

COMMENTS

I. 【桓雄】：【桓因】：《天王》

「HU'AN XUŋU」：「HU'AN IN」：《LORD of HEAVEN》

【桓雄】「HU'AN XUŋU」 means the **Celestial Head** of clan or tribe in primitive communal chiefdoms. The primitive tribal leaders often appropriated to themselves religious functions (they were tribal shamans), thereby sanctifying, sacralizing their power. In societies of this type, it was believed that the supreme leaders sent down from above (from heaven) have unique gracious qualities and are a link between otherworldly forces and ordinary people. Such community leaders were called **Heavenly** (天), or **Divine** (神) **Leader** (雄). With the transformation of chiefdoms into state organizations, the terms 君, 王, 帝 “king, sovereign, monarch” began to be used to designate their leaders.

1.1. 【雄】：【因】：《王》

「XUŋU」：「IN」：《LORD, RULER》

We see that in the Legend the **Lord-of-Heaven** (天王) is called **Huan Ung** (桓雄) or **Huan In** (桓因). The second part of the name of the main god - **In** [因, MC *ʔjin; MKor. *in*] comes from the Vedic name **Indra** (Skt. “**lord**”), meaning the supreme deity of the Rigvedic (see “Rigveda”) pantheon, the **Lord-of-Heaven** of Thirty Three Gods. It is known that the followers of the Buddha actively used local beliefs in promoting their teachings, while aboriginal deities with positive traits often received Buddhist names.

Sign	Legend's Language	Archetype	Related Languages
雄	*xuŋ(g)u ~ *xuŋ(g)an «ruler, leader»	*xuŋugV(n) «ruler, leader»	Man. uŋgu , uŋGa ; SMan. uŋan «head of the clan, headman, ruler»

We can find the “ancestor” of 因 in the name of [Huan] **In**'s son - [Huan] **Ung** (桓雄). In Ancient Chinese, the sign 雄 was read as *whəŋ, this sound then passed into the Middle Chinese reading *fuŋ (> MKor. **uŋ**). Etymological dictionaries say that the head of the clan of the Manchus

was called **unḡu** or **unḡa**, **unḡan**. From the old form of **unḡu**, **unḡa(n)** - ***xunḡu**, ***xunḡa(n)**, the writing 雄 could have appeared. But the word described by the hieroglyph 雄 could convey not only the reading, but also the meaning of 雄 - “male; headman, leader”. The Manchu name ***xunḡ-**(**g**)**u** is also easily recognizable in it. The word ***xunḡ(g)u** in the Korean annals is the title of Silla’s kings - 次次雄 (see also 慈充). As an original form of ***xunḡu** ~ ***xunḡa** we expect ***k’uḡu-gu** ~ ***k’uḡu-ga**. The stem ***k’uḡu-** reminds us of the Korean root ***kūḡü-** > **kiši-** “to drag, to pull; to lead”. In Silla records we find 尼斯今 “toothed ruler” (in Chinese 齒理), where 今 [MC **kjim*; Kor. *kim*] takes the place of ***kūḡüm** < ***kūḡüm** “headman, leader; ruler”. In Japanese ***kūḡüm** became **kimi** “lord, boss”. In Korean, it changed to the surname **Kim** [金, MKor. *kim* ~ *kim*].

[Huan] **In**'s grandson was [Huan] **Ung**'s son [Tan] **Gun** (檀君). For the second component of the name - 君 “king, sovereign, monarch” ***xunḡ-**(**g**)**u** is also fine. Because of this, the person called 檀君 had an epithet 王儉. We can compare 王 “king” with the word ***xuḡan** ~ ***xuḡen**, and 儉 [MC **gem*, Mod. Chinese dial. *khiam*, *khiem*] - with its ending ***-ḡan** ~ ***-ḡen**. The final mention of ***xuḡan** ~ ***xuḡen** may have echoed with the name of the last ruler of the Choseon state, Chun-wang (準王).

1.2. 【桓】：《天》

「HU’AN」：《SKY, HEAVEN》

The **Sky** in the mythology of ancient people is the dwelling place of **God**. The functions of God in legends are generally connected with an image of Father-creator, who creates other gods or earthy rulers, his missionaries. The destination of the **Son-of-God (Heaven)**, **Huan Ung**, is to be a cultural hero, to perform a role of a messenger between the Sky and Earth. He comes to Earth to bring order to the world of people. The first Japanese emperor also was a descendent of Lady-of-**Heaven** – **Amaterasu**. The rulers of Mongol and Turkey based their power on the kinship with the Lord-of-**Heaven** - **Tengri**, too. They were perceived as

the descendants of Tengri, who received from him a special mandate (cf.: *three celestial stamps* in the Legend).

Sign	Legend's Language	Archetype	Related Languages
桓	* hu'an «sky»	* siyuyV(n) «sun; sky»	Evk. siyūn , Neg. siyun , Man. šun , SMan. šun , sun , Ul. siu(n) , Ork. su(n) , Nan. siu(n) , Orch. seu(n) , Ud. sū(n) , Sol. šigū «sun»

The writing of **Sky** as 桓 [MC **hwān*, MKor. *hwan*] can be attributed to the Tungus-Manchu common noun ***siyuyan** > ***hu'an** “sun, sky” (the transition of Tungus-Manchu **si-* > Kor. *h-* is common to many Korean words). In Japanese, the meaning of *sun* is attributed to OJap. **swora**, MJap. **sora**. Although a bit strange, in Korean variation of **swora**, **sora** is seen in Modern Korean **hä** «sun; year» (< ***hłji**). Their original form could be represented by ***šioyovV**.

1.3. 【桓】：《天》

《WILLOW》：《SKY, HEAVEN》

At the same time the semantics of 桓 “(yellow) willow” allows us to use for comparison with 桓 the Manchu name for “willow” - **sajxuwa** (< ***sia-xuxa**). Its continuation in the language of the Legend could be ***hu'an** < ***siyuxan**.

Sign	Legend's Language	Archetype	Related Languages
桓	* hu'an ~ * sē'un «(yellow) willow»	* šiaχVk'V(n) «willow»	Evk. sēkta , Neg. sēkta , Orch. sakta , siakta , Ud. sakta , Man. sajxuwa «willow»

Willow took a special place in the ritual life of the Altai people. At the mythological level, it was represented as a **sacred** (universal) **tree**, connecting together the earthly and heavenly worlds. In everyday life a willow was endowed with a special, magical power, capable of reviving nature and increasing soil fertility. The plot of **willow tree** in the Legend allowed its ruler (Huan Ung) to ascend to the Sky (to Heavenly father), and later descend to the Earth. The sacred role of willow is evident from

the usage of hieroglyph 神 “sacred; spirit, god” for writing the name 桓雄 “**Lord-of-Willow**” (see 神雄). Although this replacement can be given another explanation. The hieroglyph 神 can convey ***seu(n)** – modified reading of word ***sewu(n)** “spirit, idol, god” (see below). The reading of 桓 also could arise from ***sēuⁿ** < ***siexek^{u/a}** > **sēkta** “willow”. Similar sound (***siuⁿ** ~ ***seuⁿ**) in Tungus-Manchu was fixed for ideogram 天 “sky”. A replacement 天 : 桓 : 神 could have come from here.