

Korean 652

Spring 2019

**“Major Authors in Modern Korean Literature”**

Friday, 2:30-5:00pm

Moore 394

**Course Schedule\***

<b><u>Week</u></b>	<b><u>Dates</u></b>	<b><u>Subject</u></b>
1	1/11	Organization and Overview
2	1/18	Introduction to modern Korean literature Chronology of Korean History Landmarks in Modern Korean History
		<b><u>Required reading:</u></b> Peter H. Lee. <i>Flowers of Fire: Twentieth-Century</i> , “Introduction.” Kyung Moon Hwang. “The Japanese Takeover, 1904-18,” in his <i>A History of Korea.</i> ”
3	1/25	나혜석 (1896-1948). “경희” (1918) Yung-Hee Kim. “Introduction,” <i>Questioning Minds</i> . _____. “Confucianism and Gender: Mapping the Background,” <i>Gendered Landscapes</i> . _____. “Creating New Paradigms of Womanhood...” Kyung Moon Hwang. “The Long 20s.”
4	2/1	김원주 (1896-1971). “자각” (1926) Yung-Hee Kim. “From Subsistence to Autonomy.” _____. “In Quest of Modern Womanhood.”
5	2/8	현진건 (1900-1943). “B사감과 러브레터” (1925) 김동인 (1900-1951). “감자” (1925)
6	2/15	<b>Korean Literature Conference</b>
7	2/22	박화성 (1904-1988). “호박” (1937) 강경애 (1907-1944). “그 여자” (1932) Kyung Moon Hwang. “Nation, Culture, and Everyday Life...”

- 8      3/1            유진오 (1906-1987). “김강사와 T교수” (1935)
- 9      3/8            채만식 (1902-1950). “치숙” (1938)
- 10     3/15           황순원 (1915-2000). “학” (1955)  
Kyung Moon Hwang. “The Korean War.”
- 11     3/22           **Spring Recess**
- 12     3/29           전광용 (1919-1988). “꺼삐딴 리” (1962)
- 13     4/5            조정래 (b.1943). “메아리 메아리” (1984)
- 14     4/12           윤홍길 (b. 1942). “장마” (1978)  
이청준 (1939-2008). “흰 철쭉” (1985)
- 15     4/19           **Good Friday**
- 16     4/26           박완서 (1931-2011). “환각의 나비” (2006)

**\*Due: Final term paper topic and outline, including working bibliography**

**\*5/6 (M): Term paper due via e-mail.**

\*Course schedule is subject to change.



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Moore 394

Instructor: Professor Yung-Hee Kim  
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Ph: 956-2072  
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**I. Course Description**

This course is designed to introduce students to major Korean writers, both male and female, and their representative works from the 1910s to the 1990s. The majority of selected texts are short stories, except for a handful of novellas. These chosen writers and their works are arranged largely in chronological order in order to show the general configuration and development of the genre of modern Korean fiction. Following are some of the issues and recurring themes to be explored: the quandary of Korean intellectuals during the colonial period, problems of poverty, women’s identity, gender relationships, family and marriage institutions, Korean War experiences, and the ramifications of Korean division, and others. Along with close textual reading, students are required to critically examine the structure, form, symbolism, and narrative strategies deployed in these narratives

Students are also asked to familiarize themselves with these modern writers’ backgrounds, their creative activities, and their career courses by examining them in the changing context of the literary, cultural and socio-political developments of their times. It will be essential for students to explore current literary theories and approaches that will provide them with perspectives and tools for textual analysis for individual seminar sessions as well as for their final term papers. The course is expected to help students develop critical thinking and analytical skills and contribute to laying a foundation for their knowledge of modern Korean fiction and its practitioners.

**II. SLOS (Student Learning Objectives)**

1. Student will be familiar with cultural and socio-political contexts from which works by major Korean women writers of modern times were produced.
2. Students will be able to analyze principal texts by modern Korean women writers from various theoretical perspectives.
3. Through the close readings of the texts, students will be able to develop their own analytical skills so as to apply them to other authors and texts in different periods.

4. Students will become competent in situating themselves within the critical field of Korean literary studies.

### **III. Course Format**

The course will be conducted basically as a seminar, putting emphasis on students' initiative and active participation. Each class will consist of student presentations, close reading of texts, and discussions. Lectures will be limited to a minimum. Consequently, the quality of the seminar as well as students' grade depends on their thorough preparation, readiness to contribute to the class, and focused efforts to be fully involved in the interactive learning process of the classroom activities. Students should carefully follow the course schedule and complete their assignments before the class time.

### **IV. Classroom Presentation**

To help lay the groundwork for classroom discussions, each student will be making a formal presentation (about 10-15 minutes) on the work they are assigned. The schedule for these presentations will be set up at the beginning of the semester. Students are encouraged to use Powerpoint for their presentation.

### **V. Classroom Participation**

Students are expected to actively contribute their own thoughts and ideas to classroom discussions. For this purpose, on the days when they are not scheduled for presentation, each student is required to bring to the class a position paper (1 double-spaced, typed page) that identifies key points of the story. Make sure to bring hard copies of your paper and distribute them to your classmates at the beginning of the class. These assignments should be submitted after the class.

Based on this pool of information, students will have discussions, exchanging ideas, questions, and responses among themselves in a manner respectful of other's perspectives. After such discussions, the class will collectively establish a general profile of individual works in terms of theme, structure, symbolism, narrative technique, and other literary devices, and obtain a clearer and fuller understanding of the text in question.

### **VI. Course Policies**

#### **A. Attendance Policies**

1. Class attendance is mandatory. Students with **3 absences** will have their grade lowered one letter grade, and one grade lower for each subsequent absence. Students with **5 absences** will automatically fail. Being late (10 minutes) three times will constitute one absence.
2. Excused absences, such as illness (the doctor's note) or death in the immediate family, must be documented. Note that airline reservations and other travel plans do not constitute excused absences.

### B. Assignments

1. No extension of deadlines for given tasks will be allowed. Late submission of assignments will result in one full grade deduction (i.e., an 'A' becomes a 'B').
2. The use of tutors, friends, or others to do your assignments, research, or term-paper is a form of scholastic dishonesty, and will result in a grade of 'F' for the entire course.

### C. Plagiarism

1. Including copying from the Internet, plagiarism is a serious violation of academic ethics and may lead to suspension.
2. UH Mānoa Student Conduct Code (See Section H. Academic Dishonesty – in particular): [http://studentaffairs.manoa.hawaii.edu/policies/conduct\\_code/](http://studentaffairs.manoa.hawaii.edu/policies/conduct_code/)
3. Plagiarism and Academic Honesty: <http://www.hawaii.edu/eli/students/plagiarism.html>

### **VII. Required Textbook**

Two packets of course reader [A: Original Texts; B: English Translations] is available at Professional Image, located at 2633 S. King Street. [Tel.: 973-6599].

### **VIII. Final Research Term Paper**

1. A topic of students' choice from the writer(s) and work(s) covered by the course.
2. The paper cannot be a revised or different version of their term paper(s) for other courses. You are advised to consult with your instructor about the topic and methodology you have in mind.
3. Your paper may be a comparative study of two writers and their works, and it should be accompanied by a full bibliography.
4. Your paper should demonstrate your independent, individual research effort and its results—not a summary of the classroom discussions. It has to show your analytical ability to probe the core issues problematized in your chosen text(s) and your competence in logical and succinct presentation of your findings. Students should make effective and informed use of criticism and source materials to substantiate their ideas and show advanced skills in utilizing quotations, footnotes, and other research apparatus, which are expected of scholarly papers.
5. When quoting Korean textual or critical sources, translate them into English and put them in brackets.
6. Romanization of Korean names, titles, and terms should follow the McCune-Reischauer system. Refer to Handout (1) 1/11/2019, and keep practicing it until you are comfortable with the system.
7. It is important for students to familiarize with and follow the style guidelines required for term papers, theses or dissertations. Refer to Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* (University of Chicago Press, 8<sup>th</sup> ed. 2013).

8. The bibliography should include at least 3 items written in Korean, which are directly related and pertinent to the development of your argument.
9. Maximum length of term paper: 15 double-spaced pages, excluding bibliography.
10. Students are urged to begin working on their term paper project as early as possible so that they can complete it with plenty of time to revise and refine it.

## IX. Grades

1. Presentation: 15%
3. Classroom Participation: 15 %
4. Position papers: 30%
4. Term paper: 40%

## Suggested References

### I. Theory and Critical Terms

- Childers, Joseph and Gary Hentzi, eds. *The Columbia Dictionary of Modern Literary and Cultural Criticism*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1995.
- Eagleton, Terry. *Literary Theory: An Introduction*. 2nd ed. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1996.
- Gibaldi, Joseph, ed. *Introduction to Scholarship in Modern Languages and Literatures*. 2nd ed. New York: Modern Language Association of America, 1992.
- Groden, Michael and Martin Kreiswirth. *The Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994.
- Lentricchia, Frank and Thomas McLaughlin. *Critical Terms for Literary Study*. 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.
- Payne, Michael. *A Dictionary of Cultural and Critical Theory*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1996.

### II. Research References

- Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams. *The Craft of Research*. 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003.
- Turabian, Kate L. *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*. 6th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

### III. Journals

- Acta Koreana*  
*Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*  
*Journal of Asian Studies*  
*Korea Journal*  
*Korean Literature Today*  
*Korean Studies*  
*Review of Korean Studies*

### IV. Selected Korean and English Sources

- Adrian Buzo. *The Making of Modern Korea*. London and New York: Routledge, 2002.



Kyung Moon Hwang. *A History of Korea: An Episodic Narrative*. New York: Palgrave, 2010.

Michael E. Robinson. *Korea's Twentieth-century Odyssey*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 2007.

Gi-Wook Shin and Michael Robinson, ed. *Colonial Modernity in Korea*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Asia Center, 1999.

김윤식, 정호용. 한국소설사. 개정증보판. 문학동네, 2000.

권영민. 한국의 현대소설. 민음사, 1990.

----- 한국현대문학사 1945-1990. 민음사, 1991.

----- 한국현대문학사. 2 vols. 민음사, 2002.

이재선. 한국현대소설사. 흥성사, 1981.

한국현대소설연구회. 한국현대소설연구, 1994-