

1. Introduction

Many scholars, both of the East and the West, have posited their hypotheses for the meaning of *chung-kuk/chung-kuo/zhongguo* 中國¹, and some have criticized the inappropriateness of the usage of the term in historiography, along with its usage in connection with the word 'China'. But there seems to be no definite consensus as for how the term *chung-kuk* 中國 has to be construed or qualified in different contexts, particularly in those of historical narratives. Peter K. Bol, in his paper "Reflections on the Zhong Guo and the Yi Di with Reference to the Middle Period," poses the question of whether it was ever contended that "the *zhong guo* as a cultural entity belonged to or was defined by the entire population rather than the national cultural and political elite" and yet he mixes the alleged "possession of a high culture that set the *zhong guo* apart," with the claim "that China possesses a unique and moral culture that sets it apart from all others and places it beyond external criticism."² [1] This is but one recent example of how so many authors are still mired, inadvertently or not, in ahistorical correspondence between 中國 and 'China', disregarding the fact that it was not until after the People's Republic of China was set up in 1949 that *zhongguo* began to be used as a shorthand for the former. Early editorial pieces by Liang Ch'i-ch'ao 梁啟超 admitted that "one most embarrassing thing for us is that our polity has no name" [吾人所最慚愧者莫如我國無國名之一事] before he talked of *chung-kuo* or *chung-hua/zhonghua* 中華 in an anticipation of a broader collectivity with a new governing order in some of his early editorial pieces. [2] Admittedly, the state *chung-hua min-kuo* 中華民國, which was set up in 1912, was called by its people in short *min-kuo* 民國, not *chung-kuo* 中國. The independence declaration of March 1, 1919, by Chosŏn 朝鮮 intellectuals and activists against Japanese rule, spoke of *chi-na/shina/zhina* ("Sina" in Latin) 支那, not /'tʃʌɪnə/ or *chung-kuk* 中國.

Historically, the polities that perched on the East Asian continent, the land of which has been occupied by the People's Republic of China only since 1949, had not been called *Chi-na/Shina/Sina* 支那 nor as *chung-kuk* 中國 by the people thereof. Instead, it had been called by the name of the ruling dynasty that held domestic hegemony over the polity and people under it. Liang Ch'i-ch'ao said that such names as *che-ha/chu-hsia* 諸夏, *han-in/han-jen(hanren)* 漢人, *tang-in/t'ang-jen(tangren)* 唐人 are all from the dynasties concerned, and other names like *chin-tan/chen-tan* 震旦, and *chi-na/chih-na* 支那 were not ones by which his compatriots would call themselves. [2] Galeote Pereira found out

that the people he encountered in the southern part of the continent during the mid-sixteenth century had not heard of the names 'China' or 'Chins' but would call themselves *Tamenjins – Ta Ming Jen* 大明人, 'Great Ming person (or people)' – as subjects of the ruling dynasty *Tamen (Ta Ming)* 大明, 'Great Ming' in an admission that they had not identified themselves with a piece of territory or as belonging to an ethnic group. [3] An official of the late Ch'ing 清, named Chang Te-i 張德彝, complained that Westerners insisted to call *chung-kuk* 中國 by the names *Zhaina/Qina* (China), *Shiyin*(La Chine), *Zhina*(Shina), knowing that *chung-kuk* was called *Ta Ch'ing Kuo* 大清國 (Great Ch'ing State) or *Chung-hua* 中華 (Central Efflorescence).³ [4]

Numerous commentators so far described *chung-kuk* 中國 as 'Middle Kingdom' [5], 'Central Kingdoms' [6], 'central states' [5, 7] or even 'central country' [8] but all these phrases are off the mark at least for the period since the fourteenth century until the nineteenth century, while 'central states' might be a valid description as an earlier usage for the collection of states during the Spring and Autumn (春秋) period. [9] *Chung-kuk* 中國 had always connoted "the primacy of a culturally distinct core area," being often applied to "the area directly administered by the imperial state."⁴ [7] But *chung-kuk* 中國 did not exist as any territorial entity per se or a country in any modern sense. If the character 國 is to be construed as dynastic government, given the example *kuk-mal/kuo-mo* 國末 – which may be translated as "the final period of the dynastic government's rule" – used by Ch'oe Nam-sŏn 崔南善⁵ [10], it would be appropriate to render 中國 as the *Central Dynasty* or *Central Government*, with the capital letters to emphasize its contemporary uniqueness and hegemony. [11]

This study, as a revisionist re-examination of the meaning of *chung-kuk* 中國 that defies any presentism, seeks to contribute both to rectifying an East Asian historiography and a historiography in general that tend to, knowingly or not, conflate *chung-kuk* and 'China' into a single construct, and to more accurately contextualizing the concept of *chung-kuk*.

3 Chang Te-i's statement that *Ta Ch'ing Kuo* 大清國, the dynastic state established by the Manchus, did take the status of *chung-kuk* can help refute 'culturalism' put forward by Joseph Levenson that may be appropriated to argue for 'China' being an exception to the invention of nation states, regardless of Levenson's view on it.

4 The term came to be used more flexibly in the Ch'ing dynasty, with the entire empire sometimes referred to as the "Great Ch'ing state" (*Ta Ch'ing Kuo* 大清國) and apparently sometimes as *chung-kuk* 中國. [7] Nonetheless, even when the Great Ch'ing state was seemingly replaced by *chung-kuk* in addressing it, these two terms indicated central and overarching political authority rather than geographical jurisdiction.

5 The character *kuk* 國, in *kuk-mal* 國末, cannot be of a "country" with its geographical signification, for the character *mal* 末 means here "at the end of a period." Apart from 'dynastic government', it might also intimate territories under the dynastic polity's jurisdiction, but could not be deemed as originally denoting a territorially-defined entity.

1 This term is mostly to be written as *chung-kuk* 中國 or just *chung-kuk* in short, hereinafter.

2 This claim is not of Peter Bol, but in his article the word 'China' is still used anachronistically.

欲_ㄩ使_ㄷ人_ㄱ·○人_ㄷ | ㄴ人_ㄷ | ㄴ○、로易_ㅇ習_ㅍ習_ㅍㅎ、야便_ㅁ於_ㄷ
 ㄷ | ㄱ日_ㄷ | ㅍ用_ㅇㅍㅍ耳_ㄷ | ㄱ 나라 (to make it easy for every-
 one to learn and use them every day.)
 :사르、口:마:다:ㅎ | ·oo | 수:병 | 니:겨:날:로:ㅁㅁ:메便_ㅁ
 安_ㅁㅁ:ㅁ:크:ㅎ、·고:저:ㅎ、ㅍㅍ:르、·미:나라

According to these phrases, the primary purpose of devising the new phonetic system, consisting of 28 vernacular characters with which to transcribe *hanmun* 漢文 texts and *hancha* 漢字 characters⁷, *Chǒng'ŭm* (Correct Sounds), was to standardize many different local variants in language. A standard system of language sounds compatible with the written language, hanmun composed of hancha, would serve as the official and common basis in national language life on a daily basis in facilitating communication and societal development: for anyone wishing to express their thoughts and feelings to easily learn the system and use it for daily needs

[欲_ㄩ使_ㄷ人_ㄱ·○人_ㄷ | ㄴ人_ㄷ | ㄴ○、로易_ㅇ習_ㅍ習_ㅍㅎ、야便_ㅁ於_ㄷ ㄷ | ㄱ日_ㄷ | ㅍ用_ㅇㅍㅍ耳_ㄷ | ㄱ 나라].

The first three lines describe how the local language variants had caused problems in national life. Language sounds of the numerous constituent polities within Chosŏn – called *kuk/kuo(guo)* 國, technically singular but actually representing multiple provinces, (semi-)autonomous regions – were all different from the language sound of the "central government" – *chung-kuk* 中國, as a singular – such that the dialects could not correspond to the written language, *muncha* 文字. Consequently, the new system aimed at accurate transliteration of the sounds of the written language and unifying as much as possible the pronunciation of dialects into the standard of *chung-kuk*. [13-15] Here, *chung-kuk* has to be construed as the political/cultural center of the Chosŏn territory from which the standard of national language should come into existence. There should be no reason for the king to devise a phonetic system that corresponds to that of a *foreign* entity when designing one for daily usage throughout the provinces and regions of Chosŏn.

7 Some writers render these two terms – 漢文, 漢字 – into 'Literary Sinitic' and 'Chinese characters' (or 'sinographs'), respectively, but it is misleading and incorrect to use 'Chinese' because the origin of the cosmopolitan written language of East Asia is not essentially connected to the country called the 'People's Republic of China' or the polity called the 'Republic of China', both of which were set up in the twentieth century as new entities in a radical discontinuity from pre-twentieth century political traditions on the East Asian continent. Nor is the combining form 'sino-' (or 'Sinitic' for that matter) appropriate, for the (late) Latin *Sinae*, from which 'sino-' is presumably drawn, is not where the written language was originated, either. The character 漢 should not be construed as having anything to do with 'China' or 'Chinese'. Rather, it appears to signify a historical or ethnic association with the old ancestry of "Li dynastic government" (李氏朝廷) Chosŏn: there is a reference to the "stature of *han* officials" [漢官威儀] ascribed to two Chosŏn military officials for their loyalty to the Imperial Myŏng/Ming 皇明 during the Chin 金 invasion in 1627 [丁卯胡亂]. For this reference, see [12]. Furthermore, the capital of Chosŏn was named *Hansŏng* 漢城.

2.2. *Chung-kuk* 中國 Reified by the Name 'China' Is a Fiction, Historically

The promulgation of *Hunmin chǒng'ŭm* in 1446 falls into the period when the so-called 'Ming China' is said to have existed on the East Asian continent. Although many writers would use the term 'Ming China' as if it were a "country" that allegedly covered a vast territory between 1368 and 1644, it is clearly a misnomer underpinning a teleological distortion of history and should be avoided (along with 'Qing China'). Some commentators even translate the first two lines as "The sounds of the nation's language are different from those of China..." [16] but this is a grave misrepresentation. First, 'China' is a perennial red herring. The Western term 'China' has only become equated with a modern 'nation-state' in the early twentieth century.⁸ [8] 'China' or 'Chinese', until the twentieth century, "did not have native equivalents." [4] As aptly observed by Lydia Lyu, "the English terms "China" and "the Chinese" do not translate the indigenous terms *hua*, *xia*, *han*, or even *zhongguo* now or at any given point in history." [19] As mentioned above, 'China' did not exist at all as a country before the early years of the twentieth century, and as modern nation-states were invented, it was invented as one, "in the context of establishing the equality of the country in international relations and creating a Western-style nation-state, a "China" to which the "Chinese" could be loyal." [8, 20] Second, the term *Myŏng/Ming* 明, as used in the terms 明朝 or 明國, was not a name of any country or nation in its modern sense. It was a specific example of *dynastic government*, not a territorial entity. In a copy of *Ch'ŏn-ha-che-pŏn-sik-kong-to/t'ien-hsia-chu-fan-shih-kung-t'u* 天下諸番識貢圖 (World Map of Tribute-bearing Polities), the part of the East Asian continent which the People's Republic of China now occupies is marked as 皇朝聖土 (Imperial Dynasty's Sacred Land) [21]: dynasty (朝) could command the people on land (土) but dynasty cannot be equated with any land.

The character 國 was used to generically refer to *dynastic states*, that is, dynastic governments that had jurisdiction – not necessarily exclusive – over some regions, and cannot and must not be construed as something of a territorial entity. That *kuk/kuo(guo)* 國 cannot be a territorial entity is shown in such examples as *kuk-mal* 國末, as mentioned above, and *kuk-ch'o-si/kuo-ch'u-shih* 國初時 (at the beginning of the dynastic government's rule). [22] Thus it becomes clear that the conception of *chung-kuk* 中國 as a nation-state reified by the name 'China' based on a Western invention is a fiction and that *chung-kuk* 中國 cannot be a name of any

8 Stearns writes that the word 'china' came into European languages in the seventeenth century, but does not seem to give any support for this. But he does not seem to give any support for this. [17] Wilkinson writes that 'China' entered European languages in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries "probably via Persian *Ch ĩ ĩ*" which in turn "was possibly based on" Sanskrit 𑀘𑀓𑀭 *cīna*, without giving a definitive account thereof. [18]

also from that of *chung-kuk* 中國 – the ruling dynasty in the Central Plains area of Chosŏn. It did not say ‘different from the language sound of the *Myŏng/Ming* state (異乎明國)’ but instead spoke of ‘different from that of *chung-kuk*’ (異乎中國) because *chung-kuk* was the central area of Chosŏn according to which the standardization of language sounds, through the newly devised phonetic system called *Chŏng’ŭm* 正音, was to be achieved.

3. A Brief Tracing of the Meaning of *Chung-kuk/Chung-kuo*(*Zhongguo*) 中國

It would now be in order to consider some usages of the term *chung-kuk*, apart from the one in *Hunmin chŏng’ŭm ōn-hae*, that appeared before the twentieth century, together with a few instances in the early twentieth century, to put in perspective the historical references of the term.

3.1. Some Notable Pre-twentieth Century Uses of the Term in Its Evolution over Time

In *Maengcha/Meng-tzu*(*Mengzi*) 《孟子》(Mencius), the supreme ambition of King *Sŏn/Hsüan* of *Che/Ch’i* 齊宣王 is said to be "extending his territory, getting the states of *Chin/Ch’in* 秦 and *Ch’o/Ch’u* 楚 to pay homage to him, and ruling over “the Central Kingdoms and to bring peace” [6] to the outlying tribes on the four quarters” [然則王之所大欲可知己欲辟土地朝秦楚莅中國而撫四夷也]. Here the ‘Central Kingdoms’, in D. C. Lau’s translation of *chung-kuk*, may also be described as the “chief States of the Centre” which felt themselves connected by “a certain community of civilization.” [9] In Mencius’ words, on the other hand, the character *kuk/kuo* 國, without *chung/zhong* 中 in front, denotes the rulership of a feudal lord, juxtaposed with the term for feudal lords, 諸侯: 諸侯失國而後託於諸侯禮也 (“According to the rites, only a feudal lord who has lost his state places himself under the protection of another”¹² [6]). An annotation by Yang Bo-jun 楊伯峻 puts in proper perspective this association between a lesser lord whose status is lower than that of a King or an Emperor and the character *kuk* 國. He explained that *chung-kuk* 中國 in the phrase 我欲中國而授孟子室 (“I wish to give Mencius a house in the most central part of my capital” [6]) indicates “in the middle of the capital” [在國都之中], where *kuk* 國 refers to the capital of the state of *Che/Ch’i* 齊 – the castle

of *Lim-ch’i/Lin-tzu* (臨淄城). [26] In other words, during the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States (戰國) period, *kuk* 國 would signify either the rulership or the capital corresponding to such a rulership of the feudal lords, and *chung-kuk* would indicate the central states/governments bound in a common conception of civilization. Neither meant any territorial entity with clearly delimited borders.

In biographies of Mencius and *Sun-kyŏng/Hsün-ch’ing*(荀卿) (*Sun-cha/Hsün-tzu*(荀子)) [孟子荀卿列傳] of *Sa-ki/Shih-chi* 史記 (Records of the Scribe), it says that “*chung-kuk* may be called *chŏk-hyŏn-shin-chu/ch’ih-hsien-shen-chou*” (中國名曰赤縣神州). [27] The term *chŏk-hyŏn/ch’ih-hsien* 赤縣, literally meaning ‘district adorned in red’, is said to represent the district Flame Emperor (炎帝) directly ruled over, and can be said to have come from the custom of attributing highness to the color of red. *Shin-chu/Shen-chou* 神州, ‘sacred prefecture’, stands for the district that was directly ruled by Yellow Emperor (黃帝), and can be taken to mean the region where the King or Son of Heaven (天子) is located. [28]

Looking at a dictionary on the Records of the Scribe (史記辭典), we again see that *chung-kuk* does not denote a totalized territory. Rather, the term’s first meaning is given as *kyŏng-sa/ching-shih* 京師. *Kyŏng-sa* 京師 refers to the capital district in which “the court” (朝廷) or “the central government” (中央政府) of the polity in question is located. The explanation of the term in the dictionary draws from the phrase in the Annals of the Five Emperors (五帝本紀) which says “the place which the Emperor and/or the King designates as the capital is given its centrality, *chung* 中, and hence it is called *chung-kuk* 中國” [帝王所都為中故曰中國]: the capital where the supreme ruler resides is at the center, either in an abstract sense or geographically or both, of the polity and thus to be called *chung-kuk*. It also denotes the regions along the Yellow River valley in the provinces of *Sŏm-sŏ/Shan-hsi* 陝西 and *Ha-nam/Ho-nan* 河南 which the polities in antiquity would tend to gravitate toward, and was sometimes written also as *chung-t’o/chung-t’u* 中土, *chung-wŏn/chung-yŏn* 中原, *chung-chu/chung-chou* 中州, *chung-hwa/chung-hua* 中華, or *chung-pang* 中邦. [29] Beyond a mere geographical signifier, these terms would connote political centrality and attendant cultural superiority.

According to Wang Er-min, in a total of 178 instances in twenty-five books of the pre-Ch’in (先秦) era in which *chung-kuk* 中國 appears, the overwhelmingly predominant usage of the term (145 instances) is with the sense of the sphere (jurisdiction) of various polities that together constituted *Ha/Hsia* 夏, thus called *Che-ha/Chu-hsia* 諸夏, while the usage in the sense of the capital district, *kyŏng-sa/ching-shih* 京師, takes a much smaller percentage. [30] Wang speaks of *Chu-hsia-chih-lieh-pang* 諸夏之列邦, several polities that together formed *Chu-hsia*,

12 James Legge translates this sentence as “When a prince loses his State, and then accepts a stated support from another prince, this is in accordance with propriety.” [25] In both James Legge’s and D. C. Lau’s translations, the character *kuk/kuo* 國 is associated with a ruler whose status is subordinate to that of a King or an Emperor (Son of Heaven).

but *hsia* 夏 herein signifies *civilized*, not a territorial entity. *Chung-kuk* 中國 in this context may be dubbed as the “central overlords” [9] or ‘central kingdoms’, but still not in the sense of a territorial country with clearly delimited borders or a nation state occupying the vast land of the continent. Among the other categories, in Wang’s analysis, were *kuk-chung/kuo-chung* 國中, which does not need much additional explanation because *chung* 中 functions as a prepositional particle herein, and *kyōng-sa/ching-shih* 京師 as mentioned above.

The connotation of *chung-kuk* expanded in later periods. A couple of entries, one in the Annals of the Chosŏn dynasty and the other in the Records of Daily Reflections (日省錄), would help elucidate how the term should be contextualized in later usages. An entry in the Annals of King Sejong (世宗實錄) dated close to the creation/compilation of *Hun-min chōng’ūm* in late 1443 could be particularly revealing. Just a few months after the compilation, some conservative officials petitioned against the use of the new script based on the Correct Sounds, somewhat disparagingly labelled *Ŏnmun* 諺文, writing that “since ancient times, within the Nine Provinces, although the customs are different, no separate script has been formulated because of regional dialects, and only the Mongols (蒙古), Western *Ha/Hsia* (西夏), Jurchens (女真), Japan (日本), and some western tribes (西蕃) had scripts of their own, but there is not much to say about it because they were all outlying/uncivilized peoples” [自古九州之內風土雖異未有因方言而別爲文字者唯蒙古西夏女真日本西蕃之類各有其字是皆夷狄事耳無足道者]. They went on to say, “Introducing this new script would now amount to renouncing *chung-kuk* and voluntarily assimilating with the outlying tribes... Would not it be a great detraction from Civilization” [今別作諺文捨中國而自同於夷狄...豈非文明之大累哉]? [31] *Chung-kuk* in this utterance is attributed with a sense of sacrosanctity as the locus of civilization with the original written language system.

In 1778, more than three thousand Confucian scholars in several provinces of Chosŏn, through a joint petition recorded in the Records of Daily Reflections, deplored the discrimination against “sons of concubines” (庶類) in appointment to government positions as well as in social treatment. “Such discrimination had not been legalized, in terms of *chung-kuk*, during the dynasties of *Yo/Yao* 堯, *Sun/Shun* 舜, *Han* 漢, *Tang/T’ang* 唐, *Song/Sung* 宋, *Myōng/Ming* 明, and it had not been a law, in terms of *Tongbang* 東方 (The Eastern), during the times of *Tan’gun* 檀君 and *Ki-Sōng* 箕聖 (Sage *Ki*) or in the early period of our (dynastic) government, either” [以中國言之 則既非漢唐虞宋明之法也以東言之 則亦非檀君箕聖我國初之法]. [32] Here *chung-kuk* is an overarching symbol of legitimate political authority presumably ascribed to the dynasties.

3.2. An Ambitious Overhaul and What Might Be Retained of the Term *Chung-kuk* in the Early Twentieth Century

Around the turn of the twentieth century, reformist intellectuals in the Ch’ing dynasty (清朝) attempted new forms of national identification, and *chung-kuk* now started to be used as a signifier in their nationalistic conception. Liang Ch’i-ch’ao, while in exile in Japan away from the Ch’ing court’s persecution, would at first mix *Chi-na/Shina/Sina* 支那 and *chung-kuk* referring to a place with the people and a history to bind them together. [33] This parallel usage of *Chi-na* 支那 and *chung-kuk* 中國 can be an indirect evidence that *chung-kuk* did not refer to and was not equal to a nation state or a territorial country because when he spoke of *chung-kuk*, it was due to the lack of proper terms by which to name the polity he belonged to, as he himself confessed in embarrassment later. In an introductory essay on new historiography published in 1901, accompanied by such a confession, he proposed using *chung-kuk/chung-kuo* (*zhongguo*) 中國 to represent a social totality, dismissing *Chi-na/Shina* 支那 as a foreign borrowing (as a Japanese term [34]) and therefore unfit for the political community he would write of. [2] This may be called a moment of “the birth of the imagined community of the nation” [35] with *chung-kuk* serving as a totalizing signifier to connote the polity as a whole with its people, territory, and history, in order for it to ostensibly qualify as a modern nation-state. It was not Liang describing an already existing nation, but him “actually *creating* one writing its history” [36] with his prime motivation being to justify the Ch’ing state’s territorial realm as the blueprint for the new nation-state’s territory [37], in contrast to Chang Ping-lin’s 章炳麟 to limit the new polity’s domain to the counties and prefectures of the Han 漢 dynasty. [7]

Joseph Levenson pointed out a radical discontinuity between earlier forms of collective identity and a nationalistic identity that came to the Ch’ing-dynasty intellectuals and activists who were reformists or revolutionaries at the turn of the last century. Prasenjit Duara considers this observation of Levenson as mistaken “in distinguishing culturalism as a radically different mode of identification from ethnic or national identification.” [38] However, what Levenson apparently emphasized is not a collective conviction of cultural superiority putatively attributable to the previous periods, as Liang Ch’i-ch’ao sought to conjure up for a narrative of continuity with the Han 漢 people centered at the nationalist history which would include other significant ethnicities along with their territories, but the chasm between the Confucian Empire – dubbed as *ch’ōn-ha/t’ien-hsia* 天下 – of old, on the one side, and the *kuk/kuo* 國 which was to be completely refurbished from its old status as subordinate to *ch’ōn-ha/t’ien-hsia* to become raised as the object of loyalty by the “nation” – rendered by Liang as *kukmin/kuomin* 國民

– as the proper unit of comparison to achieve the equivalence with the West, on the other. If “culture stood with *t'ien-hsia*,” that same “culture changed in *kuo*,” as nationalism took precedence. [39] But in the process of transformation, there were numerous inconsistencies in claiming historical continuity and cultural superiority of the Han and in downplaying the differences among the ethnicities. Accordingly, as an ingenious remedy to it, Liang went on to totally overhaul the meaning of the traditional term *chung-kuk* as for the name of the new nation-state.



Figure 2. Yun Bong Kil taking his oath (Source: National Institute of Korean History, https://db.history.go.kr/modern/level.do?levelId=ij_044_0060_00070).

During the Republican period between 1912 and 1949, the newly instated polity in the East Asian continent was dubbed as *minkuk/min-kuo* 民國. Although *chung-kuo* 中國 was promoted by Liang Ch'i-chao for the name of the new nation-state in his scheme, it did not take root to the same extent among the population. In a seemingly surprising turn of events, the term *chung-kuk* appears in an oath made by Chosŏn/Korean independence activist in April 1932. Three days before throwing the bomb at Hongkew Park (虹口公園), Shanghai, towards the Japanese personages who gathered for the birthday celebration of the Emperor of Japan, Yun Bong Kil 尹奉吉 (1908-1932), then as a member of *Han-in ae-kuk-tan* 韓人愛國團 (Han Patriotic Corps), vowed in earnest that, in order to restore the independence and freedom of the homeland, he would go on to kill the enemy officers invading *chung-kuk* 中國 (Figures 2, 3, 4).¹³

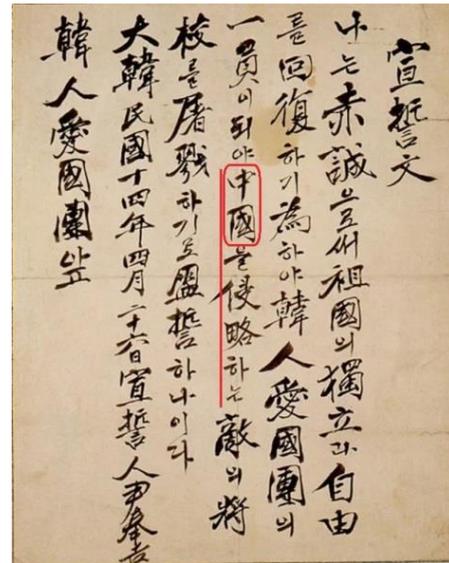


Figure 3. Oath by Yun Bong Kil (April 26, 1932) [highlighting by the author] (Source: National Museum of Korea, <https://www.museum.go.kr/site/main/relic/treasure/view?relicId=2090>).



13 宣誓文 - “나는赤誠으로써祖國의獨立과自由를回復하기爲하야韓人愛國團の一員이되야中國을侵略하는敵의將校를屠戮하기로盟誓하나이다” 大韓民國十四年四月二十六日 宣誓人尹奉吉 韓人愛國團 앞 (April 26, 1932), National Museum of Korea (국립중앙박물관)



Figure 4. Yun Bong Kil. "The Alleged True Story of the Hongkew Park Bombing" [highlighting by the author] (Source: *The China Weekly Review* (1923-1950), Shanghai: Millard Publishing Co., May 14, 1932, pp. 351-352. <https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/alleged-true-story-hongkew-park-bombing/docview/1324895738/se-2>).

The entry on Yun in *The China Weekly Review* of May 14, 1932, translates *chung-kuk* as 'China' (Figure 4) but this should be an incorrect rendition. If we think of the current territorial state named in English as 'China' (as short for the "People's Republic of China") for the phrase "the enemy officers invading *chung-kuk* 中國" (中國을侵略하는敵의將校), it would be an unintelligible explanation if *chung-kuk* were a stand-alone nation-state called 'China' because there would be no reason why Yun, fully expecting arrest and execution, would want to remove such Japanese officers invading 'China' which he, as a *Han-in* 韓人 (or a 'Korean'), did not belong to. If he meant that *chung-kuk* was a nation state and that his home country and such a *chung-kuk* shared the common fate against the (Japanese) enemy, it might make sense. But the latter scenario seems unlikely.

Chung-kuk in Yun Bong Kil's oath would have to be construed in a similar context in which the term was used in Ch'oe Che-u's 崔濟愚 (1824-1864) vernacular-language text of *Tonghak* 東學.¹⁴ In a part of exhortative verse writ-

ten by Ch'oe, it speaks of "treacherous enemy of the West encroaching upon *chung-kuk* 中國 as had been said of them in 1860"

[ㅎ · 원갑경신년의전ㅎ 이오나 · 나세상말이요망ㅎ · 나

셔양적이동국을침범ㅎ · 셔]. [40] The year 1860 was when the British-French forces defeated the Ch'ing army in their joint expedition into Peking. Then *chung-kuk* in Ch'oe's wording should be taken to represent the central government authority of the Ch'ing dynasty as "the protector of the Confucian civilization" [41] in the East Asian world. Seventy-two years later, with the Ch'ing dynasty long gone, Confucian civilizational identity or perspectives may have been weakened, but *chung-kuk* might still signify the authority of Central Government in the East Asian world by which Chosŏn, though now under Japanese colonial control, should be entitled to maintain its autonomous political existence.

4. Putting It All in Perspective

Since the pre-Ch'in era, *chung-kuk* had signified the combined sphere of various polities that constituted *Ha/Hsia* 夏, the capital district of the imperial court, or the location of the central government of the polity in question. The term underwent an expansion in its connotation over time. In mid-fifteenth century Chosŏn, just a few months after the new script *Chŏng'ŭm* 正音 was devised, a group of officials opposed its possible widespread use supposedly because that would be like renouncing *chung-kuk* and assimilating with uncivilized outlying tribes. Here *chung-kuk* meant the locus of civilization in which the original written language, *mun(cha)* 文(字), as the common written language system of the East Asian world, had been used as it is, without any phonetic characters with which to pronounce it, as in the case of Chosŏn *Chŏng'ŭm*, or any subsidiary phonetic symbols taken from parts of *hancha* 漢字 characters as ideograms, as in the case of Japanese *kana* (仮名). Furthermore, King Sejong speaking of *muncha* 文字 in the phrase 與 文 字 字 字 · 〇 〇 〇 不 不 不 相 入 不 〇 流 不 不 通 不 不 〇 〇 〇 · 已 从 丿 (language sounds of each *kuk* 國 are not congruent with the written language, *muncha* 文字), which refers to the characters (*cha* 字) of the original written language (*mun* 文) [42], does not specify the source of *muncha*. If the king did not feel the need to specify the source of the prototypical written language, *muncha* 文字, because it was inherently endogenous to Chosŏn and its predecessor dynasties, then this may suggest that the ancient ancestors of the Chosŏn people had created the primordial script that later came to be called *hancha* 漢字, which are now often erroneously called 'Chi-

¹⁴ *Tonghak* 東學, literally *Eastern Learning*, as often compared to Western Learning (西學) or Catholicism/Christianity, was founded by the unorthodox scholar Ch'oe Che-u, and developed as an intellectual, religious, socio-political movement calling for a return to the "Way of Heaven" (天道) as to "open up a

new beginning" (開闢) and a reform in government in late nineteenth-century Chosŏn as a popular response to the official corruption and the threatening influence of Japan and the West.

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Research Field

Chun Jihoon: East Asian History, *Hunmin chŏng'üm* 訓民正音, Fifteenth-century Korean language, Early twentieth-century historiography, Premodern East Asian interpolity relations, East Asian philology