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Research Article

SECOND CHOSON PERIOD ON THE KOREAN PROSE LEARNING LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we have analyzed the research of Korean researchers and literary scholars on the problem of studying the characteristics of Korean prose and prose works of Korean literature.

KEYWORDS

Sirhak, Language environment, Choson period, Korean prose, "The Story of Sim Chon", Kim Manjoon, A.F. Trotsevich, chon.

INTRODUCTION

Following its independence, Uzbekistan has had the chance to collaborate extensively on both a cultural and economic level with many other nations. The Republic of Korea and our nation are actively growing their connections in all spheres. They are collaborating on significant initiatives like the construction of new infrastructure and the organization of cultural events. Simultaneously, the Uzbek scientific community is showing a growing interest in South Korea's history, culture, and literature, which helps to paint a clear image of the Korean people.

The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. As Karimov emphasized, "I consider the development of universal values to be the mutual harmony of the culture and individuality of each nation. Only such a combination of cultures creates the beauty and dignity of the universal culture and the whole civilization"

Similar to Uzbekistan's culture, Korean culture has greatly enhanced the wealth of global culture. Because of its traditional spiritual ideals, a person may be brought up to the highest levels of maturity, made aware of the variety of the world, and matured into a

better person who enhances his worldview and conception of existence.

MAIN PART

The roots of Korean culture go back to the distant past, which puts the task of studying the history of the inexhaustible cultural heritage and clarifying its essence on the agenda. From this point of view, one of the important components of Korean culture is fiction literature, especially the classical literature of the Middle Ages. To understand the ideas about the just king, social conflicts, and spiritual values, which are reflected in the works of art, there is a need to illuminate the events of literary and cultural life scientifically.

It is important to note that not enough has been researched about this time in Korean literature. As a result, specialized research is now required to demonstrate the stages of Korean prose growth as well as the traits and particulars of the classical era as well and the nation's socio-historical existence.

The 17th-18th centuries included in the scope of research belong to the Choson period (1392-1910) of Korean history. The Choson period, characterized by fundamental changes in the fields of state building, culture, and literature, has always attracted the attention of all specialists. However, there is still no single approach to the periodization of this period. According to today's researchers, the Choson era is divided into three stages - the first (XIV-XVI centuries), the second (XVII-XVIII centuries), and the third (XVIII-XIX centuries). The first Choson period is characterized by great discoveries in various fields of science.

The second Joseon period is characterized by the introduction of ideas and achievements of Western culture, the development of the economy, the

strengthening of the sense of national identity among the Korean people in the field of culture, and the abandonment of blind imitation of Chinese models.

The Sirhak movement (movement for exact sciences), whose leaders concentrated their efforts on the execution of reforms in the crucial areas of society's growth and the dissemination of information, is another movement that defines this era. Korea's history saw significant political, economic, and cultural transformation throughout the 17th century. Reforms in the military, economy, and politics gave rise to a chance to bring stability back to the nation progressively.

"Each period differs from earlier periods by its specific political, social and psychological mood...any work of art grows out of this atmosphere and mood and primarily serves the social and spiritual needs of its time. However, this should not be understood as tying the work of art to a specific period, because the work of art, due to its imagery and multiple layers of meaning, will enter the consumption of other times as well".

The chance to develop an impartial perspective on historical events and phenomena that took place in Korea in the XVII-XVIII centuries may be found in medieval Korean literature. As a result, it unveils fresh perspectives on how Korean literature has evolved and how new topics and genres have come to light within it. These procedures have a connection to both the actual world and the Confucian teachings that strive to develop highly spiritual social beings. Confucianism, the cornerstone of the nation's spiritual and educational life, had a significant impact on society in the 17th and 18th centuries. At the same time, in medieval Korean literature, which embodies the national characteristics of the Korean people, the

harmony of loyalty to tradition with the demands of the new era is demonstrated.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The study of prose genres in Korean literature of the XVII-XVIII centuries has certain traditions in the history of Korean literary studies. Among its representatives are Cho Donil, who scientifically researched medieval artistic works, I. Scholars such as Jeseon, Kyon Innam, and Kim Sonnyon, who studied the characteristics of the literature of different periods, occupy a special place.

Among Korean scholars, Sol Songyeon's studies are valued for their contribution to the understanding of the peculiarities of sosol prose works in Korean literature. His monograph "Structural Analysis of the Work About Chunkhian" in particular delves extensively into analyses of the story's narrative and composition, individual creative image elements, and concerns of attitude toward life's realities. The monograph emphasizes the history and substance of the literary source and is based on original factual material.

In the monograph "Structure and Ideological Content of the Story of Sim Chhon" by another Korean literary critic, Chan Seokkyu, the processes that took place in Korean classic literature, the dynamics of its development, and information about the deep understanding of the reality of the Middle Ages are presented. Here, the author emphasizes the history of the creation of the classic literary monument – "Story of Sim Chhon" and the reasons why it is still attracting public attention.

The research "Analysis of the work "Cloudy Dream of Nine People" by Chon Gyubok is also significant at this stage. The author examines the storyline and

composition of the work, concentrates on the distinctiveness of the style, and describes the events and characters while investigating the traits of the novel genre.

Even though a lot of literary academics have focused on Korean literature from the 17th and 18th centuries, there are still issues that need to be thoroughly investigated in this age. The writers of Korean prose throughout the 17th and 18th centuries were L.E. Eremenko, V.I. Ivanova, D.D. Eliseev and A.F. Researchers like Trotsevich were Russian-Korean experts. The writings of the gifted Korean author Park Chi-won, who had a profound influence on 18th-century Korean literature, as well as his artistic and literary theories on the origins and evolution of the genre in Korean literature, were examined in these studies.

The problems of Phesol's series of small prose works were addressed by the Russian Korean scholar, the translator of a large number of stories in the Korean language, D.D. Eliseev researched. His thesis entitled "Medieval Korean phesol literature (some problems in its origin and the issue of genre)" is the main source for studying various aspects of the literature of this period. D.D. Eliseev also contributed greatly to the study of the unifying genre of second Choson period prose, consisting of short stories, short stories, and novels, another genre of Korean literature. In his scientific work entitled "Middle-century Korean Novella (genre evolution)", he studied the problem of classification of the history of the formation of this genre, the evolution of the Korean novella, and its ideological and artistic characteristics.

Russians who translated the short tales of Phesol Translated into Russian with skill by D.D. Eliseev, G.E. Rachkov, and A.F. Trotsevich, the translations were

released as a stand-alone book titled "The History of Flowers". The fact that the collection includes writings by Korean medieval writers spanning more than six centuries, encompassing the period under study, determines the accomplishment of this collective endeavor. The collection makes it easier to see how classical Korean writing developed as well as the key elements and enduring qualities of stories produced from the first literary masterpieces until the eighteenth century.

A.F. Trotsevich's monograph "Medieval Korean Short Story" published in 1975 occupies a special place in the study of short story works. In it, the author described the structure of the story belonging to the works under Chon (biography). Taking into account the aspect of culture and structure, the researcher distinguishes two types of stories - social and non-social - according to the pattern of behavior. A.F. Trotsevich includes most of the characters in a social group. In this, the researcher focuses on the imaginary and social harmony of positive characters, and the behavior of negative characters contradicts this. From this point of view, the content of the works is connected with the contradiction "harmony - chaos". A.F. In Trotsevich's study, the specific features of the narrative language are also highlighted. According to the author, these features are manifested in the description of one type of character with similar symbols created under the influence of literary traditions and folk mythology.

As a result, the author clarifies conventional notions about Korea while thoroughly examining the development of the short tale form in medieval Korea.

A.F. Trotsevich's next monograph "Kim Manjun's "A Cloudy Dream of Nine", a Medieval Korean Novel" is devoted to the analysis of the novel. In it, the author makes a detailed interpretation of Kim Manjun's novel

"A Cloudy Dream of Nine People", distinguishes its unique aspects, and focuses on the way of expressing the opinion.

A.F. Trotsevich gives his proposal on the classification of works belonging to the novel genre. Emphasizing the importance of the emergence of a new genre, the researcher analyzes the issue of adapting to the ideal social environment of a person or abandoning social life. While describing the dream novel, the researcher distinguishes three main cultural components that determine the basis of the work. At the heart of the first component are the writer's religious and philosophical views, which are reflected in the description of the Buddha's path to perfection. The second - mythological component is reflected in the structure of the plot of the work and embodied in the myth of the birth and death of the Buddha. The third component represents the literary value system derived from Chinese classical literature. The rational combination of the indicated components allowed the writer to create a unique artistic work that aroused great interest among readers.

The introduction and remarks on the book "A Dream in the Jade Pavilion" by Russian scholar V.F. Sorokin are also essential reading for anybody interested in learning about the significant moments in the evolution of prose genres in medieval Korean literature. One might assess the breadth of the literary sources examined independently, as well as their in-depth substance and commentary on the events. A wealth of information regarding the history of the work's development, the writer's life and creative endeavors, and the period in which the work was made may be found in the novel's preface and commentary.

One of the greatest pieces of Korean literature in history, according to Western scholar Charles

Montgomery, was written at this time and is titled "The Story of Khan Kil Don." Professor Minsu Kang underlined that this book influenced great culture in addition to being a literary accomplishment. When discussing how a lone hero might aid a nation in realizing its identity, Ari Shapiro draws comparisons between Jay Gatsby from *The Great Gatsby* and Superman.

There are some studies by Uzbek researchers devoted to the study of problems of the development of medieval Korean literature, its best examples, the influence of religious and philosophical teachings - Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism on literature, and the role of mythological traditions in folklore. The above-mentioned issues are reflected in the content of articles published in periodicals by Uzbek Korean researchers (U.T. Saydazimova, O.V. Kon, Z.S. Babaeva, L.M. Sim, L.B. Khvan, etc.), acquired a more general characteristic. In them, the evolution of the character of the main character in the work was observed, the issues of society and interpersonal relations, and the role of the three leading religious-philosophical teachings - Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism - which have taken a strong place in the thinking of the Korean people, were studied.

Today, when the cooperation between Uzbekistan and the Republic of Korea is deepening in every way, the interest of the scientific community of our country in the charm of the traditional customs and national culture of the Korean people is increasing. Several scientific studies reveal the possibility of achieving harmony between society and nature, which is the main condition for human development. L.B. Hwang and B.S. Leelar's monograph "Cultural cooperation of Korea and Uzbekistan" is one of such important studies. The authors of this study highlight the importance of the traditional culture of the Korean

people and justify the importance of the role of literature in the humanization of social relations and the development of a person as a person through the means of culture.

I.L. Saidazimova, V.N. Kim, and U.T. One can get a comprehensive understanding of the periodization of Korean literature and the distinctive features of medieval literature by consulting the study guide "Literature of the Studying Country (Korea)" created in partnership with Paklar. The writers focus on defining the key characteristics of medieval Korean literature, particularly the literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, which is distinguished by its distinctive and unique word art, and on explaining the works of specific writers and prominent figures of a given literary period while keeping an eye on the development of traditional Korean literature.

CONCLUSION

U. Saidazimova, Choi So Yong, L. Processes specific to Korea's literary and cultural life are also expressed in the textbook "Korean Literature" by Hwang and others. Many sources are involved in the guide, which helps to deeply understand the uniqueness of Korean literature, including the prose of the 17th-18th centuries, its artistic features, the evolution of literary genres, and the historical reality reflected in the works created in that period.

However, there are still a lot of issues with Korean literature from the time period this research is focused on. Specifically, three religious-philosophical issues that have influenced universal values have not been thoroughly examined, society and social development have not been studied in harmony, and stories and novels from this period have not had literary and aesthetic principles thoroughly examined. It was made

public. A more thorough examination of the universally grounded literary and aesthetic ideas of medieval Korean literature is required. An examination of this kind would aid in comprehending the core of the several processes that occurred in medieval Korean literature and were linked to its development and advancement.

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