

**MAINTAINING STRENGTH:  
SOAS as a EUROPEAN  
CENTRE of KOREAN STUDIES**

**APPLICATION TO THE ACADEMY OF KOREAN STUDIES  
FOR a 5-YEAR PLAN**

Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies


**School of Oriental and African Studies, London**

**Project Group Chair: Dr. Jaehoon Yeon**

**Project Group Deputy Chair: Dr. Anders Karlsson**

17 June 2011

**2011 Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies**  
**Project Proposal**

<b>Applying Institution</b>	<b>Name of University</b>	School of Oriental and African Studies	<b>Country</b>	United Kingdom
	<b>Address</b>	SOAS (University of London) Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square London WC1H 0XG	<b>Home page</b>	www.soas.ac.uk
	<b>Name of the Head</b>	Prof. Paul Webley  (Signature)	<b>Tel.</b>	+44-(0)20 7637 2388
	<b>E-mail</b>	pw2@soas.ac.uk	<b>Fax.</b>	+44 (0)20 7436 3844
<b>Project Director</b>	<b>Name</b>	Dr. Jaehoon Yeon 연 재훈	<b>Affiliation and Position</b>	SOAS, Reader in Korean Language
	<b>Major</b>	Linguistics	<b>E-mail</b>	jy1@soas.ac.uk
	<b>Tel.</b>	+44-(0)20 7898 4232	<b>Fax.</b>	+44 (0)20 7436 3844
<b>Deputy Project Director</b>	<b>Name</b>	Dr. Anders Karlsson 안더쉬 칼손	<b>Affiliation and Position</b>	SOAS, Senior Lecturer in Korean Studies
	<b>Major</b>	History	<b>E-mail</b>	ak49@soas.ac.uk
	<b>Tel.</b>	+44-(0)20 7898 4265	<b>Fax.</b>	+44 (0)20 7436 3844
<b>Project Period</b>	2011-2016			
<b>Amount of Grant Applied</b>	Total: GBP 550,000	1 <sup>st</sup> Year: 110,000	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year: 110,000	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year: 110,000

**4<sup>th</sup> Year: 110,000    5<sup>th</sup> Year: 110,000**

## Table of Contents

### 0. Introduction

#### 1. Brief Introduction of the Applying University

- 1.1 Current Status of Korean Studies in Europe and the UK
- 1.2 The Exploits of SOAS's Korean Studies-related Activities
- 1.3 The Degree of Korean Studies-related Infrastructure of the Applying University
  - 1.3.1. The Korean Section in the Department of Japan and Korea
  - 1.3.2 Academic Staff
    - 1.3.2.1 Permanent Staff in the Korean Section
    - 1.3.2.2 Permanent Staff in Other Departments
    - 1.3.2.3 Research Fellows and Associates
    - 1.3.2.4 Part-time Teaching Staff
  - 1.3.3 Korea in the SOAS Library
  - 1.3.4 The Centre of Korean Studies
    - 1.3.4.1 History
    - 1.3.4.2 Centre Activities
    - 1.3.4.3 Visiting Scholars
    - 1.3.4.4 The Centre of Korean Studies Library
    - 1.3.4.5 Centre Members
  - 1.3.4 The School's Environment
  - 1.3.5 Financial Situation of Korean Studies at SOAS
- 1.4 The Applying University's Grant Management System
- 1.5. Applying University's Support
- 1.6. Structure of the Project Team and Brief Description

### 2. Project Implementation Plan

- 2.1 Purpose of the Project
    - 2.1.1 Goals and Objectives
    - 2.1.2 Detailed Project Plan
      - 2.1.2.1 Development of Research Manpower
        - 2.1.2.1.2 Centre of Korean Studies Seminars
          - 2.1.2.1.3 Organization of Conferences and Workshops
          - 2.1.2.1.4 Development of Curriculum Materials and Research Publications
            - Linguistics and Language Projects
            - Society, History, and Politics in South Korea Cinema Project
            - East Asian Economic History Book Project
            - Korean Bronze Mirrors Project
            - English-Korean Dictionary History Project
        - 2.1.2.1.5 Support for Postgraduate Students
        - 2.1.2.1.6 Publication of Seminar and Conference/Workshop Papers
- 2.2 Five-year Detailed Project Plan
  - 2.2.1 Plan for 2011-12
  - 2.2.2 Plan for 2012-13
  - 2.2.3 Plan for 2013-14
  - 2.2.4 Plan for 2014-15
  - 2.2.5 Plan for 2015-16
- 2.3 Index of Yearly Achievements

- 2.3.1 Achievements for 2011-12
- 2.3.2 Achievements for 2012-13
- 2.3.3 Achievements for 2013-14
- 2.3.4 Achievements for 2014-15
- 2.3.5 Achievements for 2015-16
- 2.4 Budget Request
  - 2.4.1 Cost for the First Year (Oct, 2011 – Sept, 2012) of the Project
  - 2.4.2 Cost for the Second Year (Oct, 2012 – Sept, 2013) of the Project
  - 2.4.3 Cost for the Third Year (Oct, 2013 – Sept, 2014) of the Project
  - 2.4.4 Cost for the Fourth Year (Oct, 2014 – Sept, 2015) of the Project
  - 2.4.5 Cost for the Fifth Year (Oct, 2015 – Sept, 2016) of the Project
- 2.5 Method to Utilize the Project Result after the Grant Period and Expected Effects

### **3. Abstract**

- 3.1 English
- 3.2 Korean

### **Appendices**

- Appendix I: Details of Teaching in Korean Studies
- Appendix II: Undergraduate Korean Courses Available
- Appendix III: CVs of Research Group

- Appendix 2: List of Research Achievements of Project Director and Deputy Project Director
- Appendix 3: Current Status of Research Projects of Participants
- Appendix 4: Personal Information of Participants

## 0. Introduction

The Centre of Korean Studies at SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies) is delighted to apply for the Academy of Korean Studies “Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies” grant for the period 2011-2016.

In 2006, SOAS became the first European beneficiary of the “Korean Studies Institution Grant”, the predecessor to the “Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies”. Thanks to the generous support of AKS, SOAS was able to significantly expand its manpower and infrastructure, its research programme and its event calendar over the past five years. Details of the achievements are as follows:

- (1) SOAS created one lectureship position in Korean Art History, with Dr. Charlotte Horlyck being appointed to this post. After the end of the grant period, SOAS has guaranteed that the position will be made permanent under SOAS funding. During the grant period, Dr. Horlyck was extremely active in creating new courses of study, performing state-of-the-art research and organizing conferences under the AKS grant project. The creation of this permanent position, we believe, represents the most important legacy left by the previous AKS grant.
- (2) SOAS also expanded manpower through the creation of one full-time research fellowship and one half-time post. During the course of the grant, the full-time post was held by Dr. Owen Miller and then Dr. Lucien Brown and the half-time post was held by Dr. Stefan Knoob. Over the course of the Institutional Grant programme, Dr. Miller, Dr. Knoob and Dr. Brown made positive and valuable contributions to teaching, research and the implementation of grant-related projects.
- (3) SOAS established a regular series of seminars, which were delivered primarily by visiting speakers from within Europe (but also speakers from outside the region). During the fellowship, as many as 61 talks were organized. These seminars lead not only to important collaboration with other important centres of Korean studies, but have also enhanced the research environment for Korean studies in London.
- (4) Sixteen workshops and conferences were organized. These covered a range of fields, including history, literature, linguistics, art and popular culture. Through these events, over 300 scholars visited SOAS. This allowed for important academic exchange in various fields of Korean studies and was important for raising the profile of Korean studies in the UK.
- (5) Four important books were published. First, *Korean: A Comprehensive Grammar*, authored by Dr. Jaehoon Yeon and Dr. Lucien Brown and published by Routledge, is an important publication in that it fills the gap felt by many students of Korean and their teachers for a good learner’s reference grammar. Second, *Korean Listening Skills*, authored by Jaehye Cho and Minam Oh and published by Darakwon represents a much needed resource for listening exercises. Third, during his employment under the grant project, research fellow Dr. Lucien Brown published his monograph *Korean Honorifics and Politeness in Second Language Learning*, the first book-length publication by John Benjamins Publishing Co, on this important topic. Fourth, also while employed as a research fellow Dr. Owen Miller published an important co-authored translation: *Selected Writings of Han Yongun*.
- (6) SOAS established support for postgraduate training in Korean studies through the provision of the SOAS-AKS Bursary. This has contributed towards an increase in enrolment in Korea-related MA programs.
- (7) To provide a long-lasting record of seminars, workshops and conferences held under the institutional grant, we endeavoured to publish papers presented at these events. To this end, eighteen working papers were published online and three sets of proceedings were published in print form.

- (8) SOAS extended its role in the consortium of Korean Studies Centres
- (9) More broadly, the grant contributed towards an increase in staff research activities.
- (10) In addition, with the increase in manpower and research resources, the 5-year grant period saw a marked increase in student enrolment. The intake of BA students specializing in Korean is now 25-30 per year compared to 8-12 per year 5 years ago. A steady increase in the number of MA students has also taken place, and the MPhil/PhD program remains traditionally strong.

At SOAS, we are extremely grateful for the support we have received from AKS and recognize how important this has been for developing our Korean studies program. However, in order to maintain the current level of manpower and research activity, we are aware of the urgent need to secure a continuation of our funding. Indeed, we are not content with merely maintaining our current status as a leading force in Korean studies, but aim to further increase our research output and further heighten our profile. From this position, we hope you will agree with us that SOAS continues to be the logical choice for investment in Korean studies in Europe. An additional concern we have is the need to keep pace with Japanese studies. At SOAS, the Japanese section is traditionally strong; it is thus vital that the Korean section has the necessary resources to maintain pace.

In the following document, we first outline the strengths of SOAS as a European centre for Korean studies. With strong manpower, research facilities and infrastructure, SOAS is well placed to pursue excellence in Korean research and teaching. We then provide details of the ambitious new bid, which has been designed to maintain and extend the strengths of SOAS as a leader in the field.

## **1. Brief Introduction of the Applying University**

### **1.1 Current Status of Korean Studies in Europe and the UK**

Korean Studies is emerging as an important discipline in Europe for two vital reasons. Firstly, South Korea is recognized as an important player in the world economy. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, North and South Korea present challenges and opportunities to the West, and this creates demand for expertise on Korea. Thus, there exists a need for expertise in Korean studies and the Korean language.

Compared to Chinese and Japanese Studies, Korean Studies in Europe is young and vulnerable, but interest is growing fast. In Europe, there is an awareness that the need for such regional expertise will grow acutely in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. A European network for Korean Studies has existed since the 1970s in the form of AKSE, the Association for Korean Studies in Europe. The founding president of AKSE, the late Prof. William Skillend, was Professor of Korean Studies at SOAS, and Prof. Martina Deuchler and Dr. Jaehoon Yeon were previously the president and vice-president of AKSE. Korean Studies in Europe has been further boosted in recent years by the establishment of the European Association for Korean Language Education in 2007 (the current vice-president is Dr. Jaehoon Yeon) and the Korean Studies Graduate Students Convention in 2004. This potential in Europe contrasts with the experience in the United States, where Korean Studies is over-dependent on demand mainly from ethnic Koreans and heritage speakers, and where there is no American equivalent of AKSE.

Currently, four universities in the UK have Korean programmes: SOAS, University of Sheffield, the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge. Only SOAS and Sheffield currently have full BA programmes. With SOAS having the largest of these programmes and the most developed resources (see below for details), the other three universities rely on the expertise and materials at SOAS to undertake research or advanced language training. SOAS is furthermore recognized as one of the European leaders in Korean studies.

The potential of Korean studies in Europe is therefore very promising. However, with this potential comes the obvious challenge of providing the resources, expertise and financial underpinning to ensure that research and learning in Korean meets these needs. We believe that SOAS is well positioned to play a leading role in this process.

### **1.2 The exploits of SOAS's Korean Studies-related activities**

The School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London was the first British university institution to initiate Korean studies in the late 1940s. Korea's rapid emergence in the post-war world as an economic power, and its growing importance in the political economy of East Asia have stimulated interest in the study of Korea.

In recent years Korean studies has developed into a viable and multi-faceted scholarly discipline, and SOAS is concerned to ensure that, as the major centre for Asian and African Studies in Britain and Europe, it provides an environment in which the full range of Korean studies can be consolidated and encouraged to expand further.

The Korean Section of the Department of the Languages and Cultures of Japan and Korea provides tuition in the language, literature, history, culture and society of Korea for the degrees of BA, MA, MPhil, and PhD. SOAS offers a single-subject degree in Korean Studies in addition to two-subject degrees involving Korean. The Korean Section also offers courses outside the degree system for persons who need to learn the Korean language for professional and practical purposes. Besides thorough training in the language, SOAS aims to impart to its students an understanding of the pre-modern Korean tradition, a sensitivity to Korea's

experiences under Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945) and during the Korean War, and the tools with which to interpret modern Korean culture and society to the West.

SOAS also hosts the Centre of Korean Studies. Created in 1987 with the kind support of the Korea Research Foundation, and subsequently the Korea Foundation, the SOAS Centre of Korean Studies has been the leading academic centre of its kind in Great Britain since its establishment. The Centre organizes conferences and seminars and acts as an important bridge for making Korea accessible to the wider British public.

### **1.3 The degree of Korean Studies-related infrastructure of the applying university**

SOAS is Europe's leading centre for the study of Asia and Africa, and is a major world centre for Korean Studies. As detailed below, the Korean Section will have four full-time lecturer positions plus one full-time lector position from September 2011 and there are also a range of Korean specialists in other departments. There are some 3500 degree students at SOAS drawn from nearly 100 countries, on top of which there are an additional 1000 students on various courses, many of them in the Language Centre that also offers courses in Korean. The school has a faculty of over 200. The Library is one of five national research libraries and has exceptional Korean language holdings. These acknowledged resources are used by the British government, by overseas governments and by the business community. For example, study programmes are regularly arranged for the British Foreign Office and for Ministries of Foreign Affairs of a number of European, Middle Eastern and Asian countries.

#### **1.3.1. The Korean Section in the Department of Japan and Korea**

The Korean Section of the Department of the Languages and Cultures of Japan and Korea provides tuition in the language, literature, history, culture and society of Korea for the degrees of BA, MA, MPhil, and PhD. SOAS offers a single-subject degree in Korean Studies in addition to two-subject degrees involving Korean. The Korean Section also offers courses outside the degree system for persons who need to learn the Korean language for professional and practical purposes.

SOAS students are drawn not only from the UK, but also from other European countries, from Asia and Africa, and from Australia and the Americas. Students and staff alike cite the international and multicultural environment at SOAS as one of its strengths.

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Besides thorough training in the language, SOAS aims to impart to its students an understanding of the pre-modern Korean tradition, a sensitivity to Korea's experiences under Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945) and during the Korean War, and the tools with which to interpret modern Korean culture and society to the West.

#### **1.3.2 Academic Staff**

At present the Korean Section has three full-time lectureship positions. This will increase to four from this September, when a new lectureship post in Korean studies will be created with support from the Korea Foundation. In addition, the Korean section has one full-time lector position for Korean language teaching. The Korean studies expertise is further boosted by several important academics in other departments, including a lecturer in Korean Art (in the



Department of Art and Archaeology) and several other academic staff whose research focuses on Korea. Finally, this expertise is supplemented by a number of part-time and/or temporary members of staff.

### 1.3.2.1 Permanent Staff in the Korean Section

**Dr. Jaehoon Yeon**, BA, MA (Seoul National), PhD (London), Reader in Korean Language and Linguistics

Interests include: Korean Linguistics, esp. Morpho-syntax and Linguistic Typology, Korean Language Teaching, Modern Korean literature.

**Dr. Anders Karlsson**, MA PhD (Stockholm), Senior Lecturer in Korean Studies and Chair of Centre of Korean Studies

Interests include: Korean history esp. legal system, famine relief, and rural unrest in Late Choson; Korean language; literature and society

**Dr. Grace Koh**, BA (American University of Paris), MSt (Oxon), DPhil (Oxon) Lecturer in Korean Literature

Interests include: Pre-modern Korean literature, especially Koryo prose; Korean literary and intellectual history; East Asian prose traditions; comparative literature; modern Korean fiction.

#### *New Lecturer in Korean Studies – to be appointed in September 2011*

**Mrs. Kyung Eun Lee**, BA (Dongduk) MA (Ewha) Senior Lector in Korean Korean language teaching

### 1.3.2.2 Permanent Staff in Other Departments

**Dr. Charlotte Horlyck (Art History)**, BA, PhD (London), Lecturer in the History of Korean Art

Interests include: Visual and material culture of the Korean peninsula; Pre-modern Korean burial practices, particularly of the Koryŏ period (AD918-1392); Arts of the Koryŏ period, especially bronze mirrors and ceramics; 20th century collecting of Korean artefacts; Heritage and museum practices; Gender and material culture.

*\*\*\*This position was created under the previous AKS project and will now be made permanent under SOAS funding*

**Prof. Keith Howard (Music)**, BA (CNAAB) MA (Durham) PhD (Belfast), Professor of Music.

Interests include: Ethnomusicology; music of East Asia especially Korea; Korean culture and society; shamanism; music in religion.

**Dr. Tat Yan Kong (Politics)**, BA (Newcastle) DPhil (Oxon), Reader in Politics and Development Studies.

Interests include: Korea and Taiwan; government-business relations; comparative political economy; late industrialisation; development theory.

**Dr. Dae-oup Chang (Development Studies)**, BA (Sogang) MA PhD (Warwick), Lecturer in Development Studies

Interests include: labour relations in East Asia, political economy of East Asian development, critique of the developmental state, global value chains, history of Asian TNCs, and Korean Studies

**Prof. Peter Sells (Linguistics)**, BA (Liverpool), PhD (Massachusetts, Amherst), Professor of Linguistics

Interests include: grammatical theory, Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Philippine languages, and Swedish, relation between syntax, semantics and information structure in Korean, the language and design of advertising

**Dr. Isolde Standish (Film and Media Studies)**, BA (Ballarat) BA PHD(London), Senior Lecturer in Film and Media Studies

Interests include: psychosocial aspects of cinema and nation, the idea of cinema as ‘social practice’, Korean Cinema and Japanese animation

### 1.3.2.3 Research Fellows and Associates

**Prof. Martina Deuchler**, BA(Leiden) PHD(Harvard), Professorial Research Associate in the Centre of Korean Studies, FBA (Fellow of British Academy)

Interests include: history of pre-modern Korea, Confucianism, women in pre-modern Korea, women in Korea today

**Dr. Youngsook Pak**, BA (Ewha Women’s), PhD (Heidelberg) Research Associate in the Centre of Korean Studies

Interests include: Korean Art History, Chinese and Japanese Art, Korean Archaeology, Buddhist Art, Korean Buddhism, Comparative Art History.

**Dr. Lucien Brown**, PHD MA (SOAS), Research Fellow in the Centre of Korean Studies

Interests include: Korean language and applied linguistics; second language acquisition and pedagogy; Korean pragmatics and sociolinguistics.

*\*\*\*Dr. Brown has been employed as Research Fellow for the past three years under the previous AKS funding. He will now leave SOAS to take up employment as Assistant Professor of Korean Linguistics at the University of Oregon. However, should the current bid be successful, he will continue to collaborate with Dr. Jaehoon Yeon on two book projects.*

**Dr. Jim Hoare**, BA PHD (London), Research Associate in the Centre of Korean Studies, Teaching Fellow in the Korean Section

Interests include: North Korea, Korean history

**Dr. Owen Miller**, BA MA PHD (London), Research Associate in the Centre of Korean Studies

Economic history of Korea; merchants in late Choson; Korean historiography

### 1.3.2.4 Part-time Teaching Staff

**Ms Jaehee Cho** BA (Korea) MA(London) Coordinator of Korean language, Language Centre

**Mr Heejae Lee** BA (Seoul National), MSt (Oxford) Teaching Fellow in Korean section

(See Appendix I for Details of teaching in Korean Studies)

(See Appendix II for Undergraduate Korean courses available)

### **1.3.3 Korea in the SOAS Library**

The School's teaching is backed up by a large specialist library. The Korean collection now contains over 15,000 volumes and a substantial number of periodical titles as well as collections of microforms, and manuscripts.

The bulk of the book and periodical collections are arranged on open shelves to permit browsing, although the library's collections can be researched in Name, Title and Subject catalogues. Books are arranged in regional groupings, which are subdivided into collections on countries and languages; close to the regional collections are the relevant reading rooms, where reference materials are shelved. Adjacent to the Japan-Korea Reading Room is the office of the Japanese-Korean librarian who can provide specialised help with the collection. The books on Law, and Art, as well as maps, slides and sound recordings are arranged in special collections in response to the needs of those subjects, and material on Korea will be found within those collections.

It is not always possible to acquire material when it is published, or to store it in its original form, so the print collection is supplemented by holdings in microform, both film and fiche. Several major Korean newspapers are held on microfilm too.

The library's collection policies have reflected the interests of the School and, while it is selective, the Western Language collection is fairly comprehensive. The material in Korean language includes important collections of Korea's creative literature and significant works in the social sciences and arts as well as biographies, memoirs, published letters and history. The School possesses the University's collection of maps for Asia and the Pacific; there is a small but growing collection of Korean recordings of music.

No library can be self-sufficient and the student in London has the benefit of important neighbouring libraries. The University Library houses major disciplinary collections and general reference material. The British Library is five minutes away where complementary material on Korea, such as official publications, rare books and manuscripts will be found. Students can obtain access to the other libraries of the University and postgraduates can usually obtain access to Government and academic society libraries in London.

The library has a substantial and growing collection of materials on Korean Studies in the form of CD-ROM, the most valuable of which is the *Choson Wangjo Sillok* (Royal Annals of the Choson dynasty). SOAS is the only institution in the United Kingdom to have received from Samsung Europe a free-standing computer especially designed for consulting materials in Korean.

For more information, see:

-*Library Guide (SOAS)*

-*Korean Language Collections in British Library* (pamphlet), by Elizabeth McKillop

-*Korean Library Sources in Europe* (pamphlet), issued by the Association of Korean Studies in Europe

### **1.3.4 The Centre of Korean Studies**

#### **1.3.4.1 History**

The Centre of Korean Studies is an independent body within the School which supports and organises academic and cultural activities related to Korea at SOAS. It falls under the umbrella of the Centres and Programmes Office, which employ two permanent staff members: Jane Savory (Manager) and Rahima Begum (Executive Officer).

#### **1.3.4.2 Centre Activities**

One of the main activities hosted by the Centre is the ongoing Seminar Series. Speakers and scholars from around the world who are engaged in diverse fields of work related to Korea are invited to speak at the seminars, which are held regularly during the academic year.

The Centre has also acted as host to workshops and conferences organised by Korean studies associations such as the British Association of Korean Studies (BAKS) and the Association of Korean Studies in Europe (AKSE).

Thanks to the support provided by the previous AKS grant, the events calendar of the Centre was greatly expanded. Over the five year period, as many as 61 seminars and 16 conferences/workshops were organized.

Another important function of the Centre is to serve and be the window towards the larger community outside of the school and to be the medium for interaction with other institutions. Enquires about Korea that reaches the school are channeled to the centre, its seminars are advertised to a larger audience with an interest in Korea, and it manages many of the exchange agreements SOAS has with universities in Korea and Japan.

#### **1.3.4.3 Visiting Scholars**

Each year, the Centre acts as host to Visiting Scholars of Korean studies from Korea and other countries. While pursuing their own research work, visiting Scholars are invited to participate in the Seminar Series and other events sponsored by the Centre and SOAS.

#### **1.3.4.4 The Centre of Korean Studies Library**

The Centre maintains a collection of books intended to supplement the provisions of the main SOAS library. Students can use the Centre library for borrowing reference books like dictionaries, many of which are not available for loan from the main library, and copies of other books.

#### **1.3.4.5 Centre Members**

Dr. Anders Karlsson (Chair)

Dr. Jaehoon Yeon

Dr. Grace Koh

Dr. Charlotte Horlyck

Prof. Keith Howard

Dr. Tat Yan Kong

Dr. Dae-oup Chang

Prof. Peter Sells

Dr. Isolde Standish

Dr. Lucien Brown

Prof. Martina Deuchler

Dr. Youngsook Pak

Dr. Jim Hoare

Dr. Owen Miller

### **1.3.4 The School's Environment**

#### ELNWS

SOAS is the first British university to join the European League of Non-Western Studies (see <http://www.elnws.leidenuniv.nl>), a recently-established network of universities with a common interest in scholarly and educational activities focused on Asia, Africa and Latin America. This was set up through an initiative of the University of Leiden, and now has 14 member institutions. Through its membership of this network, SOAS hopes to participate in the design and launching of new EU-funded intensive courses and Masters programmes relating to the study of Asia and Africa.

#### European Centre for ETP (Executive Training Programme)

The Executive Training Programme is a unique course designed to provide European companies and managers to develop their linguistic, cultural and management skills necessary to operate effectively in the Korean and Japanese market.

SOAS was selected by European Commission as the European centre that provides the training for the ETP. The second phase of the training will take place at Waseda University in Japan ([www.waseda.jp](http://www.waseda.jp)) or Yonsei University in Korea ([www.yonsei.ac.kr](http://www.yonsei.ac.kr))

The ETP is a unique tool designed to provide EU companies with the latest, most insightful knowledge of the Japanese and Korean markets. By the end of the one-year cycle, participants will have acquired the following skills and tools:

1. An intermediate-level of Japanese or Korean language (effective in conversation, reading and writing in everyday business situations).
2. An understanding of the specific nature of Japanese or Korean management, economy and business cultures.
3. The practical skills to successfully manage a business in Japan or Korea through an internship at local companies.
4. A strategic business plan for the participant of EU company, which will help their future operations in the Japanese or Korean markets

#### Sejong Institute now at SOAS Language Centre

SOAS Language Centre is proud to host the Sejong Institute, which supports the Korean language courses above beginners' level. The Sejong Institute was established in 2009 by the Ministry of Culture in Korea to promote and support Korean language learning and teaching programmes overseas.

SOAS Language Centre is happy to offer intermediate- and advanced-level students with 30% discount on their fees with the support of the Sejong Institute. We hope that many students will enjoy this great opportunity to continue with Korean language studies at a higher level.

#### Other Local Expertise

SOAS is situated in the heart of London, and is part of the federal University of London. As such, it teaches Korean Studies on behalf of more than 40 other colleges within the federation. SOAS is close to the many resources of the British capital:

-the British Museum; the current Curator of the Korean Gallery is a SOAS BA Korean Studies graduate;

- the British Library: has an important Korean collection, and regularly coordinates acquisitions with SOAS staff;
- the Victoria and Albert Museum: Dr Charlotte Horlyck was a Curator of the Korea Gallery, and the current curator consults with SOAS staff;
- the Foreign Office: SOAS staff set the Korean language exams for British Embassy personnel, and consult regularly on other matters;
- the BBC: SOAS staff have contributed to programmes and consultancies to BBC television and Channel 4, and to BBC radio
- Routledge, Curzon, Global Oriental and Saffron Books: SOAS has a close relationship with these renowned international publishers

### **1.3.5 Financial Situation of Korean Studies at SOAS**

SOAS made a bold, major commitment to Korean Studies at a time when student demand was small and when funding from outside was limited. SOAS' annual expenses for staff salaries, library expenditure and overheads in Korean Studies are enormous. Some valuable assistance from the Korea Research Foundation and Korea Foundation, averaging approximately \$80,000.00 per year over the 10-year period up to 1999, was received and SOAS greatly appreciates this. In addition, Korean Studies was of course boosted by the funds made available by the previous AKS grant.

However, in order to develop Korean Studies further, and especially in order to strengthen SOAS as a European Centre of Korean Studies, the School's continuing financial commitment will require reinforcement. Hence, further input from the Academy of Korean Studies will be crucial.

### **1.4 The applying university's grant management system**

All research grants are managed through the Research Office. The team in this office specialize in managing externally funded research and are accustomed to and highly competent in dealing with large and complex research funds. The Faculty of Languages and Cultures has its own assigned Research Funding Officer who deals personally with funding application and administration, this post being currently held by Anna Greedharee ([ag45@soas.ac.uk](mailto:ag45@soas.ac.uk)) and she will manage the second round of AKS grants (2011-2016) if this application is successful. The first round of AKS grants (2006-2011) has been managed by Robert Whiteing ([rw35@soas.ac.uk](mailto:rw35@soas.ac.uk)) in the research office. The research manager who oversees grant management system is currently Kathryn Oatey ([ko12@soas.ac.uk](mailto:ko12@soas.ac.uk)).

### **1.5. Applying University's Support**

SOAS will be supporting the execution of the grant in the following ways:

1. Cost sharing for research fellowship post: total 60,215 GBP for five years
2. About 20% of total cost will be shared by SOAS from Centre of Korean Studies fund.
3. Establishment of New Lectureship in Korean Studies supported by Korea Foundation. 30% of the total cost will be shared by SOAS.
4. SOAS will fund the Lectureship in Korean Art established under the previous grant period and maintain this as a full-time post from September 2011.
5. Offering conference/workshop venues within SOAS building
6. Other support in terms of office space, facilities, and computers, etc.
7. Managerial/administrative support through Centres & Programmes Office

### **1.6. Structure of the Project Team and brief description**

The project will be lead by Project Director Dr. Jaehoon Yeon. Dr. Yeon has been at SOAS for 20 years and is Reader in Korean Language and Linguistics, specializing in Morpho-syntax and Linguistic Typology and Korean Language Teaching. He has published nine books on the Korean language as well as numerous articles. Dr. Yeon was Director for the previous grant period and is highly experienced in executing large research funds.

The deputy project director will be Dr. Anders Karlsson. Dr Karlsson is Senior Lecturer in Korean Studies and Chair of Centre of Korean Studies. His research interests include Korean history, especially the legal system, famine relief, and rural unrest in Late Choson.

The project team will also include other leading academics in Korean studies at SOAS, namely Dr. Grace Koh (Lecturer in Korean Literature), Dr. Charlotte Horlyck (Lecturer in the History of Korean Art), Prof. Keith Howard (Professor in Music), Dr. Tat Yan Kong (Reader in Politics and Dvelopment Studies) and Dr. Dae-oup Chang (Lecturer in Development Studies).

The team will be boosted by a number of research fellows and research assistants. Dr. Andrew Jackson (an expert in both Choson History and Korean cinema) will be employed as a research fellow in the Centre of Korean Studies. As for research assistants, four PhD students will work on two of the projects: Youkyung Ju will work on linguistics project looking at relative clauses and Jungtaek Lee, Heena Yoon and Karin Warch will all assist Dr. Charlotte Horlyck with the bronze mirrors project (see below for details)

Finally, the team will be completed by the contributions of important associate members. Dr. Owen Miller (University of Cambridge, research associate at SOAS) will head up the East Asian economic histories book project. Dr. Lucien Brown (University of Oregon, employed at SOAS 2008-11) will work with Dr. Jaehoon Yeon on two linguistics projects. Dr. Jieun Kiaer (University of Oxford) will also assist with one linguistics project and Heejae Lee (University of Oxford) will work on the Korean dictionaries project.

(See Appendix III for CVs and research profiles of main members of project group)

## **2. Project Implementation Plan**

### **2.1 Purpose of the Project**

#### **2.1.1 Goals and Objectives**

The SOAS Centre of Korean Studies will continue with its mission of creating the research manpower, infrastructure, and programmes needed to ensure an ongoing flow of research expertise on Korea, with which to meet the challenges of Korea's increasing prominence in a rapidly changing global environment. The Centre will execute the following main components of the project:

- 1) the establishment of one research fellowship
- 2) the continuation of our popular series of seminars which was created under the previous AKS grant
- 3) the continuation of our program of conferences and workshops
- 4) the development of curriculum and research materials, which will be more ambitious and varied than in the previous grant period (2006-2011)
- 5) the continuation and expansion of support for postgraduate students at SOAS
- 6) the publication of papers from the seminars, conferences and workshops in (2) and (3)
- 7) The continuation of research publication by staff members supported by AKS grant

The key objectives underlying this program can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Creating the infrastructure necessary at the postgraduate, postdoctoral, and advanced research levels in order to ensure a continued flow of outstanding researchers and teachers on Korea in the UK.
- 2) Achieving the critical mass necessary to continue our position as the leading centre for the interdisciplinary study of Korea in the UK and Europe, in terms of the quality of training and research, the breadth and depth of disciplinary coverage, the extent of collaboration between the disciplines, and the impact on both the academic and non-academic user communities.
- 3) Acquiring the international reputation to compete with other main centres for Korean studies, especially those in North America, Australasia, and East and Southeast Asia.

#### **2.1.2 Detailed Project Plan**

This section provides details of how the six component parts of the project will be executed.

##### **2.1.2.1 Development of research manpower**

The research manpower in the SOAS Centre of Korean studies will be augmented by the creation of one full-time research fellowship. The post is intended for a young researcher in the postdoctoral phase. The primary duty of the fellow appointed to this post will be to work on one of the book projects outlined later in this report, although the fellow will also be expected to work on other research, including revising their doctoral dissertation into a book manuscript. In addition, the fellow will be involved in the development of new courses and will be expected to develop and teach one course at the undergraduate level. In addition, the fellow will be expected to contribute around 120 hours per annum to Centre activities, including administration duties and organization of seminars and conferences. The fellow will be selected and hired based on the research needs of the projects outlined in section 2.4.4.

Under the previous AKS funding (2006-2011), the development of research manpower was more far-reaching. In addition to one full-time research fellowship, SOAS also created a half-time position. More crucially, a permanent lectureship position in Korean art was established. The decision this time to limit the development of manpower to one full-time



research fellowship is based on two factors. Firstly, the cost of staff salary has increased substantially at SOAS over the past five years. Under the previous project, these increased costs meant that the majority of the AKS grant was being spent on staff salary, even after SOAS discontinued the half-time position in 2009, meaning that the funds left for other activities were compromised. Indeed, during the annual review process, this point was remarked on by some reviewers. This time around, we would like to devote more funds to other research activities. Secondly, although in 2006, the need for more teaching and research staff was felt very acutely, this need has thankfully been resolved somewhat. In addition to the creation of the lectureship in Korean art in 2006, at the same time a lector position in Korean language was established. Now, with funding from the Korea Foundation, SOAS will create one new lectureship in Korean Studies from this September.

#### **2.1.2.1.2 Centre of Korean Studies Seminars**

Over the past five years, the Centre of Korean Studies has operated a regular series of invited seminars, primarily featuring prominent Koreanists from within Europe. The series of seminars has been funded jointly by the Exchange Programme of European Lecturers (EPEL) sponsored by the Korea Foundation and administered by the Association of Korean Studies (under which four talks can be sponsored) and by the AKS grant. Under this program, a total of 61 speakers have to date delivered papers on a range of Korea-related topics.

The seminar series has proven to be increasingly popular. When the program was first initiated in 2006, audiences seldom exceeded ten. However, we now regularly have audiences of over thirty and, for certain topics we may attract fifty or sixty people. On the mailing list we have created for those regularly attending these talks, we have almost two hundred names. Of some significance, the seminars have been popular not only with staff and students within SOAS, but also with students from other London institutions and the general public. The seminars have thus played a vital role in heightening the profile of the SOAS Centre of Korean studies within London and informing the UK public regarding Korea-related research.

Securing further funding from AKS is vital in order to protect and ultimately to further develop this important series of seminars.

Planned and intended presenters at future seminars include the following:

- Eunjung Lee (Freie University Berlin)
- Albrecht Huwe (Bonn University)
- Boudewijn Walraven (Leiden University)
- Alain Delissen (EHESS, Paris)
- Yannick Bruneton (University of Paris VII)
- Marion Eggert (Ruhr-Universität, Bochum)
- Vladimir Tikhonov (Oslo University)
- Staffan Rosen (Stockholm University)
- Koen De Ceuster (Leiden University)
- Rudiger Frank (Universität Wien)
- Antonetta Bruno (La Sapienza, Roma)

#### **2.1.2.1.3 Organization of Conferences and Workshops**

Under the previous grant period (2006-2011), the Centre of Korean Studies at SOAS was able to hold as many as 16 conferences and workshops. This included one-day workshops funded exclusively from AKS funds on themes including travel literature, decorative arts, Korean linguistics, territories, frontiers and borders in Korean history and Buddhist art, to name but a few. These workshops featured invited speakers from AKS and other institutions

in Korea and beyond, thus fostering important ties with overseas partners. In addition, the AKS funds and the increase in manpower that they provided allowed SOAS to host a number of major Korean studies conferences including the 8th International Conference on Korean Studies in 2007, the 2nd European Conference on Korean Linguistics in 2008, the European Association for Korean Language Education Workshop in 2010 and, most recently, the Seventh Worldwide Consortium of Korean Studies Centers Workshop in 2011. The ability of SOAS to host these events has not only greatly enhanced the Korean Studies research environment at SOAS, but also greatly raised the profile of Korea in the UK. The workshops and conferences have been extremely well attended and, during the five-year period, have attracted over three hundred scholars to London.

If the current bid is successful, the Centre aims to continue with this rich program of Korea-related events. This will include at least two state-of-the-art workshops each year funded exclusively from the AKS funds.

At present, we have one definite plan for a workshop for the first year. A plan for a second workshop will be drawn up over the summer:

#### Workshop on Contemporary Korean Arts

Organiser: Charlotte Horlyck in collaboration with SOAS Centre Office, and the British Museum

This one-day workshop explores contemporary Korean art, addressing topics such as Korean arts within a global arts market, current trends and upcoming artists within Korea, arts of the Korean Diaspora, and contemporary arts and politics. In order to cover these areas from as broad-ranging perspective as possible, speakers will include UK-based scholars and artists, as well as academics, curators and artists from Korea and the US. In addition to talks by invited speakers, the workshop will include viewing of selected objects by contemporary Korean artists in the collection of the British Museum.

#### Aims and Rationale:

Korea's increasingly prominent role on the international economic and political scene has been instrumental in directing focus towards Korea's vibrant and flourishing contemporary arts scene. The late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries have seen a significant move towards the international arts scene as works by Korean artists have begun featuring in biennales as well in museum collections around the world. This time also indicates a shift in media from paintings to installation and the use of 'new' technology, such as video and photography. Particularly noteworthy of this era are artists such as Lee Bul, Kim Sooja, Choi Jeonghwa and Cho Duck-hyun, to name but a few, all of whom have been extremely successful and have received international acclaim. While their works differ widely, not only in terms of the media used, but also in their scale and focus, what brings the artists together is their shared Korean past, which they actively draw on and which continues to inform their work. As the profile of contemporary Asian artists continues to expand on the global arts scene, the visibility of also contemporary Korean art is growing, and Korean artists have a progressively strong presence outside the peninsula, including in the UK, making this workshop highly timely and academically significant.

#### Tentative list of speakers:

Sascha Priewe (British Museum)

Jieun Rhee (Myongji University)

Ji-yoon Lee (Goldsmiths College, University of London)

Mee-kyung Shin (London-based artist)

Dorothy Yoon (Seoul and London-based artist)  
Joan Kee (University of Michigan)

#### **2.1.2.1.4 Development of curriculum materials and research publications**

The current section contains the main focus of the current application: the writing of curriculum materials and research books. In the previous AKS application (2006), we proposed two book projects. This time, we have been much more ambitious in proposing seven. As you will see, this increase in research activity is being assisted by important collaborations with external research associates (such as Dr. Owen Miller at the University of Cambridge and Dr. Lucien Brown at the University of Oregon) and other leading scholars in Korea, Europe and North America. Through these projects, we aim to create much-needed textbooks for teachers of Korean studies and produce high-quality research to boost the profile of Korea-related research overseas. You will see that one of the projects also contains the parallel development of an undergraduate course and that another features the training of research students.

The projects covered in this section are as follows. In section A, we introduce three linguistics and language projects all under the leadership of Dr. Jaehoon Yeon: the intermediate Korean reader book project, the “Clean up your Korean” book project and a research project on relative clauses. Section B includes a Korean cinema Book Project overseen by Dr. Andrew Jackson, with Section C detailing an East Asian economic history book project headed up by Dr. Owen Miller. In Section D, we provide details of a Korean bronze mirrors project lead by Dr. Charlotte Horlyck. Finally, Section E provides details of an English-Korean dictionary history project by Heejae Lee.

#### **A. Linguistics and Language Projects**

Under the leadership of Dr. Jaehoon Yeon, a team will be set up to work on three linguistics projects. In addition to Dr. Yeon, the team will be composed of two external research associates – Dr. Jieun Kiaer from the University of Oxford and Dr. Lucien Brown from the University of Oregon – as well as a research assistant from SOAS, Youkyung Ju. The three projects will be described in turn.

#### **Intermediate Korean Reader Book Project**

**Main researchers: Dr. Jaehoon Yeon (SOAS), Dr. Lucien Brown (University of Oregon), Dr. Jieun Kiaer (University of Oxford)**

This project aims to create a stimulating reading textbook for learners of Korean at intermediate level. Although a number of reading textbooks have appeared on the market in recent years, the majority of these are aimed at advanced learners. Furthermore, the readings contained in these books are rarely from authentic sources and often lack variety. This book thus addresses the need for more varied, stimulating and up-to-date reading material for learners of Korean at intermediate level. The book will be designed so that it can be used either as a core or supplementary text, or otherwise for self-study. It aims to provide a bridge between basic literary skills and the ability to read full novels and newspapers in Korean. An important goal of the book is to provide a series of readings that are representative of modern Korean literary and popular writings and which will inspire students to continue reading in Korean.

The readings feature extracts of modern literature and authentic newspaper/magazine articles. The preliminary list of chapters/readings is as follows:

Reading 1: 단군신화 (The Myth of Tangun)

- Reading 2: 심청이 이야기 / 흥부전 (The Story of Shim Chŏng / Hŭngbu-jŏn)  
 Reading 3: 추석과 관련된 여러 가지 통계 (Statistics about Ch’usŏk)  
 Reading 4: 7년 전보다 더 세진 ‘윤사마 열풍’ (The Craze for “Yonsama” – back after seven years)  
 Reading 5: 영국과 한국의 거리 (The Distance between Britain and Korea)  
 Reading 6: 코리아 푸드의 세계화 (The Globalization of Korean Food)  
 Reading 7: 식물인간서 깨어난 아내의 나이는 다섯살 (The wife woken from a coma whose age is five years old)  
 Reading 8: 강남 엄마들 (Gangnam mothers)  
 Reading 9: 독도 분쟁을 보는 미국의 시각 (America’s view of the Dokdo dispute)  
 Reading 10: 된장녀의 하루 (A day in the life of a “soybean paste woman”)  
 Reading 11: 정보화 시대에 더 빛나는 한글 (Hangul: Shining brighter in the information age)  
 Reading 12: 다문화 시대 (The Era of Multiculturalism)  
 Reading 13: 남북한의 어휘 (South Korean and North Korean Vocabulary)  
 Reading 14: 엄마를 부탁해 (Please take care of my mom)  
 Reading 15: 연탄길 (Briquette road)  
 Reading 16: 충효사상의 현대적 해석 (A Modern Interpretation of the Idea of Loyalty and Filial Piety)  
 Reading 17: 미국경제 꼭 닮은 한국경제 (How the Korean economy exactly resembles the American economy)  
 Reading 18: 우리들의 일그러진 영웅 (Our Twisted Hero)

Each text is accompanied by an explanation of difficult grammatical constructions appearing in the text, a vocabulary list, comprehension questions and discussion questions.

A proposal for this textbook is shortly to be submitted to Routledge, with whom the Centre of Korean Studies has an excellent relationship. The book will form the Korean volume of the “Routledge Graded Modern Readers Series” (series editor: Itesh Sachdev), which aims to create a series of readers for less commonly taught languages. So far, a Dutch reader and an Arabic reader have been commissioned and Turkish, Polish, Japanese, Chinese and Hindi/Urdu volumes are also planned. It will be our task to ensure that the Korean language features in this important series.

### “Clean up your Korean” Book Project

**Main researchers: Dr. Jaehoon Yeon (SOAS), Dr. Lucien Brown (University of Oregon)**

This project is a spin-off from the book *Korean: A Comprehensive Grammar* (co-authored by Dr. Jaehoon Yeon and Dr. Lucien Brown), which was published by Routledge under the previous AKS grant period.

The book, which has the working title *Clean up your Korean: Strategies for Avoiding Common Errors*, looks at common areas of difficulty and sources of errors for learners of Korean. Although the book is designed primarily for English speakers, many of the problem areas that we look at may affect learners from all language backgrounds. Our belief is that, through the identification of these areas of difficulty, common errors can be reduced and accuracy and fluency can be promoted.

The original idea for this book was inspired by the Routledge publication *Speed up your Spanish: Strategies to Avoid Common Errors* by Javier Muñoz-Basols, Marianne David

and Olga Núñez Piñeiro. We were impressed by the approach taken by this book and were keen to apply it to Korean. However, many of the categories appearing in *Speed up your Spanish* – such as gender, number and “false friends” do not really apply to a non-European language such as Korean. Therefore, *Clean up you Korean* will inevitably develop into a quite different book to *Speed up your Spanish*.

We have divided areas of difficulty into seven chapters – (1) pronunciation, (2) word order and particles, (3) verbs, (4) verb endings, (5) honorifics, address terms and pronouns, (6) untranslatable words and (7) collocations and idiomatic expressions. We focus on pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary choices that are notoriously troublesome (particularly for English speakers), typically because Korean does things in a different way and presents the learner with choices not present in their native language. We highlight differences with English and provide simple rules of thumb for correct use of the items in question. Where possible, we provide “shortcuts” for remembering pronunciation rules, grammar rules and vocabulary.

The book will also contain practice activities distributed throughout the book. These activities provide students with the opportunity to put the theory to practice and develop their accuracy in Korean. As much as possible, the activities are designed to mimic the grammatical and lexical choices that students will need to make when they are speaking (or writing in) Korean in the “real world”.

The project was started during the final year of the previous AKS grant. To date, approximately one third of the book has been written in draft form. A proposal for the book will now be submitted to Routledge and it is hoped that the project can continue under future AKS funding.

### **“Typological Universals of Relative Clauses with reference to Korean as a foreign language” Research Project**

**Main researchers: Youkyung Ju (SOAS), Dr. Jaehoon Yeon (SOAS)**

The third linguistics project will be a research project examining the acquisition of relative clauses by learners of Korean as a second language.

Cross-linguistically, languages allow different noun functions to be relativized, forming an implicational hierarchy. By proposing the Noun Phrase Accessibility Hierarchy (NPAH), Keenan and Comrie (1977) argued that the relativizability of certain positions in the hierarchy is dependent on that of others and that these dependencies are universal. In linguistic typology, it seems that general consensus has been reached regarding the effects of the NPAH on the acquisition of relative clauses in European languages.

However, Comrie (1996, 1998, 2002) proposed a new typology that argues that noun-modifying clauses in East Asian languages (e.g. Korean, Japanese and Chinese) are qualitatively different from those in European languages. He maintained that these East Asian languages do not have relative clauses with a gap but, rather, have attributive clauses, which involve simply attaching modifying clauses to the head noun. In light of Comrie’s new typology of noun-modifying clauses, recent studies on East Asian languages have so far shown conflicting results (Tarallo & Myhill 1983; Matthews & Yip 2002; O’Grady, Lee & Choo 2003; Ozeki & Shirai 2007; Jeon & Kim 2007).

Accordingly, the primary aim of the research is to reconsider the typological universals of relative clauses (RCs) with reference to Korean as a foreign language, and to explore how morpho-syntactic and pragmatic aspects of East Asian noun-modifying clauses intersect with typological universals. Three different types of computer-assisted grammar tests on Korean RCs have been developed to test the typological universals of RCs in L2 Korean with typologically different L1 backgrounds (English, Japanese and Chinese).

The subjects of the experiment will, thus, consist of four groups: a control group of Korean native speakers, a group of British students, a group of Japanese students, and a group of Chinese students who are learning Korean as a foreign language in KFL courses at university-level. Each group will consist of 20 subjects. The experiment will be carried out in SOAS and leading Korean language institutes in Korea.

Based on data from the four different L1 groups, we are aiming to investigate the subjects' L1 and L2 Korean performances on Korean noun modifying clauses and their accessibility to each function of subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, and oblique relativization (if there are relative clause constructions in Korean). From these computer-assisted grammar tests that have not been attempted in previous studies on relative clauses, we expect that we will be able to estimate subjects' precise reaction time to Korean RCs of different grammatical functions and demonstrate their particular preference to any of the different test types as well as methodological shortcomings which have not been discussed yet.

## **B. Society, history, and politics in South Korea cinema Project**

**Main researchers: Dr. Andrew David Jackson (SOAS), Dr. Anders Karlsson (SOAS)**

Since the 1990s, we have seen phenomenal popularity of South Korean film. Openness to experimentation and a desire to deal with 'difficult' topics in novel and engaging ways has resulted in a South Korean cinema that has attracted critical plaudits worldwide as exemplified by the *Hallyu* or Korean 'wave.' To meet the increased interest, more and more university departments have started courses focussing on South Korean film. Although there is a plethora of books that treat the popularity of Korean film and East Asian cinema and particular genres or themes within Korean film, there is an absence of appropriate teaching materials suitable for undergraduate courses. This textbook will focus on one of the most creatively dynamic and contentious periods in South Korean film, the films of the nineties and noughties. The emphasis will be on the representation of important historical events, political controversies and social changes in recent South Korean film.

The aim of the book is to provide film and non-film studies undergraduate students with a clearer understanding of one of the most important recent cultural developments to come out of South Korea and to introduce students to some of the most important examples of recent South Korean cinema. This book will also provide a critical introduction to the cinematic representations of key post-1945 historical events and social developments on the Korean peninsula. The emphasis in the course will be on the cinematic representation of deeply divisive and contentious issues like the 1950-53 Korean war, the Pak Chung'hi military dictatorship, the 1970s labour movement, the 1980 Kwangju uprising (democratization movement), the social impact of rapid economic development, and North-South Korean relations. The aim will also be on giving students a greater awareness of the shifting cinematic representations of these key events, and the reasons for these shifts. In addition, this book will help students to identify and critically analyse some of the key concepts in recent Korean film, for example, *Hallyu* or Korean 'wave.'

The textbook will be based on teaching practice at undergraduate level. The book will include enough material to cover a sixteen-week semester or two terms of coursework. The course book features teaching activities for immediate use in the classroom, sample essay questions and examination materials. The book will also be cross-referenced to recommended readings on South Korean cinema in English and Korean. The book will feature a glossary of important technical terms, recommended further viewing and a filmography of all motion pictures treated in the text.

The bulk of the work will be carried out by one research fellow dedicated to compiling the bulk of materials under the supervision of full-time lecturers at SOAS. The full-time research fellow will also be in charge of certain administrative duties relating to the project. The duration of the project is 3 years; one year to produce the bulk text and one year to trial the textbook in class and a further year for editing, proofreading and production (inserting illustrations, graphs, tables, quotes etc).

**Films featured in the text book will include:**

- Chung, Jiyöng. *Hayan chönjaeng (White Badge)*, 1992).  
 Hō Jinho. *P'alwöläi kürisūmasū (Christmas in August)*, 1998).  
 Hong Sangsu. *Kangwōndo'üi him (The Power of Kangwon Province)*, 1998).  
 Im Ch'ansang. *Hyojadong ibalsa. (The President's Barber)*, 2004).  
 Im Kwönt'aek. *Janggunui adeul (General's Son)*, 1990).  
 Im Kwönt'aek. *Söp'yönje* (1993).  
 Im Kwönt'aek *T'aebaek sanmaek (The Taebaek Mountains)*, 1994).  
 Im Sangsu. *Kūd'ae kü saramdül (The President's Last Bang)*, 2005).  
 Kang Chegyu. *Swiri (Shiri)*, 1999).  
 Kang Chegyu. *T'aegukki huinallimyö. (T'aegukki)*, 2004).  
 Kim Kidök. *Pom-yörüm-kaül-kyöül kürigo pom. (Spring, summer, fall, winter, and spring , 2003).*  
 Kong Sujang. *R- Point*. (2004).  
 Kwan Kyöngtaek. *Chingu (Friend)*, 2001).  
 No Tongsök. *My Generation* (2005).  
 Pak Chan'uk. *Ch'injölhan'gūmjassi (Sympathy for Lady Vengeance)*, 2005).  
 Pak Kwangsu. *Arūmdaum ch'öngnyön Chön T'aeil (A Single Spark)*, 1995).  
 Pak Kwangsu. *Kū sōm e kago sipda (To the starry island)*, 1993).  
 Pong Chunho. *Sarin'üi ch'uök (Memories of a Murder)*, 2003).  
 Pong Chunho. *Püllandözö üi kae. (Barking dogs never bite)*, 2003).  
 Sang Su'im. *Paramnan kajok (A Good Lawyer's Wife)*, 2003).  
 Song Haesöng. *Yökdosan (Rikidosan)*, 2004).  
 Song Haesöng. *Failan* (2001).  
 Yi Kwangmo. *Arūmdaum shijol (Spring in my Hometown)*, 1998).  
 Yi Changdong. *Pakha sat'ang (Peppermint Candy)*, 1999).  
 Yi Ch'angdong. *Oasis*. (2002).  
 Yi Chönghyang. *Chibūro (The Way home)*, 2002).  
 Yi Simyöng. *2009 Lost Memories* (2002).

**Related course for undergraduate students of Korean studies**

The research fellow will also use the material for the textbook as an undergraduate course to be taught at SOAS entitled **Society, history, and politics in South Korea cinema**. The course will be taught by Dr. Andrew Jackson. The course will consist of two contact hours per week over 10, and a film showing each week. The course will be designed to complement modules like 'History and Culture of Korea to the Late 19th Century' and 'Culture and Society in 20th Century Korea' (focussing on South Korea) and should provide BA Korean students with a general overview and understanding of the recent developments in South Korean cinema. The course will be assessed by one two-hour written examination paper taken in May/June (70%); one essay of 2,500-3,000 words to be submitted on day one, week one, term three (30%). The aim of the course will be to develop a greater understanding of the cinematic representations of key post-1945 historical events and social developments on the Korean peninsula. The emphasis in the course will be on the cinematic representation of

deeply divisive and contentious issues like the 1950-53 Korean war, the Pak Chung'hi military dictatorship, the 1970s labour movement, the 1980 Kwangju uprising (democratization movement), the social impact of rapid economic development, and North-South Korean relations. By the end of the course, the students will have developed a greater awareness of some of the most significant works in recent South Korean cinema, and students will be familiar with important directors, for example, Yi Changdong's *Peppermint Candy*, Yi Kwangmo's *Spring in my hometown*, Pak Kwangsu's *A Single Spark*, Im Kwōnt'aek's *Sōp'yōnje*.

Readings for the course will include a selection of the following:

- Chang, Hye Seung. "From Saviors to Rapists: G.I.s, Women and Children in Korean War Films." *Asian Cinema* 12, no 1, (Spring/Summer 2001): pp. 103-116.
- Crofts, Stephen. "Concepts of national cinema." In *World Cinema Critical Approaches*, edited by John Hill and Pamela Church Gibson. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Dissanayake, Wimal. "Issues in world cinema." In *World Cinema Critical Approaches*, edited by John Hill and Pamela Church Gibson. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Gabriel, Teshome H. "Towards a critical theory of Third World films." In *Questions of Third Cinema*, edited by Jim Pines and Paul Willemen. London: BFI, 1989.
- Hayward, Susan. 2000. *Cinema Studies: The Key Concepts*. Second Edition London: Routledge.
- Jackson, Andrew, Gibb, Michael, and White, Dave, 2006. *How East Asian films are reshaping national identities: essays on the cinemas of China, Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong*. Lewiston, N.Y. ; Lampeter: Edwin Mellen Press.
- James, David E. "'Opening The Channels of Communication' An Interview with Film Director Park Kwang Su." *Korean Culture* 23, no. 2 (Summer 2002): pp. 10-19.
- James, David E. and Kim Kyung-Hyun, eds., *Im Kwon-Taek: The Making of a Korean National Cinema*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 2002.
- Kim, Jinhee. "Korean Cinema in Transformation." *Korean Culture* 23, no. 2 (Summer 2002): pp.5-9.
- Kim, Kyung Hyun. *The remasculinization of Korean cinema*. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press ; Chesham : Combined Academic. 2004.
- Lee, Hyang-Jin. *Contemporary Korean Cinema*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2001.
- Lee, Vivian, 2008. *East Asian cinemas: regional flows and global transformations* . Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- O'Regan, Tom. "A National Cinema." In *Film Cultures Reader*, edited by G. Turner, London: Routledge, 2002.
- Paquet, Darcy. "Genrebending in Contemporary Korean Cinema." *TAASA Review: The Journal of the Asian Arts Society of Australia* 9, no.1, (March 2000).
- Roberts, Graham and Heather Wallis. *Introducing Film*. London: Arnold, 2001.
- Shin, Chi-Yun and Stringer, Julian, 2005. *New Korean cinema*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Standish, Isolde. "Korean Cinema and the New Realism." In *Melodrama and Asian Cinema*, edited by Wimal Dissanayake. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993.
- Thompson, K. and F. Bordwell. *Film history An Introduction*. Boston: McGrawhill, 2003.

This is the proposed weekly timetable for the course:

**Week 1:**



## **Changing representations of the 1950-1953 Korean War.**

### Readings:

Chang, Hye Seung. "From Saviors to Rapists: G.I.s, Women and Children in Korean War Films."

Donmez-Colin, Gonul. "Interview with Lee Kwang-Mo."

Rist, Peter and Donato Totaro. "Lee Kwang-Mo: Where there's hope there's a way."

### Class film extracts from:

*T'aegukki huinallimyō*. (*T'aegukki*, 2004).

### Film showing:

*Arūmdaum shijol* (*Spring in my Hometown*, 1998).

## **Week 2:**

### **North Vs South? Communism vs Capitalism? The ideological divide on the Korean peninsula and its representation in film.**

#### Readings, extracts from:

Lee, Hyang-Jin. *Contemporary Korean Cinema*.

James, David E. and Kim Kyung-Hyun, eds., *Im Kwon-Taek: The Making of a Korean National Cinema*.

#### Class film extracts from:

*T'aebaek sanmaek* (Taebaek mountains, 1994)

#### Film Showing:

*Kū sōm e kago sipda* (*To the starry island*, 1993).

## **Week 3:**

### **The Korean gangster on celluloid, thug or post-colonial hero?**

#### Readings, extracts from:

Shin, Chi-Yun and Stringer, Julian, 2005. *New Korean cinema*.

#### Class film extracts from:

*Chingu* (2001).

#### Film Showing:

*Janggunui adeul* (1990).

## **Week 4:**

### **South Korea and Vietnam, shared experience or a bigger slice of the cake?**

#### Readings:

Breuker, Remco. 'The Korean War in Film'.

#### Class film extracts from:

*Hayan chōnjaeng* (1992).

#### Film Showing:

*R- Point*. (2004).

## **Week 5:**

### **South Korean dictators, and the South Korean labour movement**

#### Class film extracts from:

*Hyojadong ibalsa* (2004).

#### Readings:

Standish, Isolde. "Korean Cinema and the New Realism."

James, David E. "'Opening The Channels of Communication' An Interview with Film Director Park Kwang Su."

#### Film Showings:

*Arūmdaum ch'ōngnyōn Chōn T'aecil* (1995) / *Kūd'ae kū saramdūil* (2005).

## **Week 6:**

### **The 1980 Kwangju uprising**

#### Readings, extracts from:

Jackson, Andrew, Gibb, Michael, and White, Dave, 2006. *How East Asian films are reshaping national identities : essays on the cinemas of China, Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong.*

Kim, Jinhee. "Korean Cinema in Transformation."

Paquet, Darcy. "Genrebending in Contemporary Korean Cinema."

Class film extracts from:

*Kkonnip* (1996)

Film Showing:

*Pakha sat'ang* (1999).

**Week 7:**

**Changing perceptions of modernity, the rural and urban space in film**

Readings, extracts from:

Kim, Kyung Hyun. *The remasculinization of Korean cinema.*

Jackson, Andrew, Gibb, Michael, and White, Dave, 2006. *How East Asian films are reshaping national identities : essays on the cinemas of China, Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong.*

Class film extracts from:

*Chibūro* (2002), *Swiri* (1999).

Film Showing:

*My Generation* (2005)

**Week 9: The depiction of modern Korean relationships in celluloid**

Readings:

Kwak, Han-Ju. "A 'Smiling Skepticism' An interview with Film Director Hong Sang Su," *Korean Culture* 23, no.2 (Summer 2002): pp. 20-25.

Rayns, Tony. "Lies Review." *Sight and Sound*

Class film extracts from:

*Failan* (2001), *Kangwōndo'ūi him* (1998)

Film Showing:

*Pūllandōžō ūi kae* (2003) / *Paramnan kajok* (2003).

**Week 10: South Korean film, East Asia and the world: Korean wave or contested histories?**

Readings, extracts from:

Lee, Vivian, 2008. *East Asian cinemas: regional flows and global transformations* .

Crofts, Stephen. "Concepts of national cinema."

Dissanayake, Wimal. "Issues in world cinema."

Class film extracts from:

*Oasis*. (2002) & *Ch'injōlhan'gūmjassi* (2005), *Pom-yōrūm-kaūl-kyōūl kūrigo pom*. (2003)

Film Showing:

*2009 Lost Memories* (2002).

**C. East Asian Economic History Book Project**

**Main researcher: Owen Miller (SOAS/University of Cambridge)**

**Full Project title: "State Capitalism in East Asia, from the Meiji Restoration to the age of neoliberalism"**

Outline of the project

During the second half of the 20th century the theory of state capitalism became one of the

leading Marxist theories analyzing the nature of the so-called Communist states of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and East Asia. However, until now there have been very few attempts to apply the theory of state capitalism consistently to the development of East Asian countries such as China, North Korea, Vietnam and Mongolia. This proposed edited volume on state capitalism in East Asia will consider how the theory can illuminate the histories of East Asian countries since the beginning of the capitalist era in the second half of the nineteenth century. As well as examining the so-called Communist countries of East Asia, the workshop and resulting book will consider whether the theory of state capitalism can be applied to other East Asian countries such as Japan, Taiwan and South Korea. It will also engage with existing theories of capitalist development in East Asia such as developmental state theory. The proposed edited volume will initially be published in English by a European academic publisher (possibly in the Historical Materialism series published by Brill). The possibility of translating the book into Chinese, Korean and Japanese will also be considered.

#### Participants

Owen Miller (Research Associate, Centre of Korean Studies, SOAS)  
 Professor Jeong Seongjin (Gyeongsang National University)  
 Gareth Dale (Senior Lecturer, Brunel University)  
 Professor Lee Jeong-koo (Gyeongsang National University)  
 Kim Ha-young (Editor, Marx21 journal)  
 Jamie Allinson (Teaching Fellow, University of Edinburgh)  
 And more to be confirmed.

#### Activities so far

On May 20, 2011 a workshop was held at Gyeongsang National University in order to discuss the volume and introduce the work of the various participants. The workshop gave rise to some very fruitful discussions on the core problems to be addressed in the book and resulted in concrete plans for its further development.

#### Contents of the proposed volume

##### **Introduction - 'The theory of state capitalism and its application to East Asia' (Owen Miller)**

The introduction will review previous attempts to analyse the region through the lens of state capitalism theory and will raise problems that the volume will address. Such issues include the application of the theory to countries outside the so-called 'communist bloc' and the relationship of state capitalism theory to other theories of development.

##### **'State capitalism theory and the theorisation of the state and capital' (Gareth Dale)**

This chapter will examine the broader theoretical implications of state capitalism theory for Marxist theories of the state and capital. Dale argues that state capitalism theory implies a particular understanding of capitalism that is distinct from the various schools of mainstream political economy (Smithian, Weberian, neo-Listian etc) as well as from 'Political Marxism' and world systems theorists.

##### **'The development of state capitalism in North Korea' (Ha-Young Kim)**

Ha-Young Kim's pioneering work looks at the development of the North Korean economy as a classic state capitalist economy in the postwar period. She argues that North Korea was, from the start, a capitalist economy based on wage labour and capital accumulation in a context of the intense geopolitical rivalry between the USSR and USA.

### **‘Theories of State capitalism and South Korean development’ (Seongjin Jeong)**

Professor Jeong’s chapter will examine various versions of the theory of state capitalism that have been applied in the past to the development of capitalism in South Korea from the 1950s onwards. The chapter will look at whether such theories are useful for our understanding of South Korea’s rapid industrialisation and how they differ from the classic theory of bureaucratic state capitalism.

### **‘Chinese state capitalism since the 1980s’ (Jeong-Koo Lee)**

This chapter will be based on Professor Lee’s PhD thesis on the same topic. It offers a sharp analysis of modern-day China as a state capitalist economy.

### **‘State capitalism theory and the Japanese capitalism debate’ (Jamie Allinson)**

Based on his research into the Japanese capitalism debate of the 1930s and his own work on Trotsky’s theory of ‘uneven and combined development’, this chapter will examine the relationship between the theory of bureaucratic state capitalism and the theories of Japanese capitalism developed by Japanese Marxists of the Koza-ha and Rono-ha schools in the 1930s.

There are a number of possible further proposed chapters, which are partly dependent on finding suitable contributors:

Japanese state capitalism since the Meiji Restoration

State capitalist development in Vietnam

Mongolia, state capitalism and nomadism

State capitalism in Eastern Europe and East Asia compared

#### Future plans

During the second half of 2011 the existing participants will complete work on their chapters and translation work will begin. At the same time additional participants will be contacted.

A second workshop will be held in summer 2012. The aim is to complete a first draft of the volume for review by the publisher in 2013.

## **D. Korean Bronze Mirrors Project**

**Main researcher: Dr. Charlotte Horlyck (SOAS)**

**Assistant researchers: Jungtaek Lee, Heena Yoon and Karin Warch (SOAS)**

#### Project Aims:

This project is a detailed and focused study of Korean bronze mirrors, centring on those dating to the Koryŏ period. This book-length study explores the history, use and meanings of Koryŏ mirrors and challenges preconceived interpretations of them as one-dimensional everyday objects whose mundane existence persisted irrespective of context. In arguing that mirrors are meaningful commodities that operate within unique social, political and religious settings, the research project and published volume will not only fill a meaningful gap in our understanding of Koryŏ mirrors but also add significantly to our perception of Koryŏ society as a whole and in particular the ways in which art objects operated within this environment, and within the wider context of East Asia. As will be clarified further below, the project is also seen as a means to provide important research training for SOAS PhD students working on Korean arts and culture.

#### Relevance and Significance of Project

To date, numerous scholarly and other volumes have been published on Japanese and especially Chinese mirrors which for centuries have been collectors' items in East Asia as well as in the West, and scholarly research and museum exhibitions on those artefacts continue to take place. In contrast, comparatively little research has been carried out on Korean bronze mirrors and no publications are available in English, despite them having survived in large numbers. Moreover, many are held in museum collections around the world (particularly in Korea, Japan and the US), and the fact that they are frequently excavated from archaeological sites on the peninsula, indicates that they form a significant part of Korean cultural heritage. Due to the lack of research on Korean bronze mirrors, however, little is known about the objects. As a result, placing them within local artistic and historical contexts, not to mention a wider trajectory of East Asian mirror traditions have been problematic. The proposed project aims to fill this gap, not only in its focused study of Korean bronze mirrors themselves, but also in its attempts to situate them within a broader set of questions related to their use and manufacture within the peninsula and beyond.

#### Project participants:

Dr Horlyck will be the key researcher and undertake all writing of the volume. Her three PhD students will contribute to the volume by carrying out set tasks, such as sourcing research material and illustrations, creating a database of the objects and their current locations, assisting in museum visits, and so forth. It is believed that the project will provide PhD students with a wide set of training skills which will be useful for their current and future academic work.

#### Activities so far:

The project was started during Dr Horlyck's recent sabbatical (Sept 2010-March 2011), and to date, approximately one third of the book has been written in draft form. It is hoped that the project can continue under AKS funding, as it would greatly aid the completion of the project and also provide valuable training for SOAS PhD students.

#### Contents of the proposed volume

The volume will cover mirrors from the Bronze Age till the early Chosŏn period, though main focus will be directed at Koryŏ ones, as they make up the largest surviving body of material. Taking into account the unique characteristics of mirrors use during any of the covered periods, the volume will address the roles of mirrors as Buddhist ritual artefacts, burial goods, collector's items and trade merchandise, and in doing so references will be made to contemporary Chinese and Japanese uses of mirrors in similar contexts. The book will contain several tables that outline typically mirror shapes, sizes and iconography, and will be heavily illustrated.

#### Timeframe (3 years)

2011/12: Horlyck – Research artefacts, conduct museum visits to collections in the UK, Europe, US, Japan and Korea, write manuscript; PhD students – Source research material, create databases of the artefacts, assist in museum visits.

2012/13: Horlyck – Complete manuscript, add illustrations, edit manuscript, send completed manuscript to publisher; PhD students – source illustrations, write captions, write bibliography, draw up tables.

2013/14: Horlyck – edit manuscript following reviewers' comments; PhD students – write index.

#### Budget (for three years)

The budget includes one foreign research trip per year for Dr Horlyck during the three year project period, in order to enable her to carry out research of mirrors in museum collections in Korea, the US and Europe. It is estimated that the PhD students will spend approximately 200 working hours per year on the project. Also factored in to the project are the cost of illustrations and the drawing up of maps.

Horlyck research trips: £7500

Cost of illustrations and maps: £3500

PhD students: £9000

Miscellaneous: £3000

Total Budget: £23000

Annual budget: £7666

### **E. English-Korean Dictionary History Project**

This research project will provide a critical assessment of the history of English-Korean lexicography and will conclude by presenting the requirements for a new model of English-Korean dictionaries. The object will be to examine the loss of a Korean lexicographic tradition resulting from colonisation and suggest strategies for recovery.

The English-Korean dictionary has been an essential tool for many people, not least for translators who render English texts into Korean. They consult it less from their ignorance of the meaning of a certain English word than in expectation of finding a pertinent Korean equivalent for the English expression. In short, what they expect more than anything else from English-Korean dictionaries is getting inspiration. The frustration is that the Korean equivalents given in most English-Korean dictionaries do not deliver enough reality.

There are many cases where even commonly used words among Koreans today do not appear as defining terms for English words. For example, most English-Korean dictionaries do not contain *imkum*, a common Korean word meaning king. Though *imkum* might not be as prevalent as *wang*, the Korean pronunciation of a Chinese character meaning king, it still is often used in children's books. Of course, no dictionary can reflect the linguistic reality of a society completely. There are, however, too many similar cases to *imkum*, which are hard to explain without assuming the existence of a mechanism systematically excluding some groups of Korean vocabulary.

Two factors seem to have contributed to this distortion. First, English-Korean dictionaries, traditionally, have been strongly influenced by English-Japanese dictionaries. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the former copied the latter. Many Japanese words were incorporated into the Korean language during the colonial period. Korean lexicographers, even after the liberation of their country from Japanese rule, must have found it hard to avoid consulting English-Japanese dictionaries and adopting Japanese definitions as Korean equivalents for English headwords because Korean and Japanese share the same Chinese characters. All they needed to do was to transcribe the same Chinese characters into the Korean alphabet.

Second, the lexicographical achievements of earlier dictionaries compiled by Western missionaries with the help of Korean native speakers have been neglected by subsequent Korean lexicographers. H. G. Underwood, for example, published *A Concise Dictionary of the Korean Language* in 1890. The original English-Korean section of this dictionary had about seven thousand English entries and was expanded to fourteen thousand in a second edition that appeared in 1925. James Scott, another missionary, completed his *English-Korean Dictionary* with twelve thousand English entries in 1891. These early English-Korean dictionaries compiled by Westerners, despite their limited coverage of the English language, are marked by their relative independence from Japanese dictionaries. Nevertheless, Korean

lexicographers who began to compile English-Korean dictionaries with their own hands after liberation from Japanese rule do not seem to have consulted these dictionaries. Certainly the early English-Korean dictionaries must have looked too out-of-date and insufficient in the number of entries compared to the contemporary English-Japanese dictionaries, and perhaps this makes the Korean lexicographers' choice understandable. Still, many words presented in those dictionaries, like *inkum*, retain their value as pertinent Korean equivalents to original English headwords despite their absence in the current English-Korean dictionaries.

The two limitations derive from the same source: the lack of a sense of tradition. The absence of a belief in lexicographic continuity rendered later South Korean lexicographers ignorant of the achievements of the early English-Korean dictionaries compiled by Western missionaries. That lexicographic amnesia contrasts with Underwood who based his first English-Korean dictionary published in 1890 on the accomplishment of *Hanbul chajŏn*, a Korean-French dictionary compiled by French priests two decades earlier. Underwood's sense of continuity was inherited by his son, who a generation later in 1925 improved his father's work by producing a revised and enlarged edition of the old dictionary. South Korean lexicographers do not seem to have disregarded the early English-Korean dictionaries just because they were made by foreigners. South Korean dictionary publishers, on compiling apparently new English-Korean dictionaries, often neglected the early English-Korean dictionaries they themselves had created earlier. Rather than building their own tradition, they tended to rely on the latest edition of some of the most established English-Japanese dictionaries like Kenkyusha's New English-Japanese Dictionary. Sisayŏngŏsa, one of the most prestigious English dictionary makers in South Korea, made a breakthrough in English dictionary lexicography in 1973 by completing the New World Comprehensive English-Korean Dictionary. However, it chose two decades later to copy the Japanese version of the Random House Unabridged English Dictionary rather than improve its own old English-Korean dictionary.

Based on this critique of the problems described above, this research will suggest an alternative model for future English-Korean dictionaries. The results of the research will be compiled in monograph form according to the following table of contents:

1. Sowing tradition: early European language dictionaries for Korean
  - 1.1 A forerunner: French priests who produced the first bilingual dictionaries in Korea
  - 1.2 Independent lexicographers: the advent of the Protestant missionaries John Ross, H. G. Underwood, and James Scott.
- 2 Infiltration of tradition: words made in Japan
  - 2.1 The translation of Japanese dictionaries by Phillip Jaisohn and Syngman Rhee
  - 2.2 Consulting English-Japanese dictionaries: a new approach by George Heber Jones
  - 2.3 An attempt to build a tradition: the second edition of Underwood's English-Korean Dictionary
- 3 Neglected tradition: English dictionary making in South Korea since 1945
- 4 An alternative tradition: the North Korean way of dictionary making
  - 4.1 A unique tradition
  - 4.2 North Korean borrowings
  - 4.3 A cwuche dictionary
  - 4.4 Domesticating English
  - 4.5 Will a cwuche dictionary create a tradition?
- 5 Toward a new English-Korean dictionary

#### 2.1.2.1.5 Support for Postgraduate Students

At SOAS, we find that there is a great interest amongst graduates for pursuing MA or even PhD programs in Korean studies. These might be students with a university degree in another field who have spent some time in Korea and want to do further studies in Korean Studies, or students at SOAS who takes other degrees but get interested in Korea after taking Korea-related courses as optional courses. However, these potential students are often discouraged from applying by the high cost of tuition fees and living expenses in London.

In order to help potential postgraduate students to pursue research in Korean studies, over the past five years we have set up the SOAS-AKS Postgraduate Bursary. The bursary, valued up to £7,000, may only be used to cover the cost of tuition fees. Living costs are not available as part of the award and the bursary is not renewable. Candidates are assessed on academic merit. Programs eligible for the bursary include MA Korean Studies, MA Korean Literature, MA Linguistics (Korean pathway) and MA Applied Linguistics (Korean pathway)

Should the SOAS Centre of Korean Studies be awarded further support from AKS, we aim to continue with this valuable program.

#### **2.1.2.1.6 Publication of Seminar and Conference/Workshop Papers**

As previously mentioned in this application, during the previous AKS grant period (2006-2011), SOAS held as many as 61 seminars. In addition to this, over 300 papers were presented at various workshops and conferences. To provide a lasting record of the groundbreaking and thought-provoking research that has been presented, we have endeavoured to obtain copies of these papers from the speakers and publish them. To date, eighteen papers have been published online in the SOAS-AKS Working Papers in Korean Studies (<http://www.soas.ac.uk/koreanstudies/soas-aks/soas-aks-papers/>). In addition, three sets of conference proceedings have been formally published in book form.

Should SOAS receive continued support from AKS, we aim to continue with our attempts to publish papers via these channels. In addition, we plan to select the best papers from the online working papers to be published in a regular edited book.

## **2.2 Five-year detailed project plan**

In this section, detailed (yet still provisional) plans for each section of the project will be presented in easy-to-read tabular form. In each table, the different projects are listed on the left. Then, the planned progress is given on the right.

### **2.2.1 Plan for 2011-12 (Year 1)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Project name</b>	<b>Plan</b>
1	Research fellowship	New research fellow will be employed
2	Seminar Series	A minimum of eight seminars will be held. The provisional list of speakers includes: (1) Prof. Young Kim (Inha University), (2) Prof. Hyejoon Yoon (Yonsei University), (3) Prof. Boudewijn Walraven, (4) Dr. Seung-young Kim (Sheffield), (5) Prof. Eunjeung Lee (Freie Universitaet Berlin), (6) Prof Albrecht Huwe (Bonn University) and (7) Dr. Codruta Cuc (Babes-Bolyai University).
3	Conferences and Workshops	Workshop: "Contemporary Korean Arts" One more workshop to be confirmed
4	Curriculum/Research Materials	
	A. Linguistics Projects	Korean Reader: All chapters will be drafted Clean up Korean: Two thirds of chapters will be written Relative Clauses: Experimental research will be executed



	B. Cinema Project	Bulk of text will be written
	C. Economic History Project	Existing chapters will be completed, translations will be started
	D. Bronze Mirrors Project	Dr. Horlyck will research artefacts, conduct museum visits to collections in the UK, Europe, US, Japan and Korea and work on the manuscript. The research assistants will source research material, create databases of the artefacts, assist in museum visits.
	E. Dictionaries Project	Review of existing English-Korean dictionaries will be executed
5	Support for Postgrads	The first group of postgraduate students will be supported
6	Publication of Seminar/Workshop papers	Working papers from previous grant period will be organized – best ones may be chosen for paper publication New series of working papers will start to be published on website

### 2.2.2 Plan for 2012-13 (Year 2)

No.	Project name	Plan
1	Research fellowship	Research fellow employed in year 1 will continue in post
2	Seminar Series	A minimum of eight seminars will be held. Speakers may include Dr. Vladimir Tikhonov (Oslo), Dr. Staffan Rosen (Stockholm), Dr. Antonetta Bruno (La Sapienza) and Dr. James Lewis (Oxford)
3	Conferences and Workshops	Two workshops or conferences will be held, provisionally one on Korean economic history and one on Korean travel literature.
4	Curriculum/Research Materials	
	A. Linguistics Projects	Korean Reader: The volume will be edited and prepared for publication Clean up Korean: Final third of chapters will be written Relative Clauses: Monograph will be drafted
	B. Cinema Project	The textbook will undergo classroom trials
	C. Economic History Project	Manuscript will be readied for publication.
	D. Bronze Mirrors Project	Dr. Horlyck will complete the manuscript, add illustrations, edit the manuscript and send the completed manuscript to the publisher. The research assistants will source illustrations, write captions, write bibliography and draw up tables.
	E. Dictionaries Project	Monograph will be drafted.
5	Support for Postgrads	The second group of postgraduate students will be supported
6	Publication of Seminar/Workshop papers	More working papers will be added Papers will be gathered from workshops and conferences

### 2.2.3 Plan for 2013-14 (Year 3)

No.	Project name	Plan
1	Research fellowship	Research fellow employed in year 1 will continue in post
2	Seminar Series	A minimum of eight seminars will be held. Speakers may include Dr. Remco Breuker (Leiden), Dr. Michael Shin (Cambridge), Dr. Rudiger Frank (Vienna) and Dr. Alan Delissen (Paris).
3	Conferences and Workshops	Two workshops or conferences will be held, provisionally one on Korean bronze mirrors and one on linguistics.
4	Curriculum/Research Materials	
	A. Linguistics Projects	Korean Reader: Proofreading and publication Clean up Korean: Practice activities will be added, book will be prepared for publication Relative Clauses: Monograph will be fully written
	B. Cinema Project	The textbook will be edited and prepared for publication
	C. Economic History Project	Proofreading and corrections will be carried out
	D. Bronze Mirrors Project	Dr. Horlyck will edit the manuscript. The research assistants will write the index.

	E. Dictionaries Project	Monograph will be fully written
5	Support for Postgrads	The third group of postgraduate students will be supported
6	Publication of Seminar/Workshop papers	More working papers will be added Papers will be gathered from workshops and conferences

#### 2.2.4 Plan for 2014-15 (Year 4)

No.	Project name	Plan
1	Research fellowship	New research fellow may be employed
2	Seminar Series	A minimum of eight seminars will be held. Speakers may include Dr. Koen De Ceuster (Leiden), Dr. Jieun Kiaer (Oxford), Dr. Kim Daeyeol (INALCO) and Valerie Gelezeau (EHESS)
3	Conferences and Workshops	Two workshops or conferences will be held, provisionally one on Choson period history and one on Korean cinema.
4	Curriculum/Research Materials	
	A. Linguistics Projects	Korean Reader: Project will be over. Clean up Korean: Proofreading and publication Relative Clauses: Monograph will be re-written in form suitable for publication
	B. Cinema Project	Project over – new project will be started by new research fellow
	C. Economic History Project	Project will be over
	D. Bronze Mirrors Project	Final corrections will be made moving towards publication
	E. Dictionaries Project	Monograph will be re-written in form suitable for publication
5	Support for Postgrads	The fourth group of postgraduate students will be supported
6	Publication of Seminar/Workshop papers	More working papers will be added Papers will be gathered from workshops and conferences

#### 2.2.5 Plan for 2015-16 (Year 5)

No.	Project name	Plan
1	Research fellowship	Research fellow employed in year 4 will continue in post
2	Seminar Series	A minimum of eight seminars will be held. Speakers may include Dr Joerg Plassen (Bochum), Dr. Yannick Bruneton (Paris 7), Prof. Hazel Smith (Cranfield University) and Dr. Jo Elfving-Hwang (Frankfurt).
3	Conferences and Workshops	Two workshops or conferences will be held, provisionally one on Korean language education and one on North-South Korean politics.
4	Curriculum/Research Materials	
	A. Linguistics Projects	Korean Reader: Project will be over. Clean up Korean: Project will be over. Relative Clauses: Preparation for publication
	B. Cinema Project	Project over – new project will be started by new research fellow
	C. Economic History Project	Project will be over.
	D. Bronze Mirrors Project	Project will be over.
	E. Dictionaries Project	Preparation for publication
5	Support for Postgrads	The fifth group of postgraduate students will be supported
6	Publication of Seminar/Workshop papers	Strongest papers from best conferences will be published as proceedings

### 2.3 Index of yearly achievements

We hereby list the predicted achievements for each year of the project in turn.

### **2.3.1 Achievements for 2011-12 (Year 1)**

The achievements for the first year are as follows:

1. One research fellowship position maintained, thus enhancing the research and teaching manpower.
2. A minimum of eight seminars held.
3. A minimum of two workshops or conferences held
4. Two or three postgraduate students supported
5. A minimum of three working papers published.

### **2.3.2 Achievements for 2012-13 (Year 2)**

The achievements for the second year are as follows:

1. One research fellowship position maintained, thus enhancing the research and teaching manpower.
2. A minimum of eight seminars held.
3. A minimum of two workshops or conferences held
4. Two or three postgraduate students supported
5. A minimum of three working papers published.

### **2.3.3 Achievements for 2013-14 (Year 3)**

The achievements for the third year are as follows:

1. One research fellowship position maintained, thus enhancing the research and teaching manpower
2. A minimum of eight seminars held
3. A minimum of two workshops or conferences held
4. *Intermediate Korean Reader* published
5. Korean cinema book will move towards publication
6. Two or three postgraduates student supported
7. A minimum of three working papers published

### **2.3.4 Achievements for 2014-15 (Year 4)**

The achievements for the fourth year are as follows:

1. One research fellowship position maintained, thus enhancing the research and teaching manpower.
2. A minimum of eight seminars held.
3. A minimum of two workshops or conferences held
4. *Clean up Korean* published
5. Bronze Mirrors book published
6. East Asian economic history book published
7. Two or three postgraduate students supported
8. A minimum of three working papers published.

### **2.3.5 Achievements for 2015-16 (Year 5)**

The achievements for the fifth year are as follows:

1. One research fellowship position maintained, thus enhancing the research and teaching manpower.

2. A minimum of eight seminars held.
3. A minimum of two workshops or conferences held
4. Relative clauses project will move towards publication
5. Korean dictionaries project will move towards publication
6. Three or four postgraduate students supported
7. A minimum of three working papers published.
8. A minimum of two proceedings will be published as books (from the five year period)

#### **2.4 Method to utilize the project result after the grant period and expected effects**

The project results will be utilized as follows:

- (1) Through the work of the research fellow, an undergraduate course will have been created for future SOAS students
- (2) The seminars, workshops and conferences will have increased the profile of SOAS and Korean studies. We will utilize this heightened profile to attract more people to Korean studies
- (3) The curriculum and research materials will provide important resources for future students and researchers of Korean studies
- (4) The increase in MA student numbers assisted by the postgraduate grant will assist us in pushing for expansion of our MA program and MPhil/PhD program
- (5) The publication of conference proceedings and working papers will leave a lasting record of the various events held at SOAS during the grant period

The expected effects of the project are as follows:

- (1) To create a first-rate institutional, teaching and resource infrastructure to enable, initiate, and coordinate a comprehensive range of cutting-edge training and research on Korea across the humanities and social sciences.
- (2) To disseminate best practice in teaching Korean studies at an advanced level between SOAS and other European institutions.
- (3) To act as an interface between Korean research and academic and non-academic users in the UK and beyond.

### 3. Abstract

#### 3.1 English

The Centre of Korean Studies at SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies) is delighted to apply for the Academy of Korean Studies “Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies” grant for the period 2011-2016. In 2006, SOAS became the first European beneficiary of the “Korean Studies Institution Grant”, the predecessor to the “Overseas Leading University Program for Korean Studies”. Thanks to the generous support of AKS, SOAS was able to significantly expand its manpower and infrastructure, its research programme and its event calendar. The 5-year grant period has seen a marked increase in student enrolment. The intake of BA students specializing in Korean is now 25-30 per year compared to 8-12 per year 5 years ago. A steady increase in the number of MA students has also taken place, and the MPhil/PhD program remains traditionally strong. However, we are aware that much work needs to be done in order to maintain and extend our role as a leading global player in Korean studies and securing further support from AKS is central to this ambition. An additional concern we have is the need to keep pace with Japanese studies. At SOAS, the Japanese section is traditionally strong; it is thus vital that the Korean section has the necessary resources to maintain pace.

Thus, we propose to continue our mission of creating the research manpower, infrastructure, and programmes needed to ensure continued excellence in Korean studies. To this end, our project has seven goals:

- (1) We will establish one research fellowship. The fellow will work on grant-related research projects and also contribute to the teaching manpower.
- (2) We will continue our popular series of seminars which was created under the previous AKS grant. Under the previous grant period, 61 such seminars were held.
- (3) We will continue our program of conferences and workshops. Under the previous grant period, sixteen such events were held.
- (4) We will develop curriculum and research materials. This part of the project will be more ambitious than in the previous grant period as it will feature as many as seven publication (book or monographs) projects, spanning linguistics, cinema, art, economic history and lexicography.
- (5) We will continue providing support for postgraduate students at SOAS through awarding two or three students per year the SOAS-AKS bursary.
- (6) We will publish papers from the seminars, conferences and workshops in (2) and (3) in order to provide a long term record of the events held during the grant period.
- (7) We will continue to see an increase in research publication by staff members supported by AKS grant

The key objectives underlying this program can be summarized as follows:

- (1) We want to create the infrastructure necessary at the postgraduate, postdoctoral, and advanced research levels in order to ensure a continued flow of outstanding researchers and teachers on Korea in the UK.
- (2) We want to achieve the critical mass necessary to continue our position as the leading centre for the interdisciplinary study of Korea in the UK and Europe, in terms of the quality of training and research, the breadth and depth of disciplinary coverage, the extent of collaboration between the disciplines, and the impact on both the academic and non-academic user communities.
- (3) We want to acquire the international reputation to compete with other main centres for Korean studies, especially those in North America, Australasia, and East and Southeast Asia.

### 3.2 Korean

소아스 한국학 연구소는 유럽 대학으로는 처음으로 2006 년에 해외 한국학 중핵대학으로 선정되어 5 년 동안 괄목할 만한 성과를 이룩하였다. 이 기간 동안 소아스는 샬롯 홀릭 교수를 한국미술사 교수로 임명하여 영구직으로 만들고, 5 년간 3 명의 연구원을 고용하여 연구 인력을 확충하였다. 61 번의 한국학 세미나와 16 번의 워크숍을 개최하고 4 권의 연구서 및 교재와 3 권의 학술회의 논문집, 18 편의 학술 논문을 온라인으로 출판하였다. 5 년 전에 비해 한국학을 전공하는 학생들의 숫자도 많이 늘었다. 5 년전 평균 8-12 명이던 학부 전공생의 수는 학년당 25-30 명으로 늘어났고, 한중연 장학금의 도움으로 한국학 석사 과정생의 수도 매년 늘어나고 있다. 박사과정은 전통적으로 일본학 못지 않은 숫자를 유지해 오는 소아스 한국학의 전통을 고수하고 있다. 지난 5 년 동안 한국학이 많은 발전을 해 온 것이 사실이지만, 지금까지 이룩한 변화를 유지하고 더 발전하기 위해서는 한국학 중핵대학으로서의 계속 지원이 절실히 요구된다고 하겠다. 특히 소아스에서 같은 학과를 이루고 있는 일본학과와의 균형을 유지하기 위해서 계속 지원이 절실히 요구된다. 이러한 요구에 따라 우리는 2011-2016 년 중핵대학 지원금을 다시 한번 신청하며 다음과 같은 사업을 계속 진행시키고자 한다. 우리의 사업은 다음과 같은 7 가지 중점 내용을 갖는다.

1. 연구원 1 명을 고용한다. 연구원은 연구비 관련 제반 사업을 지원하고, 특히 ‘한국 영화에 나타난 한국 사회, 정치, 역사’에 대한 연구서를 집필하고, ‘한국 영화와 한국 사회’라는 강좌를 학부에 개설하여 강의할 것이다.
2. 지난 사업 기간부터 이어져 온 한국학 세미나 시리즈를 지속할 것이다.
3. 매년 2 번 정도의 학술회의와 한국학 워크숍을 진행할 것이다.
4. 교재와 연구서 출판 사업을 지속할 것이다. 이 분야는 지난 사업 계획보다 좀 더 확장되었다. 언어학, 한국 영화, 미술사, 경제사, 사전의 역사 등을 포함해 모두 일곱 가지의 연구 프로젝트를 계획하고 있다.
5. 한중연 장학금(AKS bursary)이라는 이름으로 석박사 과정 학생 약 2-3 명을 매년 지원할 계획이다. 이것도 지난 사업보다 확장된 분야이다.
6. (2)번과 (3)번 결과물들 중에서 심사를 거쳐 학술 논문집이나 온라인 논문집을 계속해서 출판한다. 4 년차 사업기간부터는 온라인 출판 논문들 중에서 좋은 논문들을 골라 단행본 논문집으로 출판할 계획이다.
7. 사업단에 속한 모든 교수 및 연구자들의 연구 출판 업적을 높인다.

이러한 활동들을 통해 다음과 같은 목적을 달성한다.

1. 영국내 한국 전문 연구 인력을 지속적으로 양성하기 위하여 대학원, 박사후 과정, 고급 연구 과정을 위한 기반을 조성하고 유지한다.
2. 영국과 유럽 내에서 한국학 연구 중심으로서의 지위를 유지하기 위한 노력으로 적정하고도 충분한 연구자들의 구성을 유지하고 발전시킨다. 이를 위해, 교육과 연구의 조화, 연구의 다양성과 깊이, 학제간 협동 연구를 강조하고 발전시킨다. 또한 영국 내 한국관련 단체와의 교류도 늘려 나간다.
3. 한국학 연구 및 교육 역량을 강화함으로써 북미, 대양주, 아시아 등의 한국학 연구 센터들과 선의의 경쟁을 유도하고 국제적 명성을 획득한다.