蘇山 in front of the old Puyö museum. In this way all words did not become obsolete. Place names, therefore have extremely strong evidential power when working out problems in history.

Universally the cultural inheritance of a people who earlier had lived at some place gets worn down or completely lost in the course of time. But as an exception there are two cases of conservation. One is the remains buried underneath the earth, the other is the fixed place names above the earth. Remains under the earth are a well-known fact, so we need not repeat an explanation here. I will only try to verify how conservative place names are.

The place name of 'Babylon' where the Tower of Babel stood, which appears in the Book of Genesis in the Old Testament, as well as Ur, Abraham's home, and Uruk, Assur of the Assyrian Kingdom, and so on, have survived in today's Irak. Not only that, also the historical place name of 'Elat', where young David defeated Goliath around 1100 B.C., is still in use unchanged until today. The old place names of the unified period, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jordan, Israel, and so on, are still in use almost unchanged. Or,

on the Hawaiian Islands, many indigenous place names like 'Hawaii, Molokai, Molokin, Wainapanapa, Wailau, Waikiki, Ohau, Honolulu' survived. In Siberia, the original names of rivers, 'Aobj, Atobj, Brobj, Kobj, Sobj, Tymkobj' are still being used. Also, in Italy, the place names like 'Cuma, Neapolis ("the New City" > Napoli), Pozzuoli, Pompei, Sicily' of the times, when the Greek colony had been established before the Roman Empire, remained unchanged and survived. In names of states in the USA, almost half of them are surviving American Indian place names. And the old place names of the Chinese Shang 商 period (1766 B.C.-1122 B.C.) recorded in the oracle bone inscriptions are still in use today.

In Korea the same fact can be found. The Jurchen place names 童巾(T'unggwŏn 통권 = "bell 鐘")山, 豆漫(T'umŏn 투먼 = 10.000 萬)江, 雙介(Ssanggae 쌍개 = a hole 孔, a cave 穴)院, 韓合(Wŏhŏ 워허 = stone 石), 羅端(Ratan 라단 = seven 七)山, 回叱家(Hoeska 횃가), 韓東(Odong 오동), 禿魯(T'uru 투루)江 surviving and still in use in Hamgyŏng and P'yŏngan provinces, are cases of what I mean.

When no decisive objections can be raised it is only reasonable to apply the same principle to the place names in the central part of the Korean peninsula in antiquity (Early Paekche area (A) and Ye-Maek and Silla area (B)).

The special features emerging from the distribution of indigenous place names from *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4 in <map 5> is that it combines the area of Early Paekche (A = Han-chu and Sak-chu), the area of Ye-Maek (B = Northern part of Myŏng-chu), and the area of Kaya (D-ⓓ) (In Toh Soo-Hee 1985: 61-68 I have estimated the map of Kaya to be like <map 6> on the base of the distribution of the Kaya tumuli groups). On the other side are the middle and southern parts of Myŏng-chu (area B) combining with the area of Silla (D-Ⓢ) below. The characteristic of the distribution maps is that it shows homogeneity of the Early Paekche language, the Ye-Maek language, and the Kaya language. On the other side, the Silla language and the Later Paekche language (area C) show homogeneity. The distinguishing characteristics of area C are identified by Chiri 3,4 (Paekche place names), and those of area D by Chiri 1 (Silla place names) (see Toh Soo-Hee 2002a)

As shown above, it is definite that the indigenous place names in the upper part of Chiri 4's Yōngdong [嶺東 = east of Taegwallyōng 大關嶺] area (= Myōng-chu) are Ye-Maek language and those in the middle and southern parts are Silla language. Then it can be estimated without doubt that the indigenous place names of Chiri 4 in Yōngsǒ [嶺西 = west of Taegwallyōng 大關嶺] (= Han-chu and Sak-chu) are Early Paekche language. Both the Western and the Eastern area are under identical historical conditions, because proof lies in the characteristics of the distribution of the place names <map 3>, <map 4>.

3

3.1. The larger part of the place names in Chiri 4 (two thirds) are couplets. Then, are all place names - single ones, doublets, and translations into Chinese - all Paekche place names? And if not, which ones among them are Paekche place names? The correct answer to this question can be found in the nature of place name alterations.

As the first person to change indigenous place names into Chinese-like 2-character place names the Silla King Kyōngdōk (景德王, 742-765) has been pointed out. Of course, considering the nationwide change at one and the same time, King Kyōngdōk's work must be cited. On the other side we must not think that King Kyōngdōk's name changing of 757 was the first time that indigenous place names were sinified. Because translations into Chinese appeared here and there already before King Kyōngdōk at the time of the unification of the Three Kingdoms (downfall of Paekche 660, and of Koguryō 668) and maybe even earlier. For instance, even before King Kyōngdōk, Sabōl-Kuk 沙伐國 was renamed Sang-Chu 上州, and Kammunso-Kuk 甘文小國 became Chōng-Chu 青州. Many similar cases of renaming are recorded in the *Samguk-sagi* and *Samguk-yusa*. In the *Chūngbo Munhōn-pigo* (*kwōn* 16: "Yōji-ko 4" 增補文獻備考 輿地考4) this fact is reported as "In the 6th year of King Sinmun 神文王 [681-92] Sōk Mountain 石山, Ma Mountain 馬山, Ko Mountain 孤山, and Sap'yōng 沙平 were established. King Kyōngdōk renamed only one district 縣 in this way: Sap'yōng 沙平 (> Sinp'yōng 新坪)" (see Toh Soo-Hee 1982:271-273). To

judge cases like this, there is, as I have claimed repeatedly (1987:30-33, et al.), a strong possibility that place names in all of the country were fixed and renamed for administrative usage in an appropriate way after King Kwanggaet'o and Changsu had enlarged the national territory to the largest size. In general, this possibility is supported by universal examples of renaming of place names. Normally, the reason for such revisions can be identified through inner or outer historical developments as cases like the unification of a country, the establishment of a new dynasty, or a rapid enlargement of the national territory (detailed examples omitted here). Therefore King Kwanggaet'o and King Changsu's expansion of the national territory was necessarily accompanied by fixing and renaming the placenames. This being the case the question arises, which king did the renaming?

3.2. From his stele (414) we can establish that King Kwanggaet'o had by 397 invaded until just north of Paekche's Han River 漢水, and pillaged no less than 58 walled towns 城 and 700 villages. On this stele Paekche place names like Adan-sōng 阿旦城, Nadan-sōng 那旦城, Moryō-sōng 模廬城, Komagyara-sōng 古莫耶羅城, Mich'u-sōng 彌鄒城, and Komoru-sōng 古牟婁城 appear unchanged, and if compared with the place names of year 2 of Tang Gaozong (669) from north of the Amnok River 鴨綠水 (between earlier and later ones the later ones), they are much different. On top of that, place names carry the suffix 城 only, and there is no suffix like '州', or '郡', or '縣'. By this we can therefore verify that in King Kwanggaet'o and King Changsu's times the place names of Chiri 4 had not been changed.

Another question on the other side is, how long, after King Changsu had seized Paekche's 漢忽 (廣州), Koguryō had actually ruled the occupied area. In reality Paekche had only for a short time retreated in deep hatred and anger, had then recaptured the lost territory, and had continued to proceed northward, while also Silla in similar fashion had continuously planned to go north. Attacked from two countries proceeding northward, Koguryō soon had to return the occupied area to Paekche and Silla, and to return to their own territory north of the Taedong 大同 river. In the foreword to *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4 it says:

長壽王十五年 移都平壤 歷年一百五十六年 平原王 二十八年 移都長安城 歷年八十三年 寶臧王二十七年而滅 (In the year 15 of King Changsu 長壽王 [i.e. 427] the capital was moved to P'yŏngyang, 156 years later, in the year 28 of King P'yŏngwŏn 平原王[585], the capital was moved to Changan-sŏng 長安城, and after 83 years, in the year 27 of King Pojang 寶臧王 [668], [Koguryŏ] collapsed.)

In other words, 156 years after the capital had been moved to P'yŏngyang, it was again moved back north to Changan-sŏng 長安城. This moving must have been unavoidable because of the two-sided attack by Paekche and Silla. In this case the beginning of the former capital P'yŏngyang coming under threat must have started at a much earlier period, and almost half of the 156 years must have been an unstable situation. Silla's period of occupying this central region, on the other side, is much longer, namely 193 years between King Munmu's moving the capital to Ungjin and the downfall of Koguryŏ 668. On the basis of the length of the occupancy the possibility that Silla did the reorganizing and renaming, cannot be ruled out completely. But such a possibility is highly unlikely, because the place names which form the basis of King Kyŏngdŏk's renaming are overwhelmingly inside Koguryŏ territory. Therefore, if the reorganizing and renaming of the place names of *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4 had been done early, it would clearly have been carried out by Koguryŏ. For the period in question I would suggest that it happened between King Changsu's surrender in 475 and the time of King Munja 文咨王 (492-518) or King Anjang 安臧王 (519-529).

3.3. Up to now we have examined from various angles the possibility of the renaming having taken place in Koguryŏ. We must now take a close look at the character of the place name sources for *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4.

I suppose that the basic source consulted by King Kyŏngdŏk for the renaming of Paekche's and Koguryŏ's place names was the same as for Chiri 4. Of the 165 so-called Koguryŏ place names in Chiri 4, 99 placenames have alternative names. In comparison, only 21 of the 147 Paekche place names in Chiri 4, and of the 134 Silla place names in Chiri 1 only 17 have alterna-

tive names. The ratio of having two names among the three is Koguryŏ : Paekche : Silla = 57% : 14% : 13%. In this way the Silla place names (Chiri 1) and the Paekche place names (Chiri 4) having alternative names are only 1/4th of the Koguryŏ ones in Chiri 4. This fact is evidence for Koguryŏ having carried out an extensive renaming in all of the country or in the occupied region after having enlarged its territory south and north. Compared with the complete renaming of the 32 place names north of the Amnok River 鴨綠水, renamed in the year called [Tang] Zongzhang 2 (669), like 'hol 忽 > sŏng 城, tal 達 > san 山, ap 押 > ak 岳, kap 甲 > hyŏl 穴', the renaming of the "Koguryŏ" place names in Chiri 4 (my "Early Paekche" place names) is of minor scale. I would say, the reason why the scale of renaming (translating into Chinese) in the [T'ang] Tsung-chang 2 (669)'s renaming is much larger proves that Koguryŏ carried out the renaming adjusting the extent to the different needs at different times. The recording of the two sets of place names has not been carried out at the same time, with the recording of *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 2, 4 (757) being 88 years later than [Tang] Zongzhang 2 (669).

Summarizing and concluding what has been said so far, it can be presumed that the largest administrative reorganizing and renaming in Koguryŏ was conducted during the relatively stable times of King Munja and King Anjang's reign (492-518).

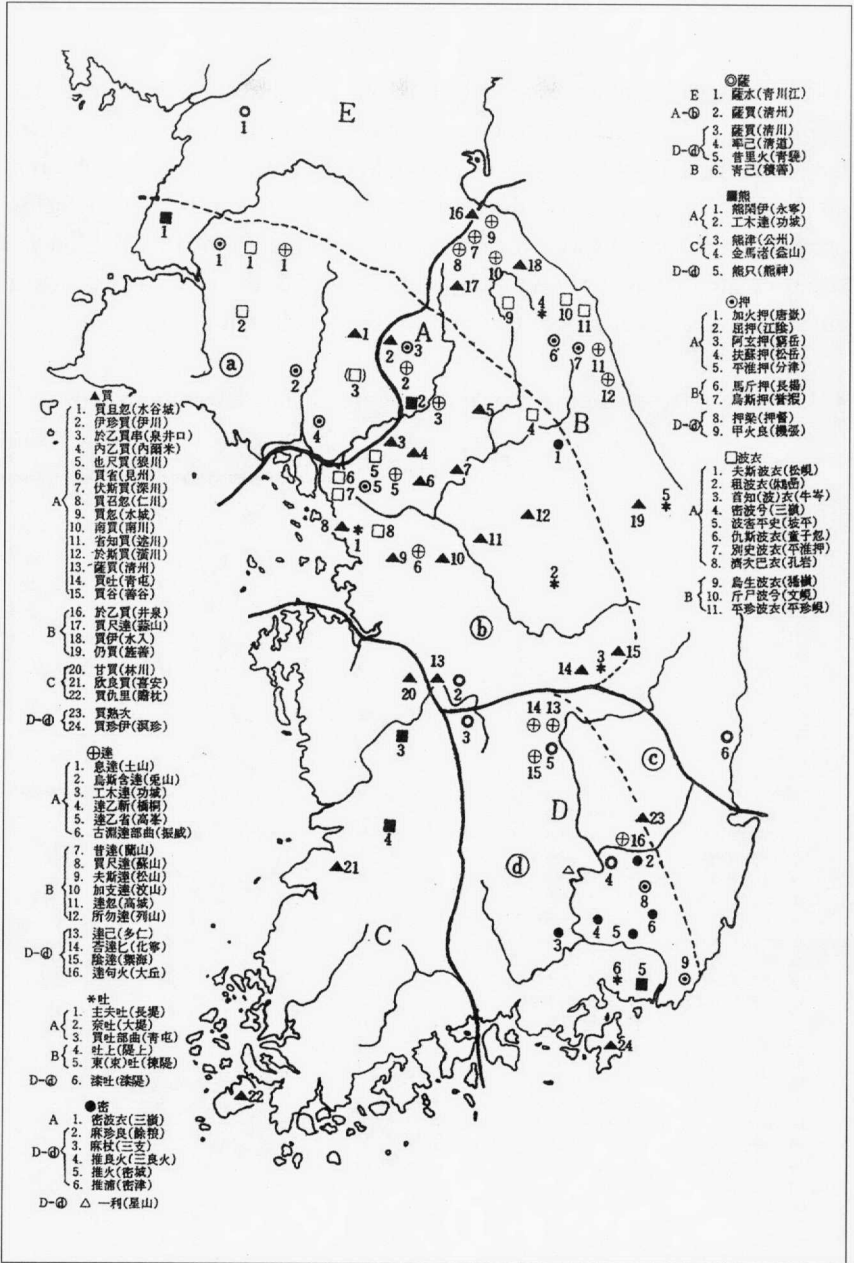
The names from Han-chu and Sak-chu, which are presumed to have been translated by Koguryŏ at that time (<map 4>, area A), from Chiri 4:

Early Paekche>Koguryŏ // Early Paekche>Koguryŏ // Early Paekche>Koguryŏ

租波衣	>	鶴巖	漢忽	>	漢城	首知衣	>	牛嶺
刀臘	>	雉嶽	屈於押	>	江西	若只頭恥	>	朔頭-衣頭
耶耶,夜牙	>	長淺城	也尸買	>	生川	要隱忽次	>	楊口
密波兮	>	三峴	烏斯	>	豬足	馬忽	>	臂城
首知	>	新知	冬音奈	>	休陰	達乙省	>	高烽
伏斯買	>	深川	皆次丁	>	王岐	別史波衣	>	平淮押
未乙省	>	國原城	冬斯	>	栗木	古斯也忽次	>	獐項

南買	>	南川	滅烏	>	駒城	省知買	>	述川
於斯買	>	橫川	去斯斬	>	楊根	買忽	>	水城
松村活達	>	釜山	古斯也忽次	>	獐項口	仇斯波衣	>	童子忽
皆伯	>	王逢,王迎	灘隱別	>	七重	於乙買串	>	泉井口
毛乙冬非	>	鐵圓	非勿	>	僧梁	功木達	>	熊閃山
於斯內	>	斧壤	阿珍押	>	窮嶽	古斯也忽次	>	獐項
泥沙波忽	>	麻田淺	烏阿忽	>	津臨城	甲比古次	>	穴口
達乙斬	>	高木根	買旦忽	>	水谷城	德頓忽	>	十谷
于次吞忽	>	五谷	內米忽	>	池城,長池	古所於	>	獐塞
夫斯波衣	>	仇史峴	奈吐	>	大堤	今勿內	>	萬弩

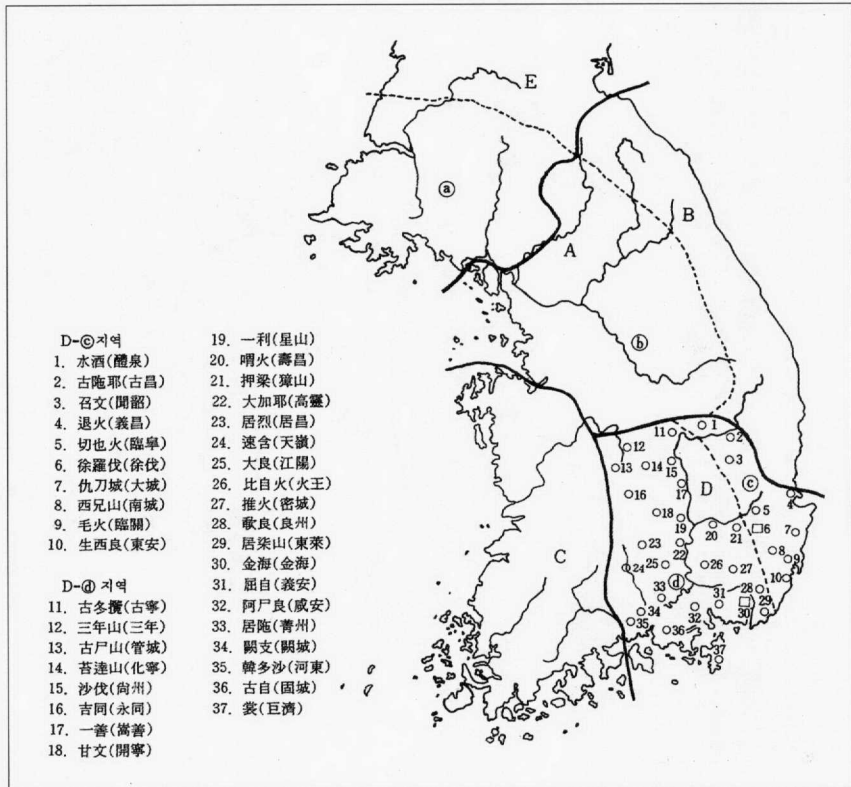
Strictly speaking, the renaming of the Koguryŏ place names is not really translating them into Chinese, but rather a direct translation of the elements within the place names. Take for example 買 + 忽 becoming 水 “water, river” + 城 “walled town” (“+” here marks the boundary of elements or morphemes), 於乙 + 買 + 串 becoming 泉 “fountain” + 井 “well” + 口 “mouth, opening” (that is 於乙 becoming 泉, 買 becoming 井, and 串 becoming 口) a.s.o., where only the elements or morphemes in the place name were written with Chinese characters having the same meaning. The translators had utmost respect for the structure of the indigenous place names. I maintain that they held fast to the structural principles of the place names, because had they changed the order of the morphemes at their own will, the place names would have been demolished. Especially 皆 + 伯 which became 王逢/王迎 can be read element by element like ‘개 + 맞이’, and the word order is according to Korean grammar. And also the translations followed the Korean grammar completely, see 王 + 逢(迎) (the meaning is “the place, where the beauty named Han 漢 met King Anjang 安臧王 (519-529)”). Later, however, King Kyŏngdŏk broke with this principle, and his translation attitude is directly opposite, resulting in 遇 + 王, which follows Chinese grammar. And if we presume that 〇 + 烏阿 + 忽 became 津 + 臨 + 城, we can in the same context understand, how King Kyŏngdŏk changed 津臨 into 臨津, because 臨津 in the Kwanggaet’o stele also follows this structure “王臨津言曰-- …The King reached the ferry and said:…”). Of course there are exceptions to this.



map. 5 Characteristic Distribution of Place Name Morphemes in the Korean Peninsula in Antiquity

4.1. I presume that among the indigenous place names in *Samguk-sagi* Chiri 4 the ones of Han-chu and Sak-chu (Yöngsŏ 嶺西 area) are Early Paekche language, the ones of the northern part of Myöng-chu (Yöngdong 嶺東 area) are Ye-Maek language, and those of the middle and southern areas below are Silla language. In short, my conclusion is based on the distribution you see in <map 5>, which shows the special features of the place names, which are sources for direct proof just as relics are in archaeology.

4.2. In my introductory remarks I confessed that I was tempted to do



map. 6 Distribution of Place Names in the D-㉔ Kaya/Kara and D-㉓ Silla (Early, Middle, and Late periods) Areas

research on Early Paekche Language, while I was working on Late Paekche Language. And now I must confess that I was tempted to do research on Koguryō Language, while I was working on Early Paekche Language. Because when reestablishing the language source material, which has falsely been taken as Koguryō Language, as actually being Early Paekche Language, the responsibility arises to fill the empty space by looking for Koguryō Language through new methodology. Therefore I have tirelessly collected Koguryō Language items in the old sources, starting with Koguryō place names in the original territory of Koguryō. On the basis of this material I have published some results in 2000, 2002a, 2002b, and 2004. I will even more diligently continue to do research on the language of Koguryō.

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