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Hye Ran Kim

The life and contribution to science of Korean linguist Kim Su-kyung

Abstract. This article discusses the biography of Kim Su-kyung 김수경 (1918—2000), a prominent South Korean linguist who moved to the North after liberation, and the significance of his research for Korean linguistics. In addition, the influence of Soviet linguistics on his linguistic research will be examined, and the importance of North and South Korean contributions to Korean linguistics will be noted. Kim Su-kyung, who completed his studies in the Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Law and Letters, Keijo Imperial University in 1940 during the Japanese colonial period and later studied linguistics as a graduate student at Daoist Imperial University, has been called the linguistic genius of Joseon. Kim Su-kyung is not as well known among Korean scholars as, for example, such linguists and famous students of Ju Si-kyung as Choi Hyon-bae 최현배 and Kim Du-bong 김두봉 from North and South Korea. These linguists studied the Korean language after the division of North and South Korea and worked to modernize the Korean language, improving it to make it easier to use. In this article, we look at North Korean linguistics from the perspective of the linguistics of the Soviet Union, based on rare materials from Russia, and shed light on the life of a linguist who experienced the pain of separation from his family and homeland.

Keywords: structural linguistics, practical Korean linguistics, Kim Su-kyung, North Korean linguist, Stalinist linguistics.

Author: Kim Hye Ran, Ph.D. Associate Professor, Russian State University for the Humanities, Department of Oriental Languages; Higher School of Economics, School of Oriental Studies, World Politics and World Economy (address: 119049, st. Maronovsky lane, 26, 101000, Moscow, Myasnitskaya st., 20).
ORCID: 0000-0003-2925-3610. E-mail: kimconthe@gmail.com, krkim@hse.ru

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Ким Хэ Ран

Жизнь и вклад в науку корейского лингвиста Ким Су Гёна

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются биография Ким Су Гёна (1918—2000), видного южнокорейского лингвиста, переехавшего на Север после освобождения, и значение его исследований для корейского языкознания. Кроме того, анализируется влияние советской лингвистики на его научные работы, а также отмечается вклад лингвистов Северной и Южной Кореи в корейское языкознание. Ким Су Гён, завершивший обучение на философском отделении юридическо-литературного факультета Императорского университета Кэйдзё в 1940 г. в период японского колониального правления и впоследствии изучавший лингвистику в качестве аспиранта Императорского университета Тайхоку, был на-

зван лингвистическим гением Чосона. Ким Су Гён не так широко известен среди корейских учёных, как, например, такие лингвисты и известные ученики Чу Си Гёна, как Чхве Хён Бэ и Ким Ду Бон из Северной и Южной Кореи. Эти лингвисты изучали корейский язык после разделения Кореи и работали над его модернизацией, совершенствуя его для удобства использования. В данной статье рассматривается северокорейское языкознание с позиций советской лингвистики на основе редких российских материалов, а также освещается жизнь лингвиста, пережившего боль разлуки с семьёй и родиной.

Ключевые слова: структурная лингвистика, практическое корейское языкознание, Ким Су Гён, северокорейский лингвист, сталинская лингвистика.

Автор: Ким Хэ Ран, кандидат наук, доцент, кафедра восточных языков Российского государственного гуманитарного университета; Школа востоковедения, мировой политики и мировой экономики НИУ ВШЭ (адрес: 119049, г. Москва, ул. Мароновский пер., 26; 101000, г. Москва, ул. Мясницкая, 20).
ORCID: 0000-0003-2925-3610. E-mail: krkim@hse.ru

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1. INTRODUCTION

This paper examines the research and personal life of Kim Su-kyung, who moved from South Korea to North Korea during a complex historical period and worked to advance Korean linguistics. Born in Tongchon 통천 (Gangwon Province 강원도) in 1918, Kim Su-kyung, by the time of his liberation in 1945, had mastered fifteen foreign languages (Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, English, German, French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Japanese, Chinese, Mongolian, and Manchu). After graduating from Keijo Imperial University 경성제국대학, he taught French at the Keijo Graduate School of Commerce (the predecessor of the College of Commerce at Seoul National University). In 1946, he lectured on "Introduction to the Korean Language" at the Provisional Institute for the Training of High School Teachers Affiliated with the Keijo University Preparatory Course 경성대학 예과 부설 임시 중등교원 양성소 and the Provisional Institute for the Training of High School Teachers Affiliated with Keijo Normal University 경성사범대학 부속 고등학교 교사 양성원, both established to train high school teachers (Choi Kyung-bong et al., 2007). In May 1946, he joined the Korean Language Society. During this time, he contributed little to the writing of articles or dictionary compilations for Hangul, the journal of the Korean Language Society.

After the liberation period, Kim Su-kyung returned to North Korea in August 1946, where he conducted extensive research on the Korean language. In 1947, Kim Su-kyung, a professor in the Korean language department at Kim Il-sung University 김일성대학교 (where he was invited as a founding member in September 1946), founded the Korean Language Research Association together with Kim Il-sung University President Kim Du-bong 김두봉.



Figure 1. This photo[1] was taken by philosophy students from the Department of Law and Literature at Keijo Imperial University 경성제대 in 1938 to commemorate their graduation. Kim Su-kyung is on the far right in the back row, and Jeong Hae-ryong's (정해룡) younger brother, Jeong Hae-jin (정해진), is second from the left.



Figure 2. In March 1942, he attended the wedding of his Gyeongseong Imperial University 경성제대 classmate Lee Myeong-seong 이명성 (literature) in Seoul, where he met his wife, Lee Nam-jae. The wedding between the groom and bride was officiated by Korean language scholar Lee Geuk-ro (이극로).

[1] Photo provided by his daughter, Kim Hye-young. Quoted from Japanese Professor Ryuta Itagaki.

In his linguistic research, Kim Su-kyung established the principle of "morphology 형태주의," which states that the same Chinese characters should be written in the same form. He participated in the North Korean language revolution, abolishing the "initial sound rule 두음법칙" and Chinese characters 한자. He also laid the foundations for the North Korean regime's early language policy and later served as the head of the Korean language department, making a significant contribution to the study of the North Korean language.

2. PREVIOUS LINGUISTIC RESEARCH AND METHODS

Due to the division of North and South Korea, there is insufficient information about previous research by Korean linguists who traveled to North Korea to study Korean linguistics. This is due to the difficulty modern Korean linguists have in accessing materials on the Korean language from those years.

In this article, we will collect and analyze Korean research materials on the eminent linguist Kim Su-kyung, as well as research by Russian scholars on North Korean linguistics published in Russian libraries and Russian linguistic journals.

The first generation of Korean linguists who chose North Korea immediately after liberation included researchers such as Hong Ki-moon 홍기문 [1], Ryu Ryol 류렬, Kim Su-kyung 김수경, and Jeon Mong-soo 전몽수, who achieved outstanding results with the help of the Hunminjeongum. The division of North and South Korea led to a linguistic divide and, subsequently, a division in the study of the Korean language.

Therefore, an important task is to study the trends in the flow of North Korean language research by Korean scholars who moved from South Korea to North Korea.

Research in Korean studies first emerged in Europe and Russia. Following the division of North and South Korea, significant work on the study of the North Korean language was conducted by Russian scholars. It is important to understand that the research of North Korean linguists is extremely important for joint research on the history of Korean linguistics in the South and North.

Cheon Gwang (1999: 143—217) divided North Korean language researchers of the liberation period (includ-ing the authors of the academic journal "Korean Language Studies") into three groups:

first, linguists from the Department of Korean Language at Kim Il-sung University, working under the supervision of Kim Su-kyung;

Secondly, coastal scholars such as Lee Man-gyu 이만규, Kim Geum-seok 김금석, and Park Eui-sung 박의성, who continued the academic tradition, and Ju Si-kyung 주시경, a student of Kim Doo-bong 김두봉; Thirdly, Jeon Mong-soo 전몽수, who went from the South to the North, and Hong Ki-moon 홍기문, a researcher.

[1] The discovery of the original Hunminjeongeum prompted Hong Ki-moon to translate its text (1946), which made it possible to confirm the true value of the Hunminjeongeum from a Korean linguistic perspective. Previously, it was believed that it was derived only from the Hunminjeongeum section (Yeui). He moved to North Korea with Chung Mong-soo and republished the translation of the original Hunminjeongeum in Pyongyang (Lee Sang-hyuk. 2011:283).

The North Korean language researchers who united around the Korean Language Society and the Korean Language Research Association can be divided into four groups:

Firstly, Kim Byung-jae 김병제[1] and Lee Geuk-ro 이극로[2], who after liberation changed the ***Korean Language Society 조선어학회*** to ***the Korean Language Research Society 조선어문연구회***; secondly, Kim Su-kyung 김수경, Ryu Chang-sun 류창선[3], Lee Man-gyu 이만규[4], Hong Ki-moon 홍기문[5], and Jeon Mong-su 전몽수[6], who did not participate in the work of ***the Korean Language Society 조선어학회*** after liberation but directed the study of the North Korean language at ***the Korean Language Research Society 조선어문연구회***; thirdly, Ryu Ryol 류렬 and Jeong Yeol-mo 정열모[7], who worked at ***the Korean Language Society 조선어학회*** only after liberation and then decided to go north; fourthly, Ryu Eung-ho 류응호[8], who chose to study North Korean after liberation without any academic connections (Lee Sang-hyuk, 2007: 19—27).

Examining the research trends of Korean linguists who chose the North, they can be summarized as follows: Kim Byeong-je 김병제 and Lee Man-gyu 이만규 as researchers of dictionaries and education; Ryu Yeol 류열, Jeon Mong-soo 전몽수, and Hong Gi-mun 홍기문 in the study of *the history of the Korean language 국어사*; Kim Su-kyung as a researcher who introduced and disseminated early socialist linguistics; Jeong Ryeol-mo 정렬모 as the *pioneer of the Northern grammatical perspective 북쪽 문법관의 효시 연구자*; and Lee Geuk-ro, who comprehensively summarized Northern Korean linguistics based on *phonetics 음성학*. (Lee Sang-hyeok, 2007:24).

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[1] He was a researcher who graduated from the liberal arts department of Yonsei College and was influenced by his father-in-law, Lee Yun-jae, who was a professor at Yonsei College (founded in 1915, Yonsei University).

[2] Before his release, he was sentenced to six years in prison for the Korean Language Society incident, and as a researcher specializing in economics in Germany, he was a leader in Korean language studies in North Korea after his release.

[3] He graduated from Rikkyo University in Japan, majoring in history and studying the history of the Korean language.

[4] After liberation, it was related to national language policies such as Chinese characters, textbooks and teaching methods.

[5] In the 1920s, he studied abroad in China and Japan, and Chinese classics influenced his study of the Korean language. In 1948, he moved to North Korea with his father, Byeokcho Hong Myong-hee.

[6] Before his release, he conducted research on the topics of "dialects, old words, etymology, and hun-mong-cha-hwe" in the academic journal "Hangul", and after his release, he conducted many studies on the history of the Korean language in the academic journal "Research on the Chosun Language".

[7] In the 1950s, Yu Yeol left a manuscript in the dissertation collection of Hongik University. Since then, he has become a unique figure in the history of the Korean language, and much early research has been conducted on the **Hunminjeongeum** 훈민정음. Jeong Yeol-mo, a grammarian who studied Korean under Ju Si-kyung in the advanced course at the Korean Language Institute, specialized in Japanese language and literature at the Graduate School of Education at Waseda University and mastered the systematic theory of grammar. After his release, he became the first president of Hongik University. (Lee Sang-hyuk 2007: 20—26)

[8] He was an orthodox linguist who graduated from the University of Tokyo's linguistics department, but after his release, he was ousted by the Hangul faction and was unable to express his own views. It is said that, having chosen the North, in the 1950s he actively studied phonetics and taught foreign languages.

3. THE LIFE AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVMENT OF KIM SU-KYUNG

3.1. The Life and Family of the Linguist

According to an interview conducted by Hankyoreh reporter Kang Seong-man 강성만 기자 with Professor Itagaki (2021), when Kim Su-kyung taught at Kim Il-sung Univer-sity, a lecture he delivered interpreting the original French text became legendary at the university. Kim Su-kyung taught seven foreign languages based on original texts. Hideo Kobayashi, a Japanese linguist who taught Kim Su-kyung at Keijo Imperial University during the Japanese colonial period, told his Japanese students after liberation that Keijo Imperial University 경성제국대학교 had a brilliant linguist, Kim Su-kyung, and urged them to achieve the same success.

After the outbreak of the Korean War, Kim Su-kyung traveled to South Korea as part of a short term task 선무 공작대 force consisting of professors from Kim Il-sung University. Kim Su-kyung's family (wife, two daughters, and two sons) traveled to South Korea to find him, but he returned to North Korea, and their paths diverged forever. In 1970, hoping to find her husband, Lee Nam-jae 이남재 (Kim Su-kyung's wife) emigrated from South Korea to Canada with three of her four children. Kim Su-kyung's eldest daughter, Kim Hye-ja 김혜자, majored in nursing. She helped the family emigrate to search for her father, as it was easier to do so from abroad at the time. Kim Hye-young 김혜영, Kim Su-kyung's second daughter, born in Pyongyang in 1948, was able to obtain information about her father abroad. She studied linguistics at the University of Toronto, hoping to hear about her father in academic circles. Kim Tae-sung 김 태성, Kim Su-kyung's second son, was unable to obtain a Canadian visa and left for Germany, where he earned a doctorate in German studies and taught German at Pusan National University for thirty years. After emigrating to Canada, Kim Su-kyung's family was able to exchange letters with him beginning in 1986, thanks to a professor from Yanbian University visiting Toronto. Later, at a conference on Korean studies held at Peking University in China, Kim Hye-young (Kim Su-kyung's second daughter) was able to meet her father.

Lee Nam-jae, Kim Soo-kyung's wife, a graduate of Ewha Womans College 이화여전 문화 출신 (1925—1945), was a student of Professor Lee Hee-seung 이희승. She was able to see her husband only in 1998 in Pyongyang after a forty-eight-year separation, and two years later Kim Su-kyung died[1].

3.2. Kim Su-kyung's Research in Korean and North Korean Linguistics in the 1950s, Influenced by Soviet Linguistics

From his arrival in North Korea in 1946 until the late 1960s, Kim Su-kyung published articles and books on *Korean grammar 문법론*, L*anguage Policy Theory 언어정책론,* and *stylistics 문체론*. He translated Soviet linguistic research into Korean and introduced it to North Korea, and actively reflected the problems of Soviet linguistics in his own research. The main translations of Soviet linguistic research are "*Linguistics* (*Введение в языкознание*)" (A.A. Reformatsky, Ministry of Education, 1949) and "On the Works of I.V. Stalin on Linguistics" (V.V. Vinogradov, First Publishing House of Educational Literature Sinuiju 신의주, 1952).

[1] Interview with Professor Itakaki Ryuta, Hankyoreh Shimbun, 한겨레신문 아타가키 교수 인터뷰 (강성만 기자) URL: https://www.hani.co.kr/arti/culture/book/1013090.html

Stalin's linguistic research, translated by Kim Su-kyung, has not previously been presented in Korea. It provides insight into the influence of Stalin's nationalist linguistics on early North Korean linguistics. The author discovered this research in the Russian State Library. The author also emphasizes that the book, which contains materials on Soviet linguistics, was published in Sinuiju in 1952, during the Korean War. Kim Su-kyung's linguistic research lags behind the 1960s to the late 1980s. It can be assumed that he spent this time writing novels rather than researching the Korean language. The novel "Season of Birth 탄생의 계절," written by Kim Su-kyung in October 1985 and discovered by the author in the Russian State Library, was published by the Pyongyang Literary Publishing House. The book's protagonist is a female botanist named Ryu Yeon, surrounded by mechanical engineers and botanical researchers. The novel also features scientists, farm workers, laboratory researchers, the director of a scientific guidance office, and an engineer at a cooperative farm. The preface to the novel states: "The path of exploring the unknown world is not easy, and creation essentially requires independence and hard work."

Kim Su-kyung is a scholar who laid the foundations of the North Korean regime's early language policy and, along with Kim Du-bong, the foundations of academic North Korean linguistics. However, after the political purge, Kim Du-bong and Kim Su-kyung faced political trials. Kim Du-bong (金斗峰), a Korean scholar and president of Kim Il-sung University, who was the first chairman of *the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly 최고인민회의 상임위원회* of North Korea and a student of Professor Ju Si-kyung 주시경(朱時慶), and linguist Kim Su-kyung 김수경(金壽慶) focused on the study of Korean linguistics.

There is a theory that the linguistic differences between North and South Korea are not that great even today, as Kim Du-bong and Choi Hyong-bae (최현배) were both students of Ju Si-kyung (주시경). Kim Du-bong (김두봉) directed North Korean language policy, while Choi Hyong-bae directed South Korean language policy.

Kim Su-kyung's linguistic and translation work can be seen as a process of introducing the foundations of Soviet linguistics and creating a theoretical framework for North Korean linguistics after liberation. Referring to articles translated and presented in Korean by Kim Su-kyung, we see that Soviet linguistics played a crucial role in the early development of North Korean national linguistics. Here are a few:

"Thirty Years of Soviet General Linguistics"; the first issue of the "Journal of the Korean Language" (1949); "Tasks Facing Soviet Linguistics"; "The Current Stage of Development of the New Theory of Language";"Korean Linguistics" 1-2, 1-3, 1-6 (1949); "Thirty Years of Soviet Oriental Studies"; "N. Ya. Marr and Soviet Linguistics"; "Structuralism and Soviet Linguistics"; "Journal of the Korean Language" 2-1 (1950), etc.

The book "On the Works of I.V. Stalin's Lectures on Linguistics" (V.V. Vinogradov), translated by Kim Su-kyong in 1952, consists of one hundred twenty eight pages and has the following contents:

Lecture 1. Devoted to N.Ya. Marr's anti-Marxist theory on the origin and development of language. A free discussion in Pravda of the problems of linguistics in the field and some of the main errors in the methodology of Soviet linguists. Lecture 2. On the significance of I.V. Stalin's works in the development of Soviet linguistics.

Lecture 3. On some issues of linguistics. The book also includes a section with examples of basic Russian and Korean vocabulary, along with explanations of the grammatical structure and fundamental concepts of Stalinist linguistics. Most linguists who chose North Korea tended toward nationalist linguistic research, and until 1950, they adhered to a socialist view of language based on Marxism. In 1952, Kim Su-kyung translated I.V. Stalin's book "On the Problems of Linguistics," in which the author reveals the anti-Marxist nature of the linguistic views of N.Ya. Marr and his followers. The book contains materials that caused a profound transformation of Soviet linguistics. It clearly delineates the boundaries between Soviet linguistics of the past and Soviet linguistics of 1952, clarifying the future goals of Soviet linguistics. The first lecture, "Free Discussion in Pravda," raised the most important issues of Soviet linguistics and led to theoretical and historical problems of language. I.V. Stalin personally participated in this meeting.

I.V. Stalin's works "On Marxism in Linguistics," "On Certain Questions of Linguistics," and "Reply to Comrades" led Soviet linguistics onto a truly Marxist line of research and laid the foundations of general linguistics. They not only provided clear and precise answers to the most important and complex questions but also put an end to the confusion that reigned among N.Ya. Marr's students, among the leading linguists. The only article on Kim Su-kyung's linguistic research and works was by Moscow State University professor Yu.N. Mazur. Published in an academic journal on linguistics in Moscow in 1952, the article is historically significant because, despite the fact that it was a war between North and South Korea, North Korea, in the same year of 1952,



Figure 3. The stay of the Russian Korean scholar Mazur in Pyongyang (1958—1959), Kim Sukyung on the left and Hong Ki-moon on the right of Mazur. *Source:* Russian Korean Studies, 2nd Moscow: Muravei, 2001.

showed that linguistic research and the language policy of scholars continue even during wartime.

Yu. N. Mazur's article states that university professors also participated in the war, and all the university's books and materials were taken to the mountains to continue research. Many scholars volunteered for the front, including Chung Mong-soo, a linguist and professor of literature at Kim Ilsung University, and Kim Su-kyung, a professor of Korean linguistics. Their work deserves greater recognition. The renowned linguist Chung Mong-soo died in the Korean War. Thus, despite everything, Korean linguists continued their research, and the publication of a translation of I. V. Stalin's linguistic works marked a new stage in the development of Korean linguistics.

Below is an excerpt from Yu. N. Mazur's article "Problems of Linguistics. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea":

"Based on the linguistic works of I. V. Stalin is revising the curriculum for core theoretical courses, lectures, and textbooks in linguistics. The curriculum for undergraduate and graduate students specializing in this field has been revised, a research system has been developed, and new challenges for scholarly work in the field of linguistics have been presented.

Korean scholars devoted considerable attention to studying the basic vocabulary, morphology, and syntax of the Korean language. Kim Su-kyung, who returned from the Korean War and became one of the most prominent linguists, served as dean of the Faculty of Linguistics and head of the Korean Language Department. He was one of the most prominent linguists. He researched the basic vocabulary and grammatical structure of the Korean language. Furthermore, with his active participation, a curriculum was developed covering topics such as philosophy, history, and linguistics, with a special emphasis on the linguistic works of I.V. Stalin. Kim Su-kyung and Hwang Bu Yong 황부영 wrote a linguistic article, Lim Yong Ok 임용옥 wrote a master's thesis on "Key vocabulary of the Korean language in light of the linguistic research of I.V. Stalin", and Son So Ryong 손서룡 wrote a dissertation on Korean history (Yu.N. Mazur 1952: 119—122).

In 1949, Kim Su- kyung published an article entitled "Epenthetic Consonants in **Yongbieocheonga** 용비어천가," which contained discussions aimed at finding a solution to spelling problems. In South Korea, the case ending (particle) of the North Korean word "to 토" is defined as "cho-sa 조사." This issue was discussed in 1956 in the work "On Some Fundamental Problems of Korean Morphology (Volumes 1-2)," and an attempt to elucidate the nature of the particle "to 토" was made based on the theories of Soviet linguists.

A discussion of the morphology and grammar of the Korean language is also present in the Korean translation of the Soviet linguistic book "On the Works of I.V. Stalin's "Research on the Problems of Linguistics," published in 1952, states in its third chapter that the essence of language lies in its basic vocabulary and grammatical structures, and that the great achievements of social thought are embedded in the grammatical structures of language. Regarding the problems of Marxism and linguistics, unlike N.Ya. Marr's argument that the grammatical structure and basic vocabulary of a language are not constant, grammatical structures are supplemented through changes over time, and their ru-

les are refined and clarified. Stalin's view was that although language is enriched by new rules, the basic grammatical structure remains preserved over a long period of time.

According to Choi Kyung-bon (2008:127—148), Kim Su-kyung's research in clarifying grammatical phenomena through the application of structuralist methodology to Korean grammar is outstanding. According to Professor Choi Kyung-bong, Kim Su-kyung likely studied structural linguistic theory under the influence of a Japanese professor of linguistics who taught linguistics at Gyeongsung Imperial University in South Korea. Shaolin Yeonmi is the scholar who introduced structuralist theory to the Japanese linguistic community by translating the "Cours de linguisique générale" (1916) into Japanese. His scientific method of structuralism in linguistics is believed to have greatly influenced Kim Su-kyung, who specialized in philosophy and was an excellent French teacher, and later a Korean studies and stylistics professor.

Kim Su-kyung's status as a structuralist linguist is demonstrated in his article "Epenthetic Consonants in **Yongbieocheonga** 용비어천가." We attempted to elucidate the morphological, structural, and semantic characteristics by analyzing the distributional relationships of linguistic elements, and the presentation of the distributional en-vironment of the inserted consonants allowed us to confirm this. During the study of the distributional environment, it was revealed that the inserted consonant "ㅅ" has a function different from the genitive case "의." The reason why the inserted consonant appears only when the antecedents of the two nouns being combined end in (a vowel, a consonant, or a liquid sound) is explained based on general phonetic phenomena: this is done to prevent the formation of voiced sounds through assimilation.

For example, '바닷가' combines two morphemes by inserting the interconsonantal 'ㅅ' as a lower element (final consonant). To prevent the voiced assimilation of '바다+가', the 'inserted consonant 'ㅅ' is inserted, giving it the phonetic value of /s/; consequently, when '바닷가' is pronounced <pa.tas.ka>, the initial consonant of '가' becomes a geminated consonant, resulting in [kka]. Additionally, there was a method of inserting a syllable without phonetic value instead of the inserted character called the 'interconsonantal 'ㅅ' in orthography; '바다가' using this syllable method is pronounced <pa.ta.ka>. Kim Su-kyung stated that the New Korean Orthography inserts syllables to prevent assimilation occurring between two morphemes and to indicate accent phenomena. Kim Su-kyung stated in a note to his 1949 book *Korean Grammar* that his concept of the "severing consonant group" in the new Korean orthography was derived from Russian linguistics, and that he referenced the "tense consonant group" (ъ) in the Cyrillic alphabet, which has no phonetic value and functions to separate the preceding and following letters, in the *Russian Grammar* by Soviet linguist V. Serba.

In addition, Kim Su-kyung was responsible for theorizing the principles of initial consonant notation. An article in the Rodong Sinmun titled "<Several Amendments in the Korean Language Society's 'Unified Plan for Hangul Orthography' — Regarding the Initial Consonants 'ㄴn' and 'ㄹl' in the Notation of Chinese Characters>" was unique and specialized. It pointed out problems arising from the 'notation of Chinese characters' and stipulated that notations such as 'labor' and 'woman' based on the initial consonant rule should be discarded, and that Chinese characters with one morpheme per character should be written as 'labor' and 'woman' in accordance with the regulations on Chinese words in the 'Unified Plan.'

Kim Su-kyung's research achievements were summarized as follows: (Written by the author with reference to Choi Gyeong-bong 2006)

Year	Title of Thesis and Books (Publication)
Phase 1: Linguistic Thesis and Translation Activities (1949—1950) Summary:Translation and introduction of Soviet linguistic theory; pursuit of structuralist methodology and practical national linguistics; efforts to establish socialist linguistic theory	
1949	General Linguistics by Shcherba(Chosŏn Ongmun Yŏngu Changanho)
1949	Current Issues in Shcherba's Linguistics(Chosŏn Ongmun Yŏngu Changanho)
1949	Current Stage of New Language Development(Chosŏn Ongmun 1 vol. 2 no.)
1949	Thirty Years of Soviet Oriental Studies(Chosŏn Ongmun 1 vol. 3 no.)
1949	Linguistics(by Leopold Tschumak) (Kyoyŏngsa)
1949	N. Ya. Marr and Shcherba's Linguistics(Chosŏn Ongmun Yŏngu 1—6)
1950	Structuralism and Shcherba's Linguistics(Chosŏn Ongmun Yŏngu 2—1)
Phase 2: National Grammar Theory (1949—1964) Summary:Leading research based on the structuralist methodology; establishment of standard grammar norms in North Korea.	
1953	Introduction to the Study of Modern Chosŏn Language(Academy of Sciences Journal 1)
1954	Grammar of the Chosŏn Language (Syntax)for the 3rd Grade of Primary School (Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences)
1954	Grammar of the Chosŏn Language (Phonology and Morphology)for Grades 1—2 of Primary School (Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences)
1956	On Several Fundamental Issues of the Morphology of the Chosŏn Language
1956	On Several Fundamental Issues of the Morphology of the Chosŏn Language
1949	Grammar of the Chosŏn Language
1960	Grammar of the Chosŏn Language 1(Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences) (Chosŏn Language Research Society)
1961	Modern Chosŏn Language 1 (Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences)
1961	Modern Chosŏn Language 2
1962	Modern Chosŏn Language 3
1964	Grammar of the Chosŏn Language(Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences)
1964	Lexicology and Phonology of the Chosŏn Language(Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences)
Phase 3: Applied Linguistics (1947—1964) Theme:Applying research results to language norms and practical usage.	
	Language Policy Research (국어정책론 연구)
1947	On Some Issues Regarding Hanja (Chinese Characters) in the Unified Spelling System of the Korean Language, Following the Revision of Certain Hanja Pronunciations(based on theChoson Ongmun Hoe[Korean Language Society] document). Specifically addressing the sounds ㄴ and ㄹ.
1958	Why Was Hanja Abolished in the Northern Half of the Republic? (Malgwa Gil, No. 1).
1967	Several Issues for the Subjective Refinement of Korean Academic Terms(Omun Yongu, No. 1)
	Lexicography (사전학)
1963	Chosŏnmal Sajŏn(Korean Language Dictionary), Volumes 1—6 (Chosŏn Ongmun Hoe,
1965	No. 2). Several Issues for the Compilation of a New Korean Language Dictionary(Chosŏn Ongmun Hoe, No. 4).

End of the table

Year	Title of Thesis and Books (Publication)
	Stylistics (문체론)
1961	For the Purpose of More Rigorously Observing the Party's Policies Aimed at Consolidating the People's Style(Chosŏn Ongmun Hoe, No. 3).
1963	For the Purpose of Further Deepening the Understanding of Style(Chosŏn Ongmun Hoe, No. 3).
1964	Theory of Korean Language Style(Kodang Kyoyuk Dosŏ Ch'ulp'an Sa— Higher Education Publishing House).
1964	Elements of Colloquial Style as Manifested in Recent Theories(Chosŏn Ongmun Hoe, No. 5).
Phase 4: History of the National Language and Literature (1985—1994)	
1985	The Season of Birth (literary work)
1989	Critical review of the views of the South Korean academic community on the history of language during the Three Kingdoms period
1989	On some characteristics of East Asian language studies in the Chosŏn language (Korean) of the 14th—19th centuries
1994	On bibliographic issues and linguistic-historical significance ofTranslation of the Lotus Sutra («반역로걸대») andLotus Sutra («로박집람») (published inLinguistic Papers, Volume 11)

I. **(1949—1950)** In Kim Su-kyung's 1949 article "Ependent Consonants in **Yongbie-ocheonga** 용비어천가에 보이는 삽입자모의 본질," he emphasized that the "epenthetic consonant (sai-si-ot) <ㅅ>" arose at the phonetic level, not the grammatical one. Some also believe that this became the theoretical basis for the North Korean writing system, which does not recognize "epentheticconsonants (sai-si-ot 사이시옷) <ㅅ>" based on the principles of morphological notation. On the other hand, South Korean orthography is based on the principle of phonetics and uses epenthetic consonants in its notation. In the first article published after Kim Su-kyung moved to North Korea, he criticized the phonetic bias of the Korean Language Society's "Plan for the Unification of Korean Orthogra-phy 한글 맞춤법 통일안" regarding the designation of the initial consonants "ㄴ" and "ㄹ" and advocated the rationality of morphological notation. This allows us to see that the morphological notation principle of North Korean linguistics formed the basis of a notation method that does not recognize an initial sound rule.

II. **(1949—1964)** Kim Su-kyung's research in 1954 and 1961—1965 was related to the compilation of textbooks published by educational publishing houses. This was a period when general interest was focused on establishing linguistic norms and standard grammar, and discussions of orthography and the compilation of grammar textbooks were conducted alongside discussions of grammar theory. In particular, the application of structuralist grammar and new methods of analysis to the Korean language can be seen as closely connected to the compilation of grammar textbooks and discussions of grammar theory. Kim Su-kyung was a Korean linguist who led discussions on Korean grammar in North Korea in the 1950s. He participated in the writing of the "Korean Grammar" created after the "New Korean Orthography" (1948) was promulgated, and was involved in compiling the standard grammar textbook from 1954 until the late 1960s. In a 1956 article on morphological analysis, the structure of the word <to 토

(particle)> was analyzed: it was defined as a dual entity with the characteristics of both a word and an affix, and it was isolated as an independent part of speech. According to Kim Su-kyung, morphological characteristics should be taken into account when analyzing <to 토 (particle)> as a suffix and a "positional morphological part" indicating the syntactic position of the word, but grammatical agglutinative elements should also be defined according to their functional characteristics. In the 1960 Korean Grammar, <to 토 (particle)> was classified as a grammatical affix, not as an independent part of speech. All grammatical agglutinative elements were divided into grammatical affixes, and grammatical affixes were further divided into <to 토 (particle)> and morphological suffixes. In the 1964 Korean Grammar, the grammatical agglutinative element <to 토 (particle)> is divided into "positional to 토 (par-ticle) 위치토" and "non-positional to 토 (particle) 비위치토".

III. (1947—1964) Kim Su-kyung applied the results of his research to practical areas, such as linguistic norms. Interest in linguistic norms continued in connection with the compilation of new dictionaries. His 1965 article, "Some Problems in Compiling a New Korean Dictionary, 새로운조선말 사전 편찬을 위한 몇 가지 문제" outlined the direction of dictionary compilation when the need arose to compile a new dictionary in accordance with Kim Il-sung's instructions in 1964. In addition to morphological and structural linguistics, which describe linguistic phenomena, the need for a normative dictionary, such as a dictionary of spelling and word clarification, was also expressed.

When Juche ideology spread in North Korea, Kim Su-kyung became interested in the problem of linguistic expression. He attempted to systematize stylistics, which analyzes the characteristics of a writer's way of expressing his thoughts in his work from a linguistic perspective. Two works, "To More Completely Implement the Party's Policy for Creating a Popular Literary Style 인민적 문풍 확립을 위한 당의 방침을 더욱 철저히관철하기 위하여" (1961) and "Further Deepening the Understanding of Literary Style 문풍에 대한 리해를 더욱 심화하기 위하여" (1963), analyze research related to the theory of literary style. Based on these studies, a book entitled "Stylistics of the Korean Language 조선어 문체론" (1964) was systematized and pub-lished. According to Choi Kyung-bon (2008: 379), Kim Su-kyung's "Stylistics of the Korean Language" primarily focused on social, generalized styles. He is considered to have combined expressive stylistics, aimed at describing the expressive effects of language, with practical stylistics.

Charles Bally, a Swiss linguist and stylistics specialist, was interested in linguistic subjectivity as the most extensive means of expressing the speaker's personality and emotions, and stylistics, which relates to the expression of subjectivity in language, was considered by him to be a field of linguistics. Kim Su-kyung's theory of stylistics analyzed linguistic style as a socially conventional linguistic system stored in each person's mind, rather than as an individual style. It's also worth noting that Charles Bally attempted to describe the expressive effects of language, which bears similarities to Kim Su-kyung's theory of expressive style. Charles Bally's "Traité de stylistique francaise" (1909) and his most famous book, "Linguistique générale et linguistique francaise" (1932, 1944), were translated into Russian in 1955 under the title "General Linguistics and Questions of the French Language Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка." This subsequently had a major influence on Russian linguistics, particularly on the research in modal interpretation, grammar, and stylistics of the Soviet linguist V.V. Vinogradov. It can

be said that structuralist Korean linguistics and the practical research of Kim Su-kyung on the "stylistics of the Korean language" were influenced by Charles Bally's linguistic theory and stylistics. Kim Su-kyung, fluent in French, studied Charles Bally's "Linguistique générale et linguistique francaise," published in French in 1932 and 1944, and attempted to systematize Korean stylistics from a linguistic perspective, sharing the author's views. It can be assumed that "Stylistics of the Korean Language" was published as a result of these efforts.

IV. (1985—1994) Kim Su-kyung conducted virtually no research on Korean linguistics from 1969 to 1989. The only available material from this period is his novel "Season of Birth 탄생하는계절" (1985). It is impossible to say exactly how many novels he wrote as part of his creative output. Kim Su-kyung's wife emigrated to Canada with their three children in 1970, deciding that it would be easier to locate her husband there. Kim Su-kyung's second daughter, Kim Hye-young 김혜영, emigrated to Beijing. With the help of a professor at Yanbian University, she was able to establish correspondence with her father in 1986. She also met him at a Korean studies conference held in 1989 at Beijing's Ching-yong University in China. Kim Su-kyung presented a paper there, "On Some Features of the Study of East Asian Languages in the Korean Language of the 14th—19th Centuries." Kim Su-kyung was reunited with his wife in Pyongyang in 1998, two years before his death.

In his 1989 book, "A Critical Review of South Korean Academic Views on the Linguistic History of the Three Korean States, 세나라 시기 언어력사에 대한 남조선 학계의 견해에대한 비판적 고찰" Kim Su-kyung emphasizes the uniqueness of the Korean language, criticizes the views of South Korean scholars who discussed the heterogeneity of the languages of Goguryeo, Baekje, and Silla, and argues that the lan-guages of the Three Korean States were homogeneous. Specifically, the fourth chapter of the book, "On the Necessity of Language Research to Ensure a Strong Sense of National Independence,언어 연구는 민족자주의식을 튼튼히 지녀야 하는데대하여" mentions the tasks of linguists in both South and North Korea. In the late 1980s, Kim Su-gyeong published books and articles such as "On the Bibliographical Prob-lems of the Translation of Logel-Daebak-Nongsa-Bomre 번역 로걸대박농사범례(The General Case of the Old Man Begging about the Great Park)" and "Ro Bak-Jip-Ram 로박집람 (The Collection of Old Park)" and Their Linguistic Meaning" (1994), which are studies related to the history of the Korean language, and con-ducted research on the ancient and medieval Korean language.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Kim Su-kyung is a researcher and scholar who received his education in the Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Law and Literature, Keijo Imperial University during the Japanese colonial period. He studied linguistics, lived and worked in North Korea, translated publications on early socialist linguistics, and oversaw its introduction and dissemination. He also studied Korean grammar and has research achievements in stylistics and national language policy.

Kim Su-kyung introduced the methodology of structuralist linguistics, organized a standard grammar, con-ducted grammatical studies, and compiled grammar textbooks.

He translated the works of Karl Marx and I.V. Stalin into Korean and applied them in his own research. Thus, Kim Su-kyung made an invaluable contribution to grammatical research of the Korean language and the compilation of Korean grammar textbooks. It's worth noting that Russian Korean scholars influenced the compilation of Korean language textbooks in Russia. Notable examples include “An Outline of Korean Grammar, Очерк грамматики корейского языка» 조선어 문법개론” compiled by A.A. Kholodovich in 1954, and “Word Form and Phrase Form in Modern Korean, Форма слова и словосочетания в современном корейском языке 조선어 문법개론” by Professor Yu.N. Mazur (1960). The research of Kim Su-kyung, a structuralist linguist and scholar who sought to harmonize the practical applications of linguistics (such as the theory of national language policy, dictionary use, and practical stylistics), is important for understanding the trends in Korean language studies that existed in the historical periods before, during, and after liberation. This moment is an important part of the history of Korean linguistics. Furthermore, linguistic research conducted by North Korean linguists in Russia prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Russia in 1990, as well as understanding and elucidating linguistics through the study of the Korean language after the establishment of diplomatic relations, is a key task not only for scholars of South and North Korea, but also for scholars and students of Korean studies in Russia.

Identifying Korean scholars who have been forgotten or hidden due to differences in politics, economics, culture, and literature, as well as identifying and elucidating their achievements and studying their biographies, is an important part of academic research. The author also emphasizes that this will help advance Korean studies worldwide along with the Korean Wave.

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