

論文報告 Paper Presentation

貞軒李家煥的漢字教育認識考察

A Study on Lee, Gahwan's Perception of Chinese Education- Focused on Jabseul

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Lee, Gahwan(1742~1801, 字 廷藻, 號 貞軒. 金帶) is a representative Silhak(實學) scholar with Jeong yakyong(1762~1836) of the 18th century. But he is a misfortune man killed in the involvement of Sinyuoksa(1801). He made his mark in the literature, astronomy and mathematics, and was trusted very much from King Jeongjo. Above this, he was interested in the graphonomy and the name of a thing related much with Chinese education. So I have an intention to study Lee Gahwan's perception of Chinese character education of 18C, focusing on Jabseul(雜說) which did not receive attention. The Joseon Dynasty had dualism of written letters and vocal language since inception of Chinese character. Scholars had concern on how to translate the Chinese-character name of things into Korean because it is common to use the Chinese character even after Korean character was invented. Especially the Silhak scholars of the late Joseon Dynasty were studying not only the philosophical discourse but also the graphonomy and the name of a thing and they were influenced by the growth of little Sinocentrism perception and a bibliographical study of Chinese classics. During this process, they produced many kinds of books in which Korean name was translated into from Chinese name. For example, "Mulbo(物譜)", "Jaemulbo(才物譜)", "Mulmyunggo(物名攷)", "Juklanmulmyunggo(竹欄物名攷)", "Kwangjaemulbo(廣才物譜)", "Mulmyungryuhae(物名類解)". But Jabseul is not the book like books showed above which explain the meaning in Korean language. Jabseul focused on the exact reinterpretation and correction about the Chinese-character names. He verified what is the original meaning of the name of a thing and what is translated into in Korean language. He wanted to rectify the misuse of the name of things. This is the prestep for writing a book about the name of things. Lee, Gahwan's work, "Jeongheonswaerok(貞軒瑣錄)", is handed down in Dongyangmungo of Japan, and this book is related with Jabseul. 「The subject material of Jeongheonswaerok is contained partially in Jabseul. These two works show Lee, Gahwan's spirit of inquiry and historical research. In addition, the problem and direction of Chinese character education could be found in these two works. He thought the academic attitude of seeking the original meaning of the name of a thing was needed and the study attitude of sophistry or following the same bad methods should be rejected, because the study of Chinese character and the name of a thing do not merely stay in the name of a thing but it could be the etiquette and the base which might determine the life of people. Even though he died at the age of 1 year before 60, his spirit was handed down to his nephew, Lee

hakgyu, his junior, Jeong, yakyong, and established the basis for a different kind of Silhak in late 18C. Also his spirit left a deep aftertaste on the Chinese character education of current 21C.