

계량적 분석을 통한

한국 전통의학

주요 의서의

특징 비교

한국한의학연구원

오준호

# 의서의 핵심 사상을 계량적 방법으로 파악할 수 있을까?

## 의서의 핵심사상

.||

병기의 설명과 치료 방향

.||

질병을 설명할 때 사용되는  
개념어의 빈도 분포

더 자주 언급될 수록, 더 의미 있다. (虛辭 예외)

{ 六氣 }	'風', '寒', '暑', '濕', '燥', '火'
{ 五臟 }	'肝', '心', '脾', '肺', '腎'
{ 精氣神 }	'精', '氣', '神', '血', '痰', '鬱'
{ 八綱 }	'陰', '陽', '表', '裏', '寒', '熱', '虛', '實'



醫學入門



東醫寶鑑



景岳全書

간행  
저자  
규모

1575년  
李梴(明)  
696,167字

1613년  
許浚(朝鮮)  
871,037 字

1624년  
張介賓(明)  
862,479 字

## ✓ Digitalize

精爲至寶

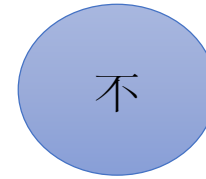
夫精者，極好之稱，人之精最貴而甚少。在身中通有一升六合。此男子二八未泄之成數，稱得一斤，積而滿者至三升，損而喪之者不及一升。精與氣相養，氣聚則精盈，精盈則氣盛。日啖飲食之華美者爲精，故從米從青。人年十六則精泄。凡交一次則喪半合，有喪而無益，則精竭身憊。故慾不節則精耗，精耗則氣衰，氣衰則病至，病至則身危。

## ✓ Cleaning

精爲至寶夫精者極好之稱人之精最貴而甚少在身中通有一升六合此男子二八未泄之成數稱得一斤積而滿者至三升損而喪之者不及一升精與氣相養氣聚則精盈精盈則氣盛日啖飲食之華美者爲精故從米從青人年十六則精泄凡交一次則喪半合有喪而無益則精竭身憊故慾不節則精耗精耗則氣衰氣衰則病至病至則身危噫精之爲物其人身之至寶乎養性仙書

## ✓ Normalize

### ✓ Duplications



(U+F967)



(U+4E0D)

### ✓ Variants



(U+70BA)



(U+7232)



한의학고전DB

[mediclassics.kr](http://mediclassics.kr)

고의서 원문 배포 서비스 한의학고전DB



Hanzi Text Normalizer

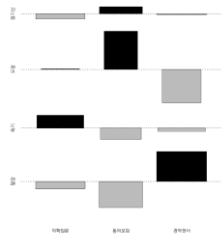
[mediclassics.github.io/apps/hanzitn](http://mediclassics.github.io/apps/hanzitn)

✓ Key Character Counting & Compare

正傳曰男子屬陽得氣易散女人屬陰遇氣多鬱

	氣	鬱	陰	陽
freq	2	1	1	1

two-way contingency table

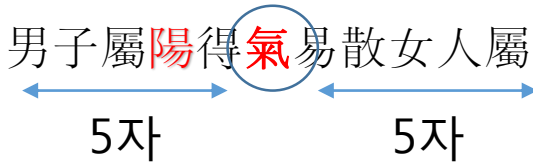


Cohen-Friendly association plot

height <i>(Pearson's chi<sup>2</sup>)</i>	$\frac{o - e}{\sqrt{e}}$
width	$\sqrt{e}$
box	$o - e$

✓ Co-word (co-occurrence) networks

正傳曰男子屬陽得氣易散女人屬陰遇氣多鬱



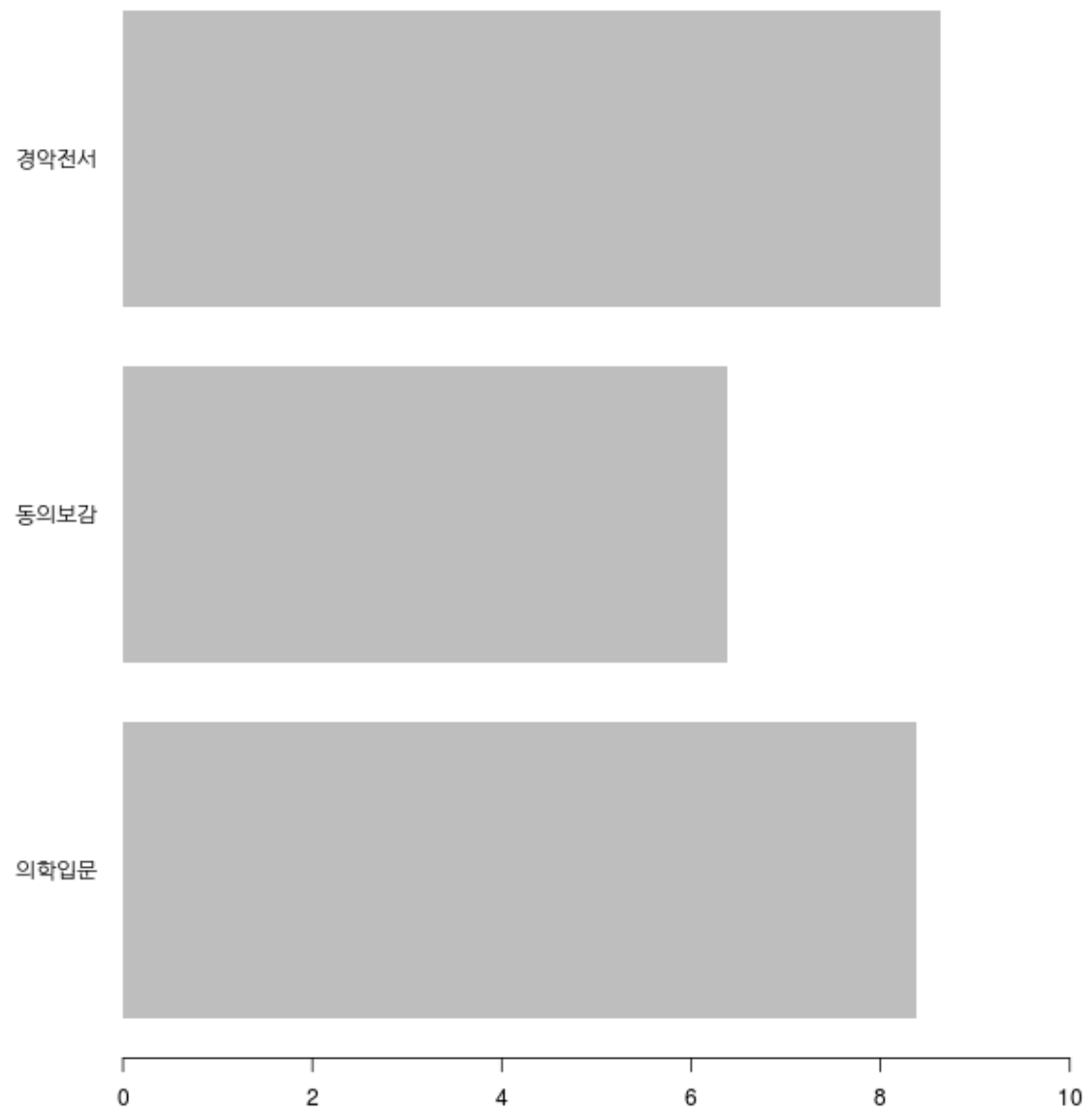
freq	氣
陽	1

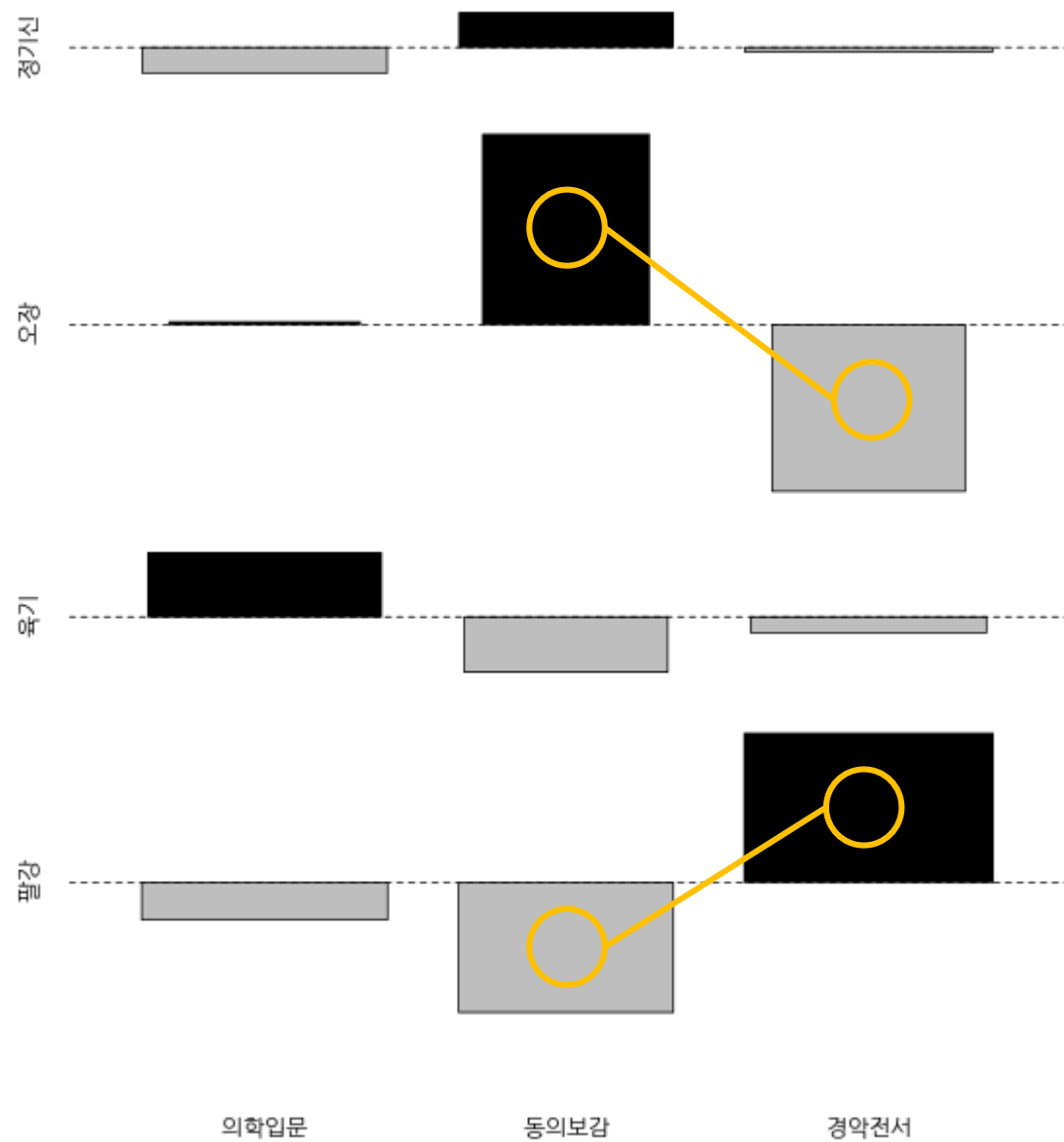
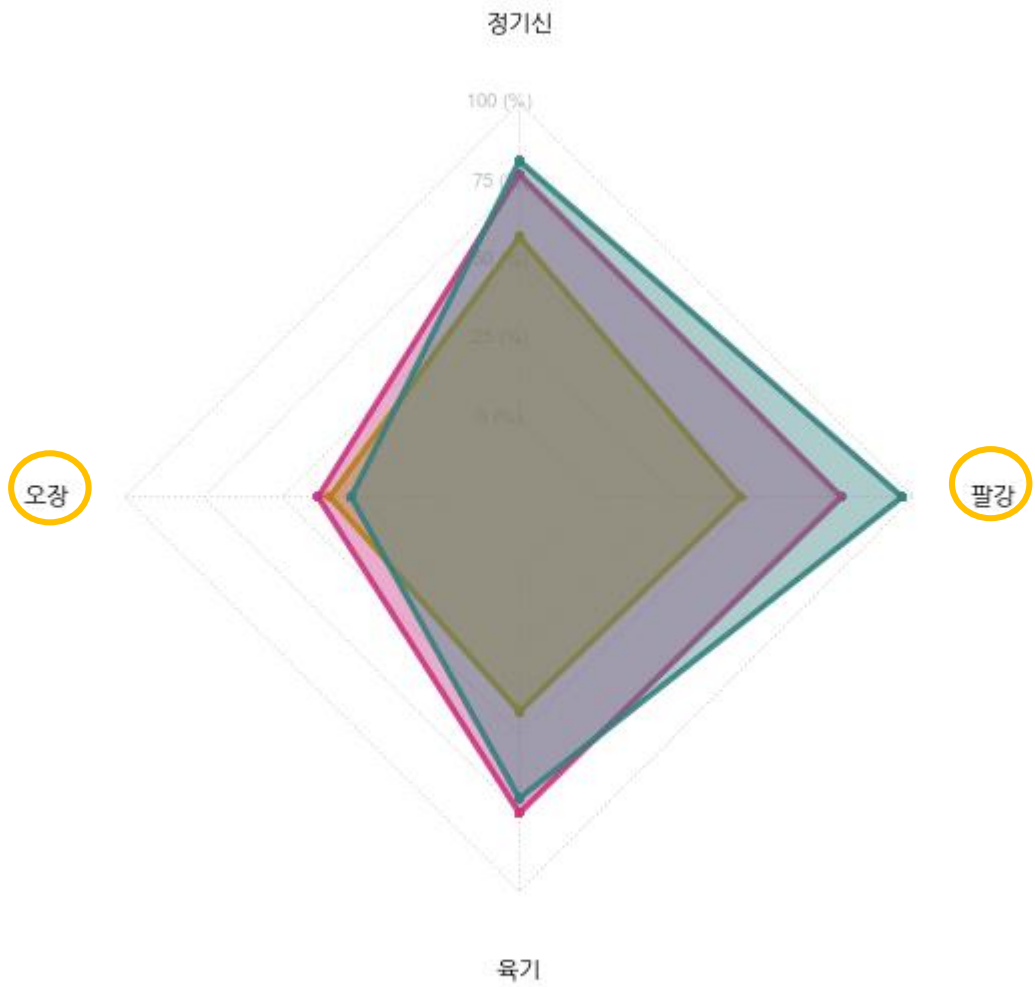
Co-occurrence value

$$\frac{o - e}{\sqrt{o}} \quad \log \frac{o}{e}$$

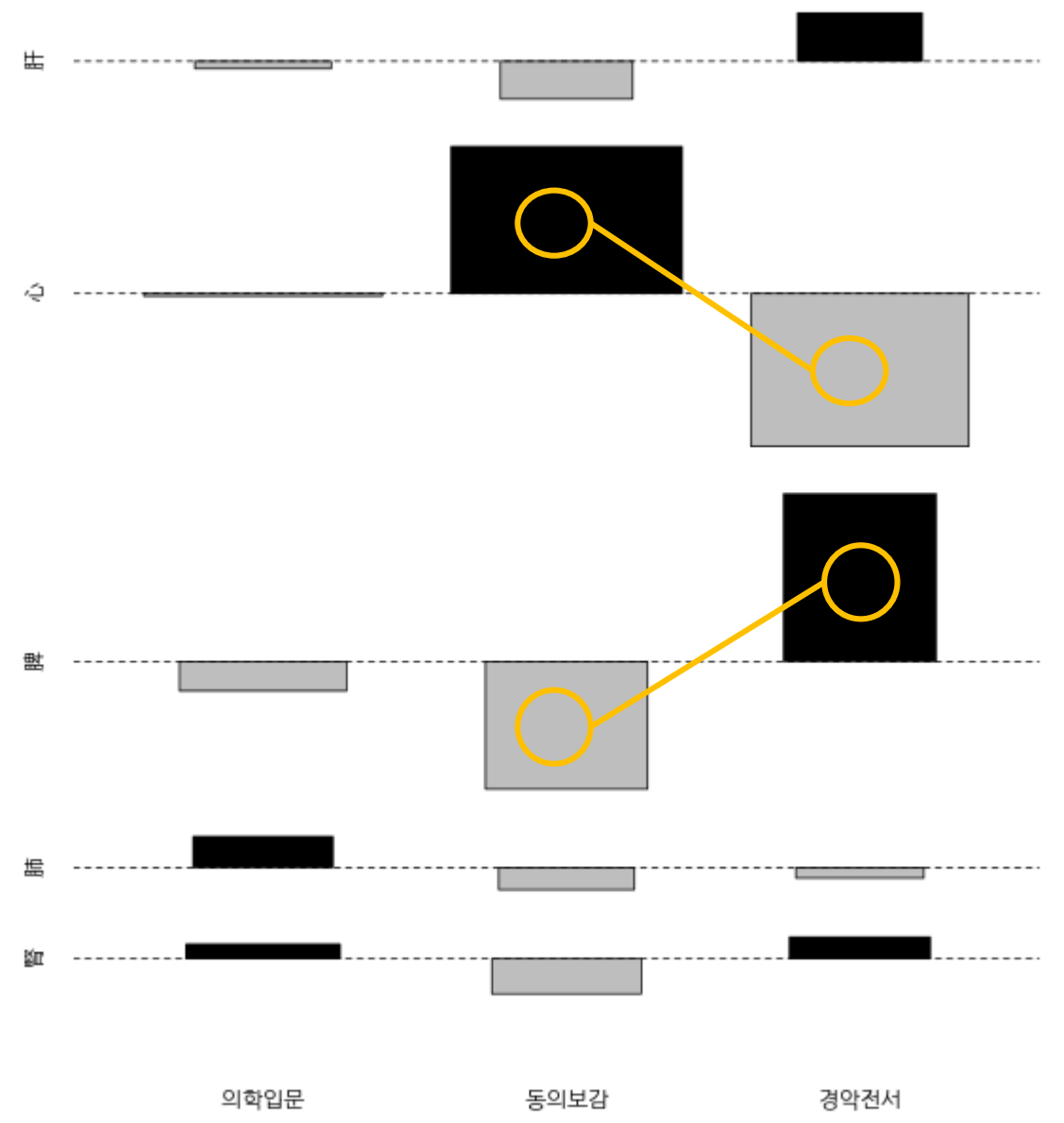
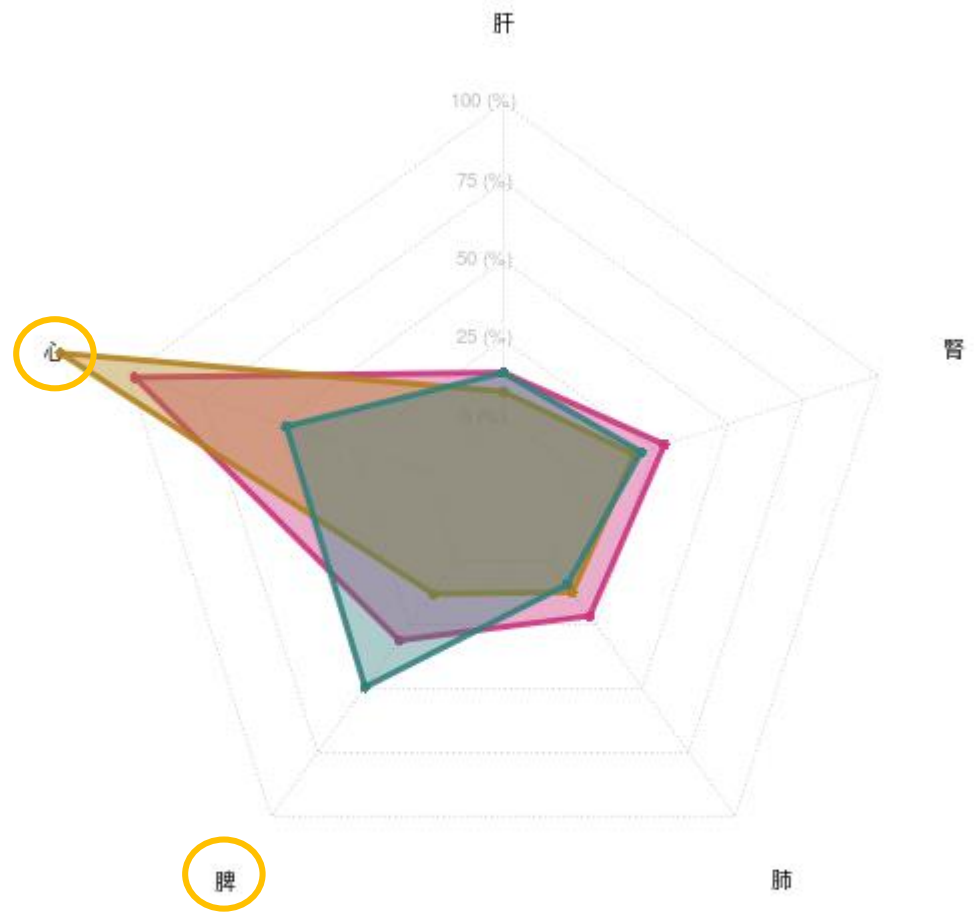
# Key Character Counting & Compare

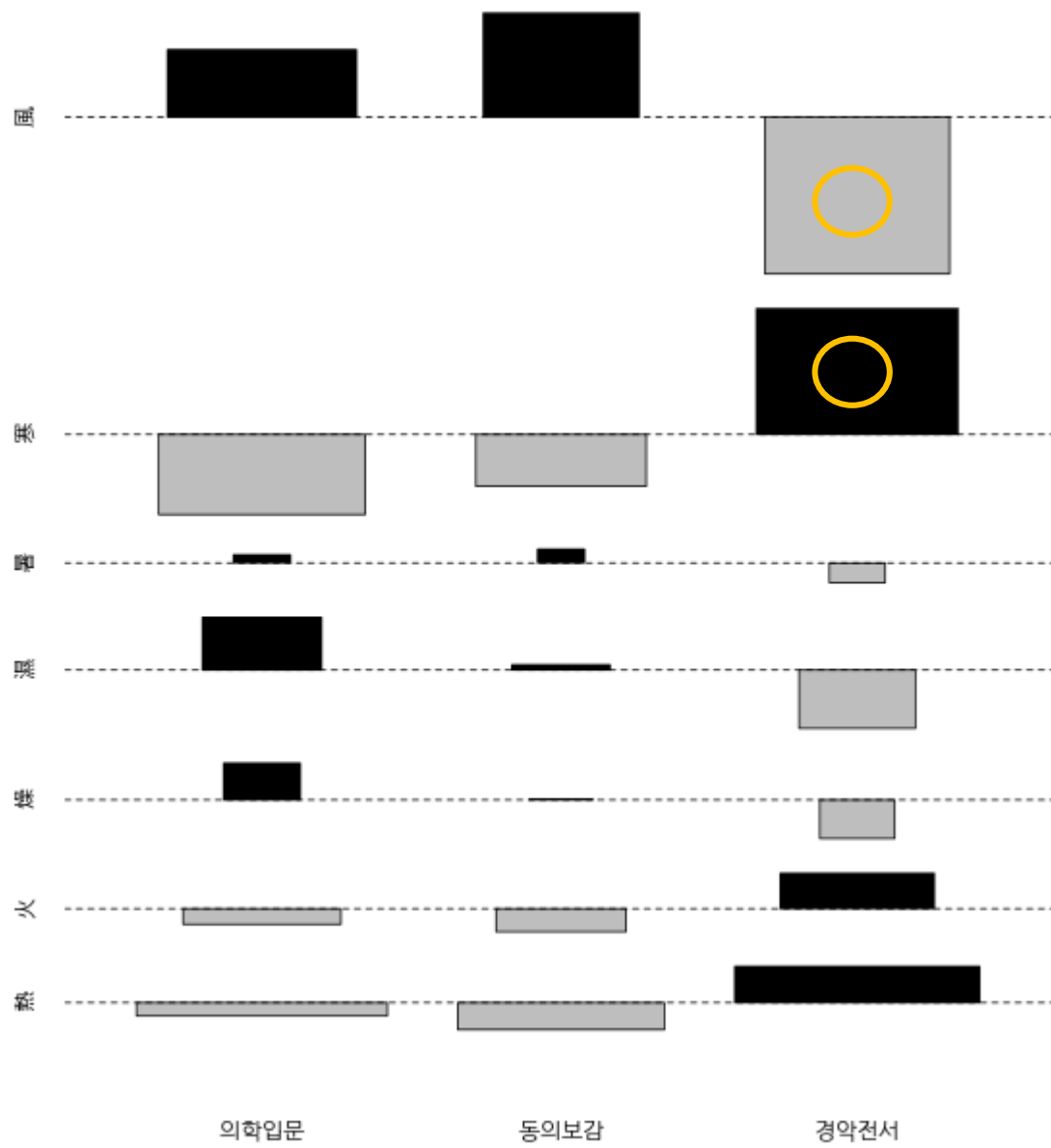
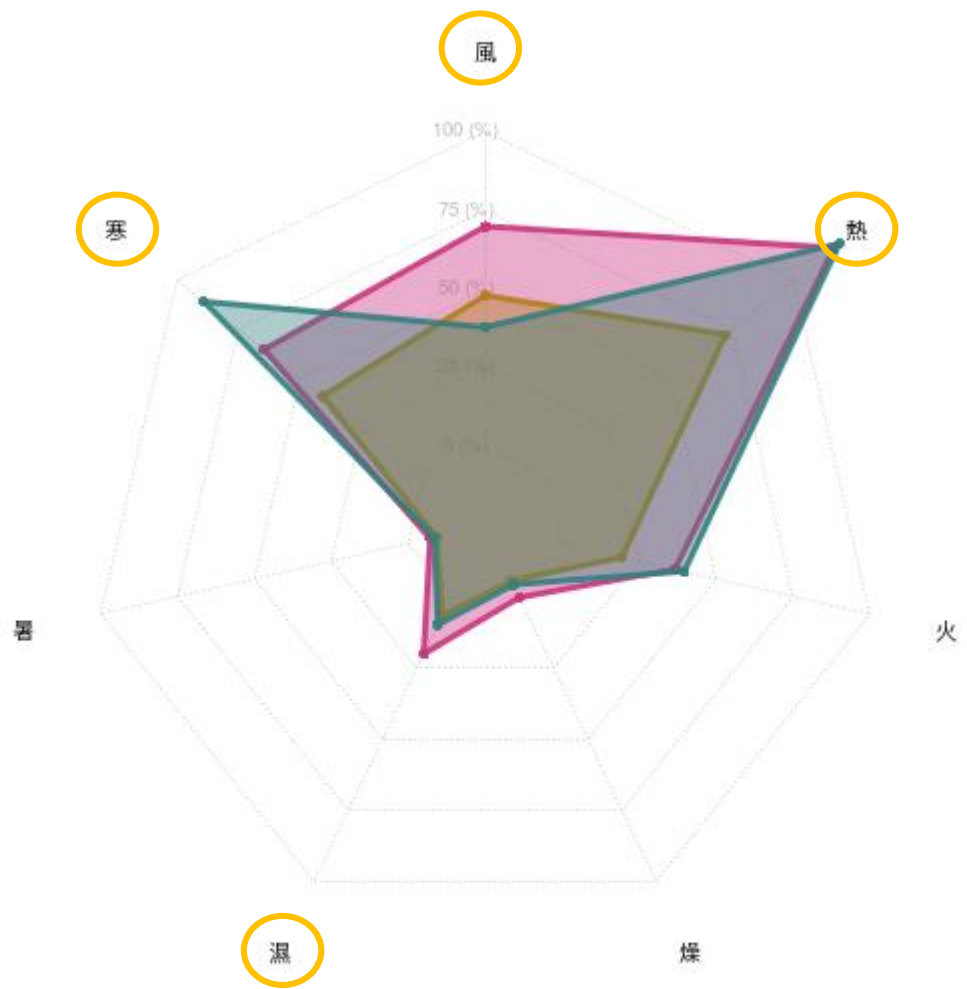
Total Frequencies of Keywords (%)

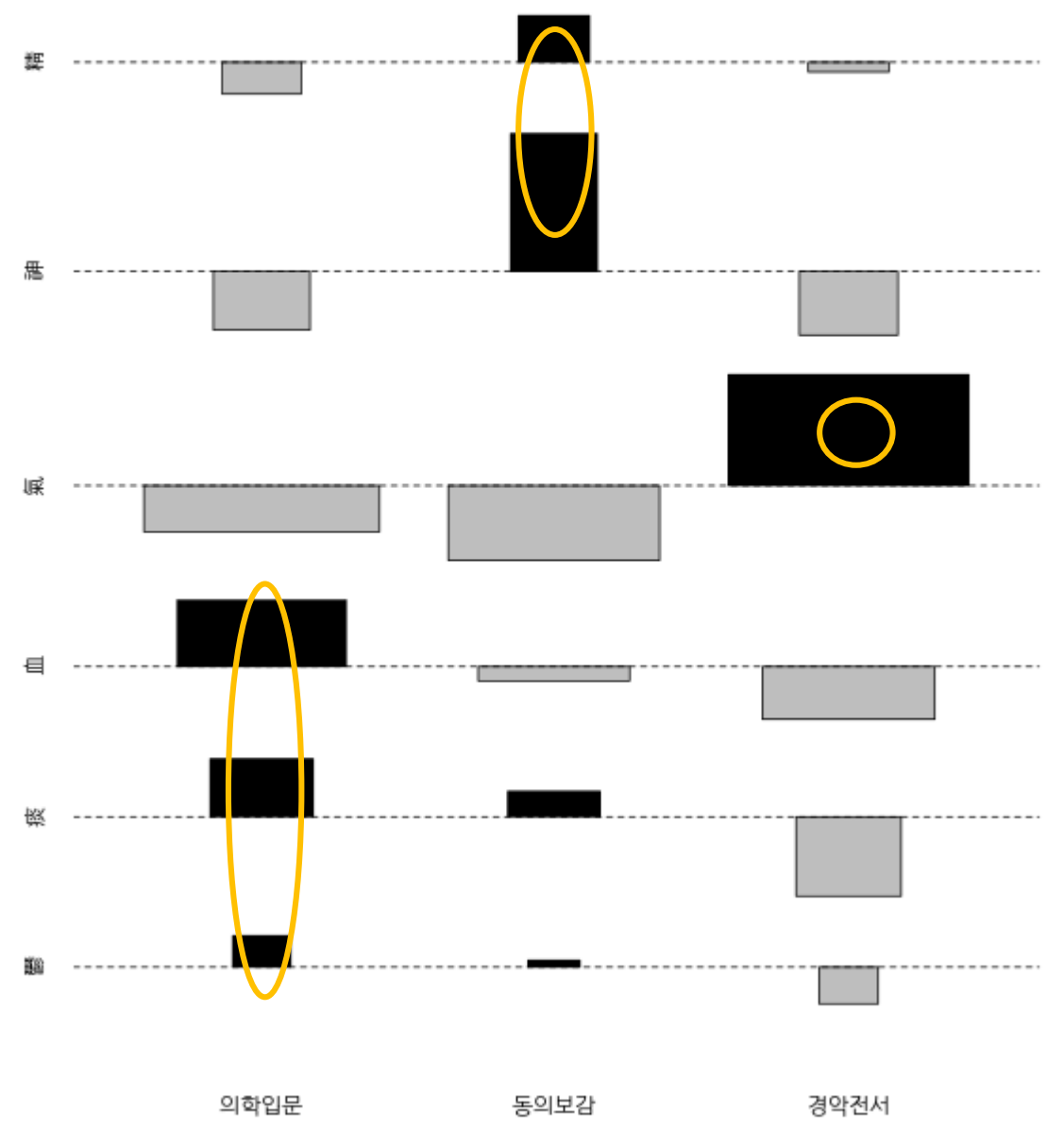
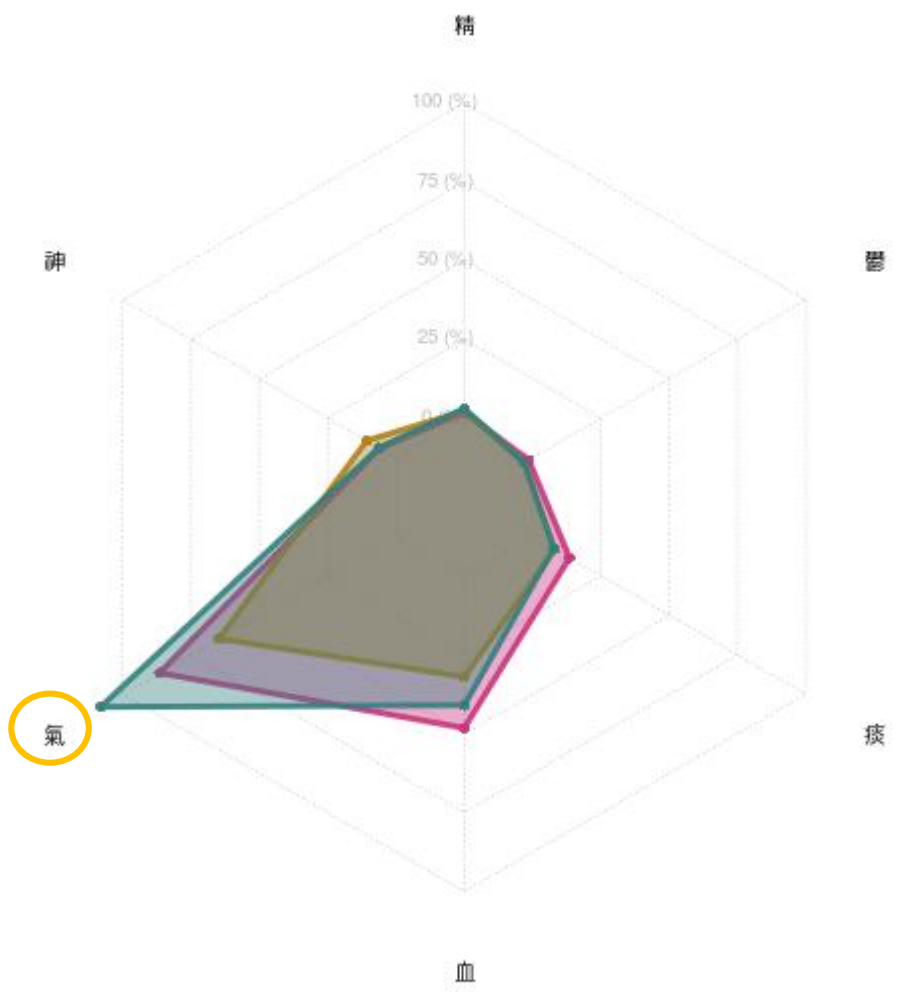


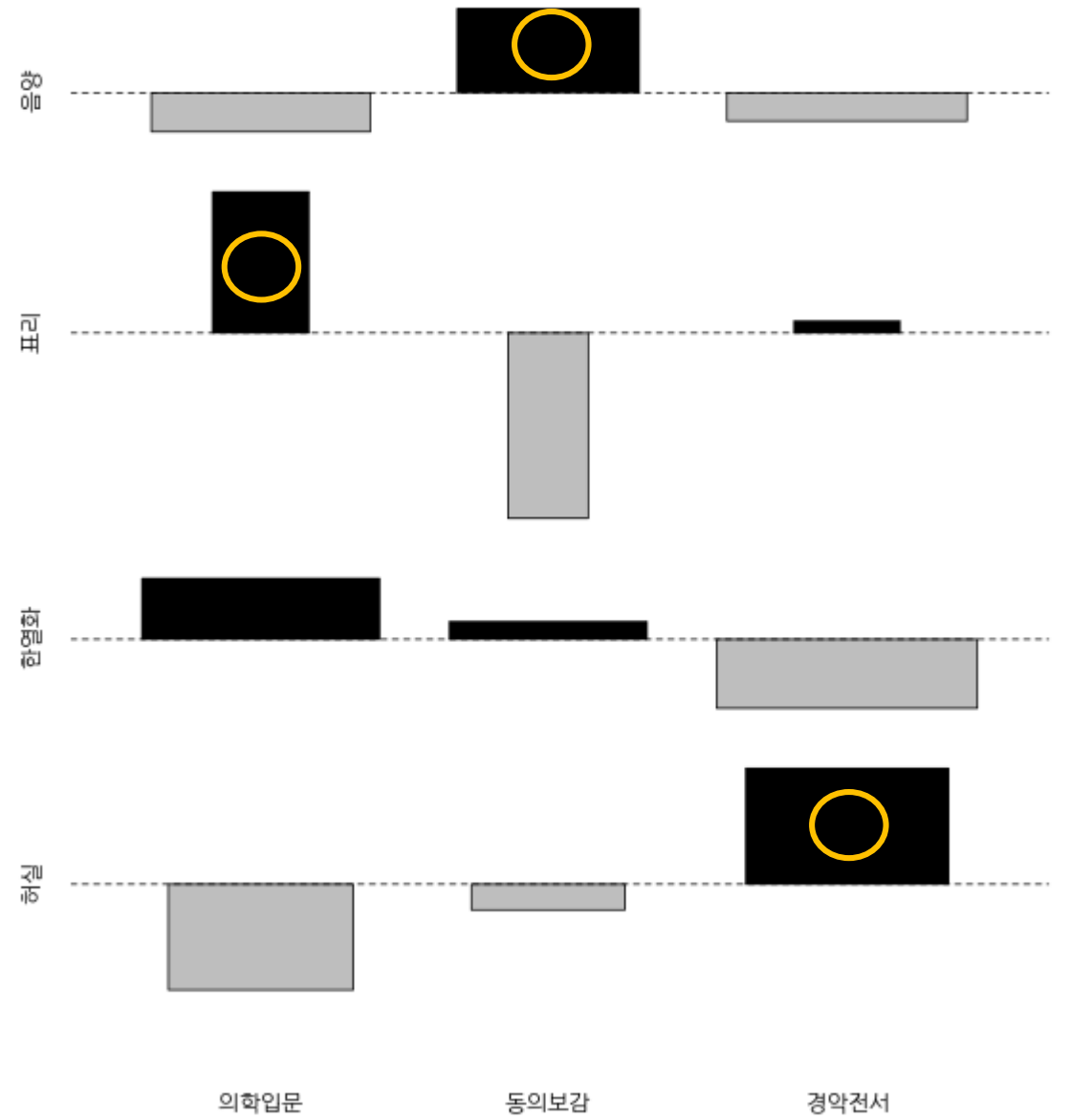
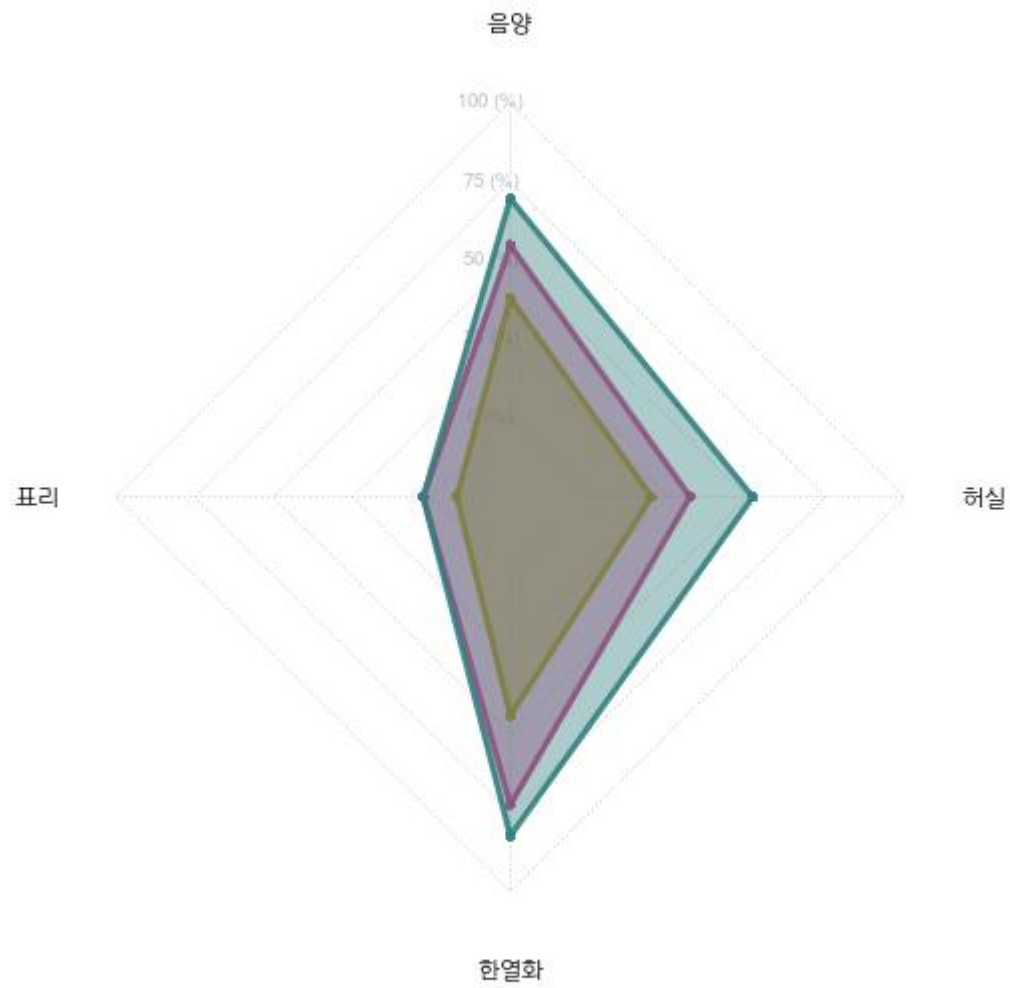


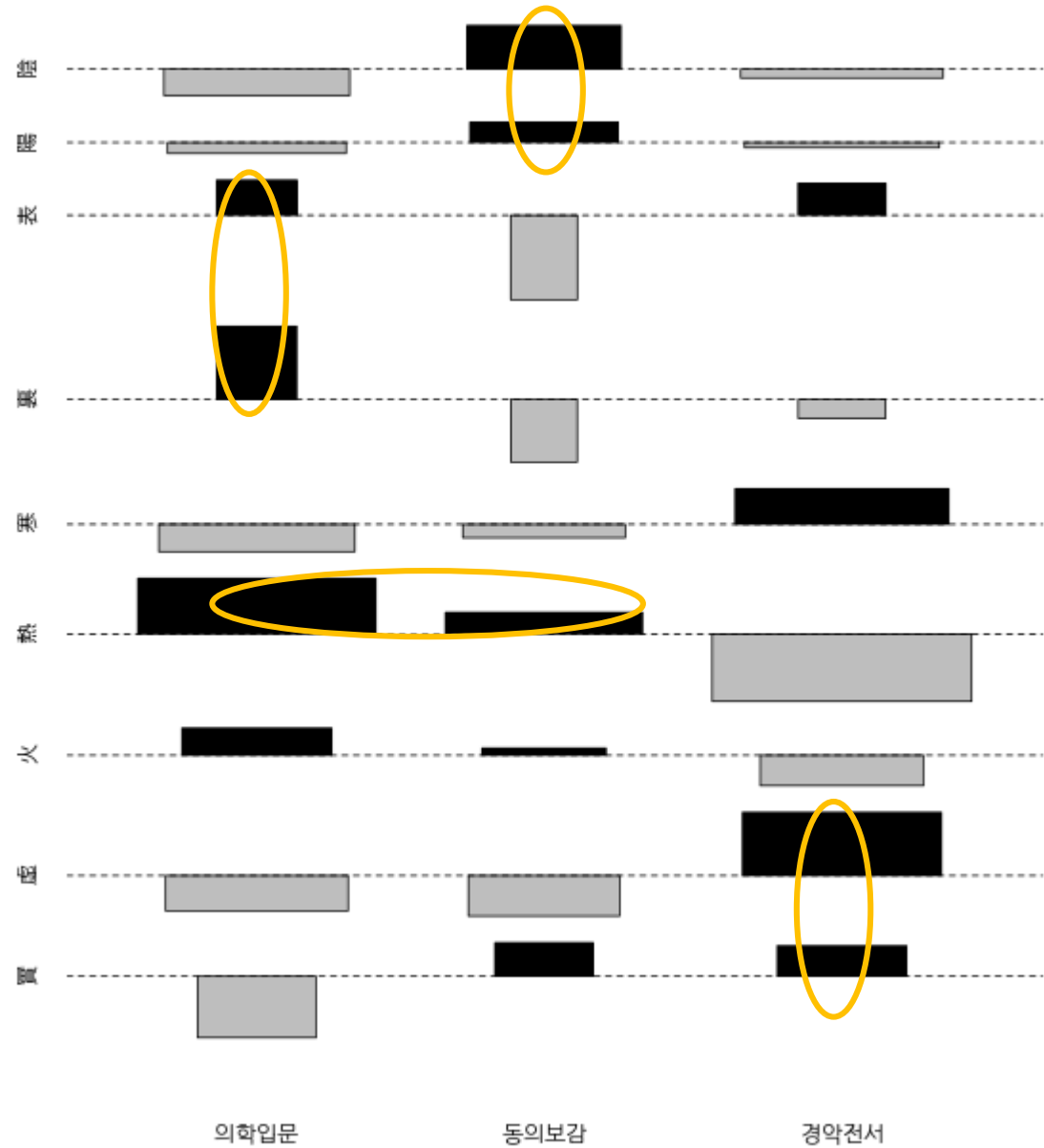
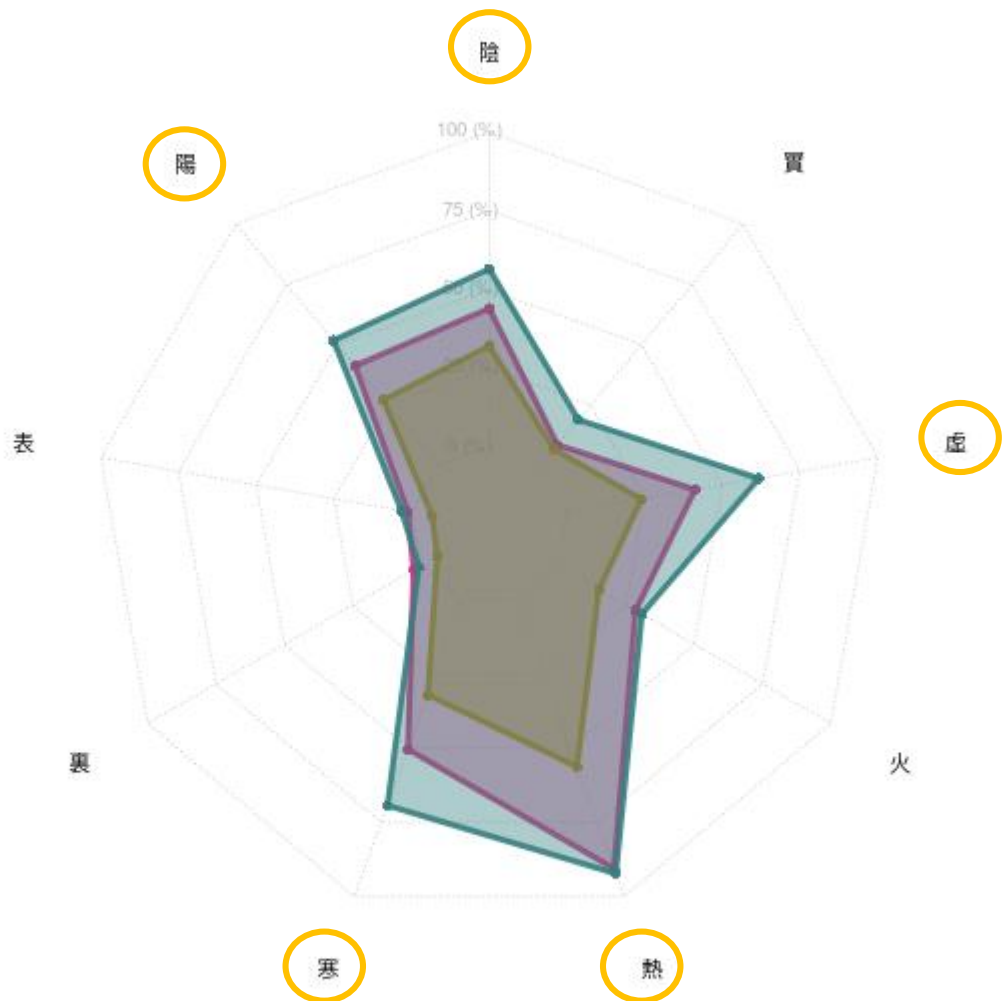




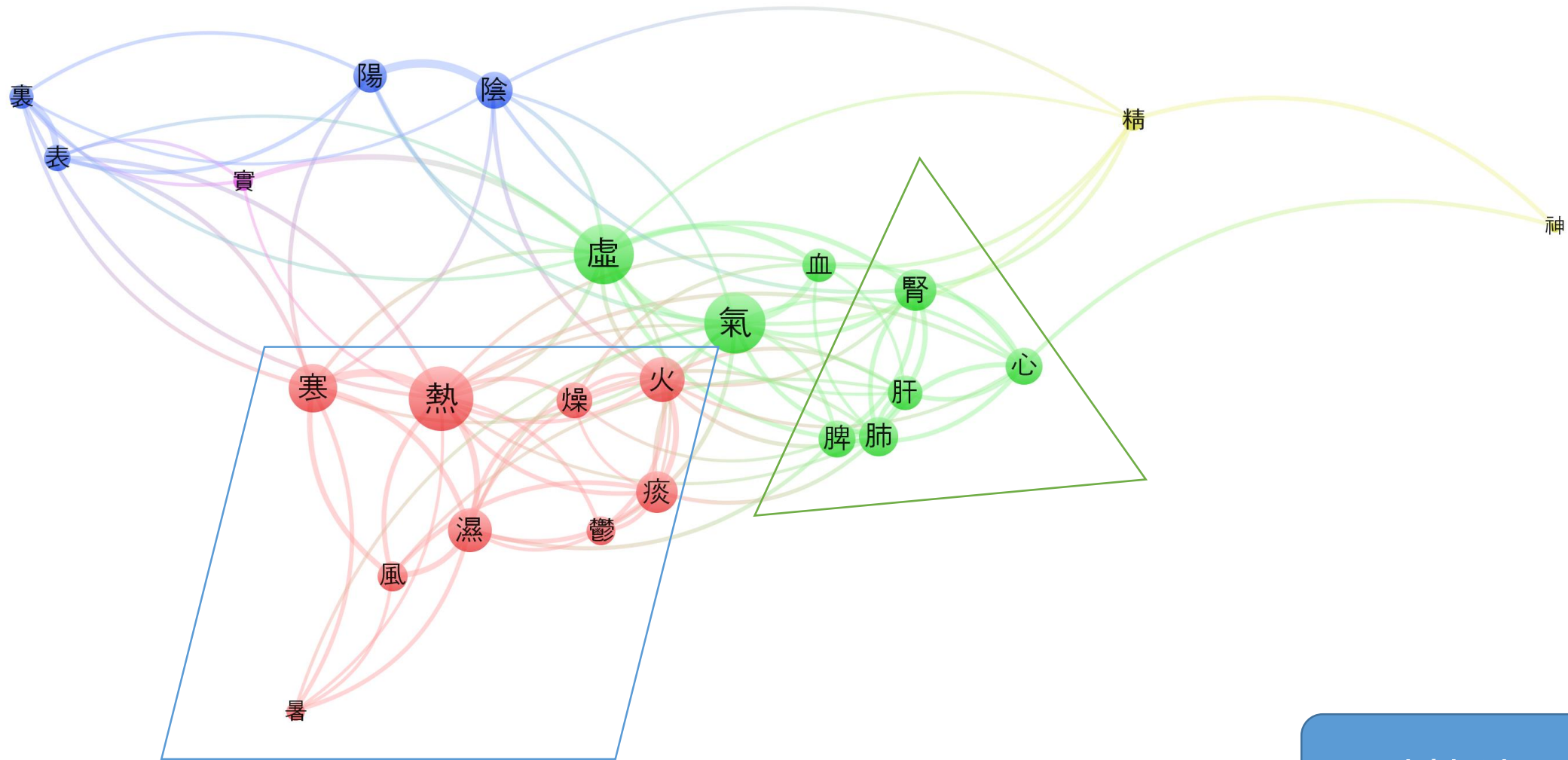




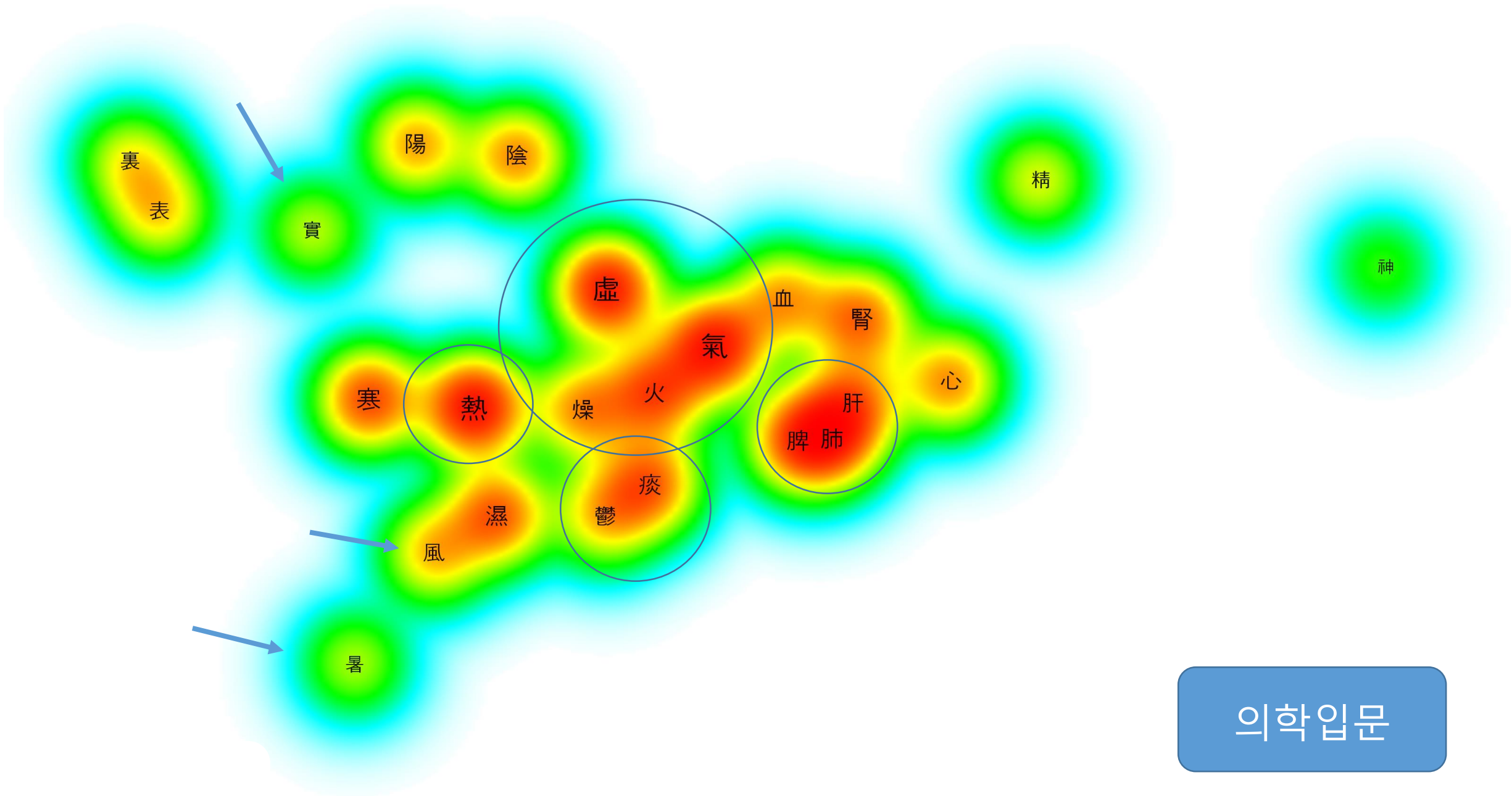




Co-word (co-occurrence) networks

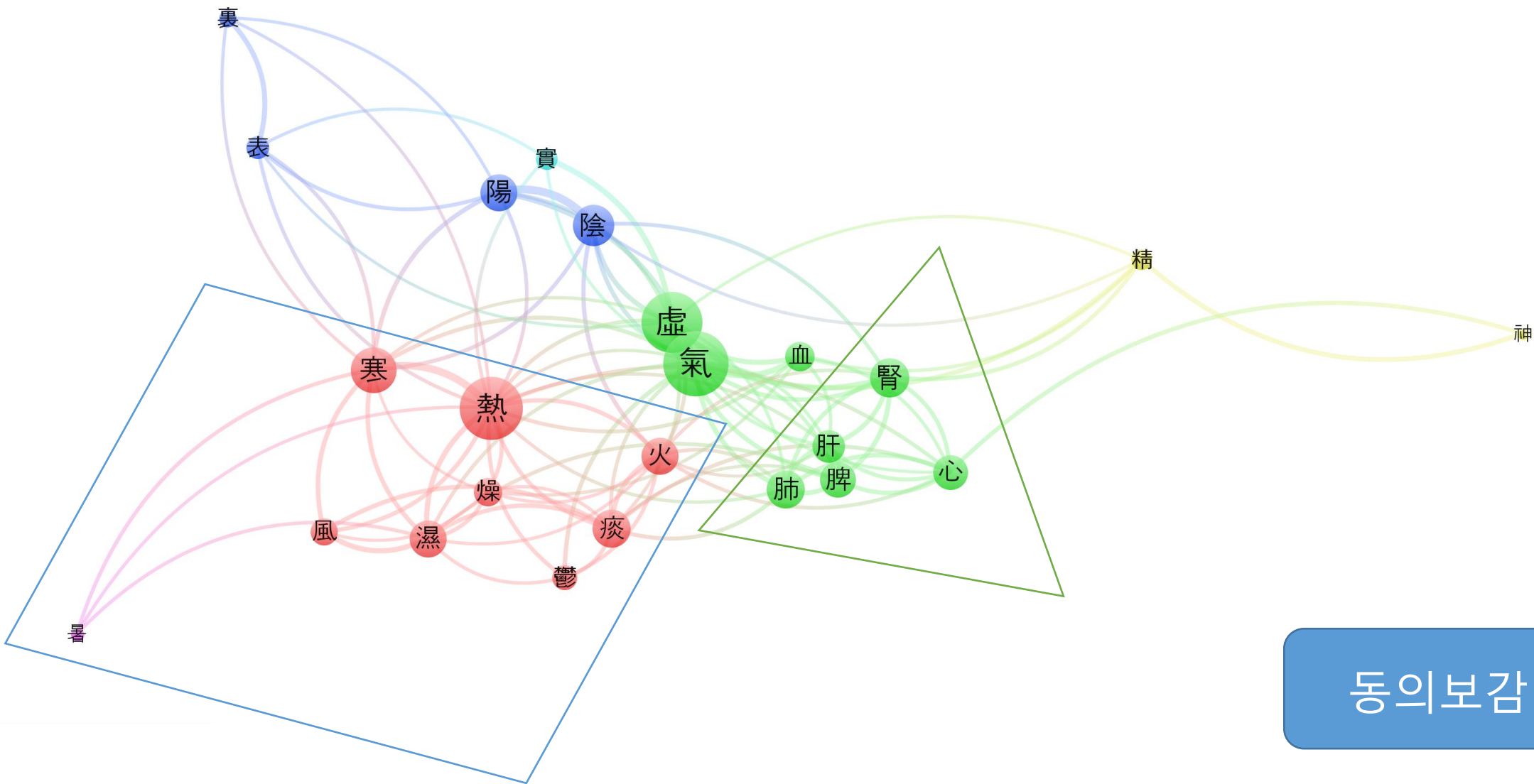


의학입문

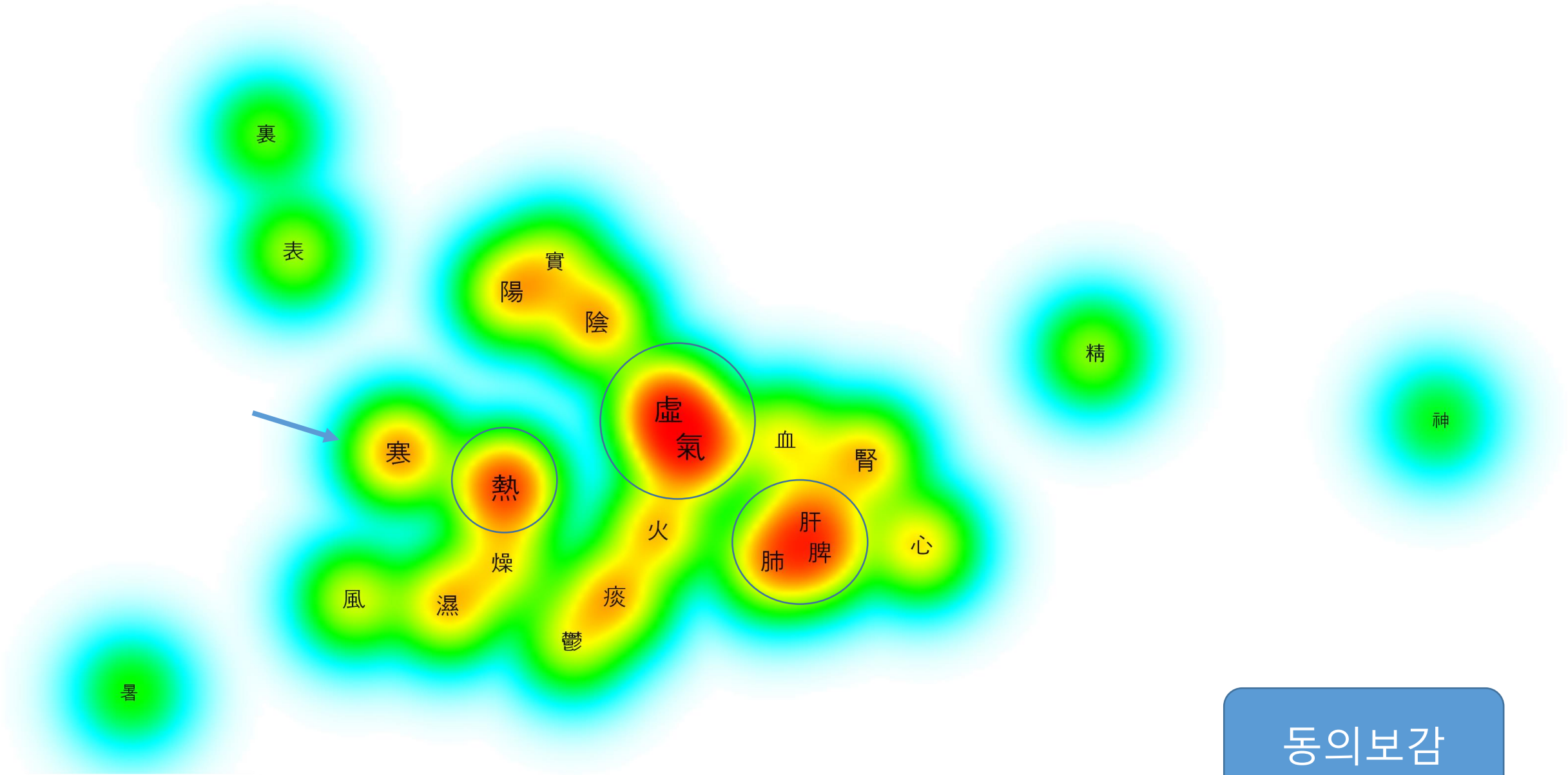


의학입문

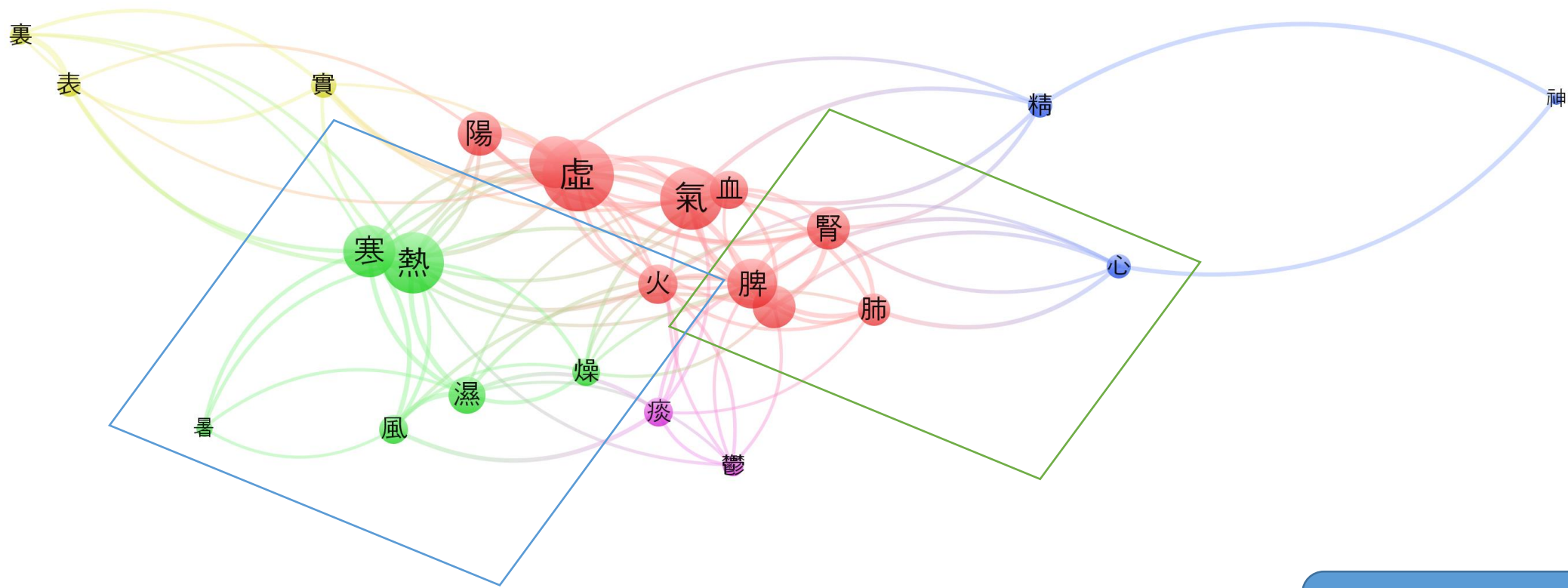




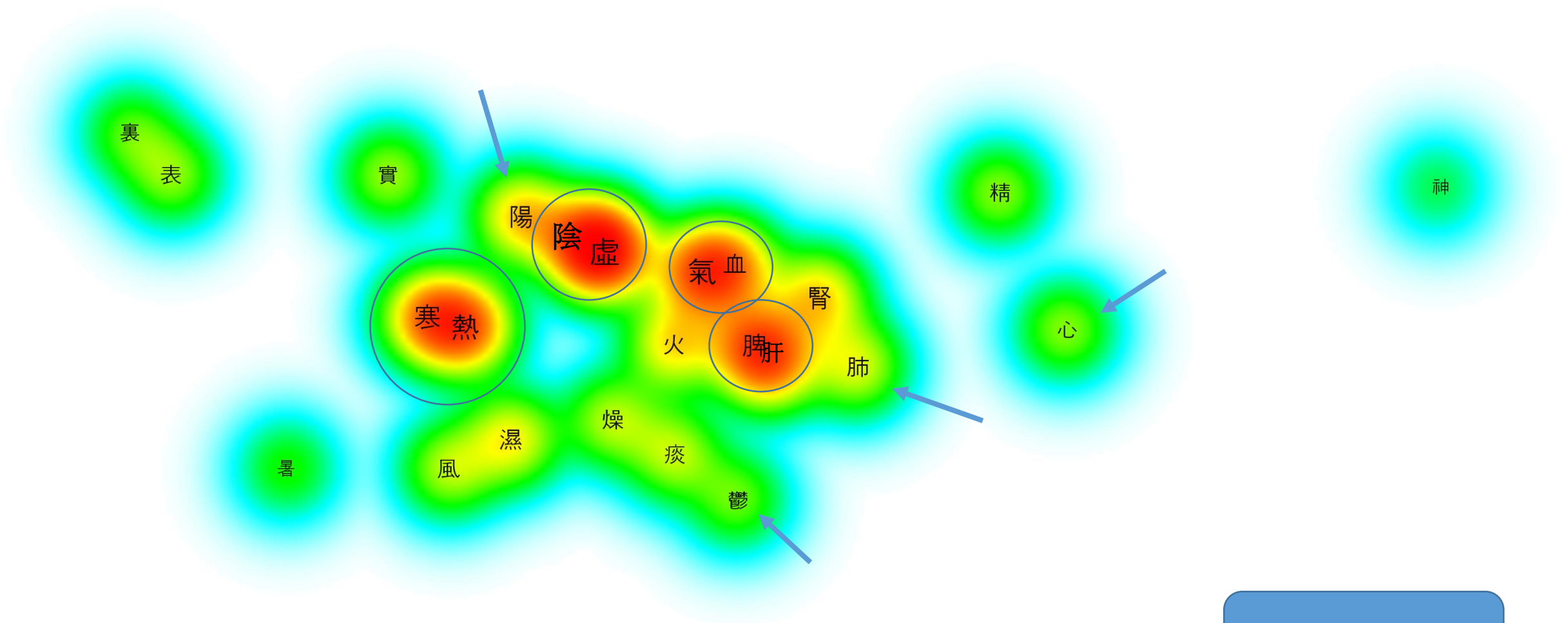
동의보감



동의보감



경약전서



경약전서

# Summary

