



**ORIGINS OF CHINESE-TRANSLATED PHRASEOLOGIES  
(고사성어/사자성어) AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF EXAMPLES OF  
COMMONLY USED AND POPULAR 4-SYLLABLE PHRASES.**

Rakhimberdieva Ozoda

Student of the Faculty of Korean Studies  
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

**Annotation**

It is known from history that since Korea has been a state under Chinese rule for several years, of course, Chinese culture, language, and writing also came to Korea, spread widely among the people, the whole society, and still have their influence today. Chinese, in particular, plays an important role in Korean language and vocabulary. According to statistics, Korean lexicon is based on Chinese hieroglyphs, and 70% of the Korean dictionary is based on the assimilation of Chinese hieroglyphs. Due to the strong culture of Chinese hieroglyphs in the Republic of Korea, hieroglyphs are also used in everyday life.

**Keywords:** Popular 4-syllable phrases, common expressions, Chinese twisted phrase, foreign learners, reliable and intellectually sound.

**Introduction**

Chinese phraseology is widely used, especially in scientific fields and scientific debates. Nowadays, there is a growing interest and enthusiasm among the population as the number of such phrases is asked as an elementary question when entering Korean universities or Korean companies. Gosasongo (고사성어) is a Chinese phrase derived from ancient history and events.

The origin of the term ‘gosa’ also refers to ancient events, mainly historical events, while the term ‘songo’ refers to phrases created by ancient people. Although it is common for such expressions to have an average length of 4 syllables, the shortest can be from 2 syllables (e.g., 完璧) to the longest 12 syllables (example: 知命者不怨天知己者不怨人). Although the use of proverbs is the same, they are linguistically different. If Gosasongo is a phrase, the Proverb is a phrase. It is important to be able to distinguish between the two. Of course, Gosasongo (Archaic Abbreviation) is often spoken in Chinese, but in Korean, these whole archaic abbreviations are used as a definite word. In Gosasongo, there are a large number of phrases consisting of 4 Chinese hieroglyphs, and this form of abbreviation is called “Sajasongo” (사자성어).





The problem is that Sajasongo, which is a Chinese twisted phrase consisting of 4 syllables, each syllable has a different meaning, but they are not a specific expression. Although the corresponding parts of Gosasongo and Sajasongo are clearly present, they are not entirely the same concept. It is no exaggeration to say that the category differs in terms of category. Gosasongo, an archaic acronym derived from the Chinese language, emphasizes "whether it is derived from historical events or ancient legends," while the main part of the sajasongo is composed of Chinese hieroglyphs and writing. In summary, according to an interview with several Koreans, "Foreign learners are taught Gosasongo and It's no secret that Chinese idioms, such as Sajasongo, pose a number of challenges. "

Such expressions are still widely used today. We know that there are firms and agencies that discuss Sajasongo at the end of each year in the form of a summary of the year. If you don't know Sajasongo well, sometimes you need to know Sajasongo, which is actively used and famous because the main idea is not clear."

Another effective way to use Sajasongo correctly and actively is to use it in text or writing. It is believed that the meaning of the word sajasongo can be clearly expressed in writing. When writing a text, there is a lot of writing that is done in the order in which you first identify the main topic and then come up with sentences and argumentative ideas related to the topic. Instead of concluding, it is sometimes difficult to find an accurate and precise sentence as evidence or an example for our opinion. At such times, it is very helpful for us to find sajasongos that fit the meaning of the text and put them into practice, making our writing more reliable and intellectually sound.

In many cases, because sajasongos contain stories and narrations related to their meaning and content, we are free to recite these narrations as we present our written work. This will definitely make your presentation more effective and interesting.

Semantic, semantic analysis of examples of commonly used and popular 4-syllable phrases (사자성어)

각골난망-the feeling of gratitude for the good you see is so strong that you never forget that help. Sealing goodness in memory. In Uzbek, this abbreviation means "to be grateful until you die." As an example: When I remember the help my teacher gave me, I feel very grateful. I am grateful to this man for saving my life.

각양각색-different looks and colors. It is an abbreviated phrase that expresses different images, and in Uzbek it is simply translated as different or different colors, different. This expression signifies diversity. For example: The variety of food and desserts offered to me was amazing and delicious.





감언이설-is an attractive sweet word. The Uzbek phrase "to speak sweetly, to offer useful things, to deceive someone, to deceive someone" may correspond to the following phrases: "A good word comes out of a snake's nest", "A good word is like cream, a bad word like a hammer" "Turn your head". As an example: The boy seduced his mother with a sweet word so that they could buy him the toy he wanted.

감탄고토-is a phrase that means to suck if it's sweet and to spit if it's dirty.

가렴주구-to collect a tax by force or to demand a thing strictly. It is used in the sense of forced collection of a debt or tax. The origin of the phrase is closely linked to the history of ancient Korea, where such forced tax collection and strict payment requirements occurred in the way of life of the Korean people. The term is still used today to describe such atrocities.

가룡선진-used to pretend that a lie is real and to turn a joke into reality. 가인박명- There are 2 different views and translations on this phrase, the first is a wonderful and beautiful destiny to reach Pak Ham. The second represents the translation that if a woman's face is very beautiful, her life will be short or difficult or uneven. The phrase also comes from Korean history and the way of life of the Korean people came out.

개과천선-to be a good person by correcting the mistakes of the past. It means to be on the right path, to find the right path. For example: Although Mr. Kim has committed serious crimes in the past, he found the right path and served as a priest after serving the appropriate sentence. 견물생심-appetite comes when you eat, that is, when you actually see something, an object, and want to get that object.

결초부은-is the return of good even when one dies.

경고망동-a careless act or an inappropriate, illogical statement. As an example: Despite his advanced age, he attracted attention for his inappropriate behavior.

경국지색-is an abbreviation used to describe beautiful, very beautiful women to the point of disintegrating a country. The reason why the state is said to be in disarray is that if the emperor falls in love with this beauty, he will be indifferent to the affairs of the state and bring the state to the brink.

고진감래-after hardship - joy, after rain the sun rises. Which means it's about to be the most delusional time of the year, as well.

과대망상-means far from the truth, exaggerated, strange thought, thought.

과유불급-excess is worse than lack of something, i.e., excess is worse than anything. It also means that everything has its rules. The Uzbek alternative is honey, which means less sweet.



구사일생-to survive shortly before death. It means to stay for a while. It is used when there is a great danger to life or in similar situations. It is also used when risking one's life several times.

권모술수-Use all means and methods to achieve a goal, whether it is right or not. For example: The director of our company was caught by the police while collecting money by counterfeiting the company's fund. That's the decent thing to do, and it should end there.

권선징악-to reward a bad deed by rewarding a good deed. Also, evil will surely be punished.

금의환향-to return home successfully. For example: Minju left his village, promising himself that he would return to his homeland successfully.

노심초사-This phrase is used when you are very anxious. (alarm) Example: When I got home a little late, my dad was worried and took care of everything.

다다익선-the more the merrier. It is used to mean that the more, the better, and the more, the better. For example: Dad thinks the more money, the better.

동고동락-to experience hardship and joy together. For example: My wife and I have been together for over 30 years, overcoming adversity and sharing joy.

동문서답-is a completely different answer to a question. The alternative phrase in Uzbek is "Coming from the Mountain." For example: The child gave a completely different answer to the question asked by the teacher without understanding (it came from the mountain).

동병상련-is one of the most popular expressions used in the sense that people in the same situation understand each other and feel difficult.

동분서주- used in the sense of being busy, in a hurry is a phrase. As an example: Mr. Kim left his previous job and went here and there to find another job.

두문불출-is a phrase that means to be within four walls, to be locked in a house, to just sit at home without going out of the house. For example: Eugene is locked up in the house and his friends are worried about him for not reporting.

무릉도원-won is a completely different world from the ordinary world, a carefree, peaceful and beautiful place. It means the ideal place that people dream of. It is also translated into Uzbek as "Paradise". For example: One can climb to the top of the mountain, enjoy the beautiful scenery and fresh air, and feel like one is in heaven when one is in harmony with nature.

is used when referring to places that a person visits a lot due to its popularity. To be more precise, the front door of the place was full of people, just like the market,



because of the large number of people visiting. For example: With the inauguration of the famous singer, the front of the ceremony venue was filled with fans.

문전성시-a beautiful and good tradition, custom. It is used in the sense of beautiful customs inherited from that society from ancient times.

For example:

Even if we live abroad, we must respect and preserve our ancient and beautiful traditions.

미풍양속-To consume goodness or to forget goodness, but to betray and change. For example:

Parents who give birth to their children, wash them in white, and raise them in white, leaving this world alone and unattended when they grow old are truly consuming water of goodness.

is a term used in the sense of a big and important plan that is planned in advance for the long term? For example: State plan

배은망덕-to unite a couple, to live a happy life together for the rest of their lives and to push the path of old age together.

백년대계-is an abbreviated Chinese phrase used in the sense of not knowing failure, always winning, and definitely winning when arguing.

백년해로-day and night, night and day. For example:

I prepared for the university entrance exams day and night without knowing it.

사면초가-used in the sense that the environment is surrounded by enemies and isolated without help. Also, stay in a difficult situation without help.

산전수전-applied in relation to a situation where one has tasted all the bitterness of life, seen all the hardships. He has seen both mountain war and water war, which means he has a lot of experience in world affairs. Saw a lot. For example:

I tasted all the bitterness of life and after suffering I finally became a businessman and succeeded.

산해진미-a rare, delicious dish (delicacy). A delicious dish made from mountain and river products. For example:

No matter how unique the dish, it is clear that I will be disappointed when I arrive.

살신성인-to sacrifice oneself for the sake of goodness. (Martyrdom). For example:

At the risk of his own life, he showed true heroism by sacrificing himself to save a child who had fallen under a train.

새옹지마-not knowing what will happen tomorrow. That is, a good deed can turn into a bad deed, or, conversely, a bad deed can turn into a good deed. Nothing in life can be predicted.



선견지명-Preview means. Bright wisdom that foretells the future. For example: Mr. Kim has the ability to anticipate the future political position of the state.

선남녀-We can see two different translations of this acronym. The first is the usual kind people, the second is a handsome man and a beautiful woman.

설상가상-It is used one after the other in a negative sense. (Kicked over the dead). For example:

Nowadays, our personal economic situation was bad, and my father was seriously ill.

안하무인-there is no one under the eyes, that is, to be arrogant and disrespectful to a person. There seems to be no better person in the world.

eaten by the strong. That is, the strong defeat the weak. This is a natural state.

어부지리-3 people benefit from 2 hits. That is, if two parties fight, the third party is interested.

오매불망-Unforgettable. Never forget anything.

요지부동-does not shake when kicked, does not move even if the literal translation moves. As an example: Although the boy's mother woke him up several times in the morning, he did not smile.

우왕좌왕-This abbreviation is used when you go to the foot paint without knowing the exact direction (even in the 갔다왔다) or when you can't come to a decision and don't know what to do.

유명무실-is just a name and doesn't really exist. In Uzbek, it means only in speech. For example: If we go to a complimentary restaurant, we can see that the price and the expensive food are not good. It's just that it's so popular, but in reality, it's the opposite.

이실직고-to tell the truth without lying.

이심전심-to know, to feel with each other's heart, even if it is not spoken. Understand each other without words.

이열치열-drinking hot water when it is hot. In Uzbek it is translated as bitter cutting bitter.

인지상정-feelings that any person has.

일거양득-to do one thing and take advantage of another, that is, to shoot two rabbits with one arrow.

일편단심-Transformed into a changeable, sincere heart or loving only one person.

일확천금- to have at least a lot of wealth without using force or effort. Get rich quick.

자포자기-knocking oneself to the ground, not looking at oneself, without taking care of oneself.





- 자화자찬-to praise one's own work as one praises one's own painting. Self-praise.
- 작심삼일-not going for 3 days, not going far, not following the decision he made once.
- 적반하장-A person who makes a mistake gets angry at someone who did not make a mistake. After making a mistake, he gets angry instead of regretting.
- 전무후무-neither before nor after, only 1 action / situation. For example: Athlete Kim set a world record that never happened before or after.
- 조강지처-is a woman who overcame hardships together in her poverty. 주경야독-to work during the day and study in the evening, that is, to study together in a difficult situation.
- 죽마고우-are close friends from a young age.
- 중구난방-Not being able to speak even a word because there is so much noise around, or not having a lot of ideas when there are a lot of people. meanings mean.
- 전퇴양난-to get into a dead-end street that you can't get out of. (Getting into a difficult situation)
- 천방지축-Hurry.
- 청천벽력-a sudden thunderstorm in the clear sky, that is, an unexpected event.
- 청출어람-a student is better than a teacher.
- 초지일관-to carry the thought from the beginning to the end without change.
- 철전팔기-bends, bends, does not break. Get rid of clutter you don't need, even if it's just a few failures.
- 타산지석-there is something to learn from the mistakes of others. This means that there is wisdom in every work.
- 탁상공론-is a debate that is really hard to come by.
- 탐관오리-a very stingy, dishonest leader, manager, civil servant.
- 토사구팽-to use well when there is a benefit and to throw it away when there is no benefit.
- 표리부동-to be different inside and out, that is, to have a different language and language.
- 풍전등화-to be in danger like a candle in front of the wind.
- 학수고대-waiting too long.
- 허심탄회-to speak openly without thinking of anything else inside. To tell the truth.
- 호시탐탐-is a bad attitude towards eating tigers. Opportunity or someone who looks down on something.
- 한골탈태 a person's appearance is beautiful and completely different than before.





횡설수설-to say something without thinking.

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