

中韩建交后韩国文学在中国的传播^[1]

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提 要: 上世纪九十年代末出现的亚洲金融危机使以传统制造业为主的韩国经济遭受了重创。1998年,韩国金大中总统提出了“文化兴国”战略,将文化产业作为21世纪韩国经济发展的重点产业。之后,以影视和音乐为代表的“韩流”迅速席卷亚洲,走向世界,文化产业已经成为韩国的重要支柱产业之一。尽管“韩流”在国际舞台上取得了令人瞩目的成绩,但是作为文化领域的重要表现形式之一的韩国文学,在世界范围内一直未能引起足够的关注。本文以中韩建交为起点,考察1992年至今,韩国文学在中国的传播情况,分析传播过程中遇到的难题,并借鉴中国文学走向世界过程中的经验和教训,对韩国文学国际化提出可行性建议。

关键词: 文化兴国; 韩流; 韩国文学

The Spread of Korean Literature in China After the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and South Korea

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Abstract: In the late 1990s, the traditional manufacturing industries in South Korea took the hit from the financial crisis emerged in Asia. In 1998, President Kim Dae-jung of South Korea put forward the strategy of “cultural rejuvenation”, considering the cultural industry as the key of the economic development in South Korea in the the 21st. century. Later, the “South Korean Fad” represented by movies and music has waved over Asia and made it way to the world. The cultural industry became one of the most important mainstay industries in South Korea. Although the “South Korean Fad” has achieved remarkable results on the international stage, the Korean Literature, as one of the important forms of expressions in terms of culture, has never aroused much attention across the globe. Taking the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and South Korea as the starting point, the spread of Korean literature in China from 1992 to now was investigated. This paper analyzed the difficulties in this process, and gave feasible suggestions on the internationalization of Korean literature based on the lessons learnt by the Chinese literature in the process of going global.

Keyword: cultural rejuvenation; South Korean Fad; Korean literature