

[Articles]

**Foreign Language Education and Foreign Language Teaching Materials in Korea: The Chinese Language Primer Nogoldae (Lao Qida, "The Mr. Cathayan")**

Pages: 1–28

*Kwang Chung*

Abstract: The Nogeoldae (Lao Qita) was first published in late Koryeo, namely during the time of king Chungmok in order to help study the Han-er language, Yuan's official language. I have written this paper to investigate how the Nogeoldae, a very important resource for historical study of Chinese, was published, what the Nogeoldae dealt with, and for what purpose it was published.

**Key Events in the Democratisation of Taiwan and South Korea: The Kaohsiung Incident and the Kwangju Uprising**

Pages: 29–56

*J. Bruce Jacobs*

Abstract: Korea and Taiwan, the two 'Third Wave' Democracies in Asia, both democratised in the late 1980s. During democratisation both had 'key events' at similar times, the Kaohsiung Incident of 10 December 1979 and the Kwangju Uprising of 18-27 May 1980. The citizens of Kwangju with local leadership faced a military government. National figures led the Kaohsiung Incident against a more stable civilian government.

***Going South: Re-Orienting to Korean Studies from an Antipodean Perspective***

Pages: 57–76

*Hyaeweol Choi*

Abstract: This paper explores some strategic aspects of doing Korean Studies in Australia within the context of greater interdependence between Australia and the region of Asia and the Pacific. It examines the growing discontent with the concept of "area studies", a framework seen as an outmoded product of the Cold War that is too centered on "traits" of a country, and it goes on to consider an alternative approach called "liquid area studies" proposed by Tessa Morris-Suzuki. It argues that our geographical and temporal location vis-a-vis the region of Asia offers a unique vantage point for new ways of doing research and teaching related to Korea. To

illustrate, the paper proposes a transnational approach to the history of women in modern Korea.

### **Study on Leisure Satisfaction of Adolescents and Their Participation in Family Leisure Program**

Pages: 77–100

*Sooyoung Sul*

**Abstract:** This study analyzes the level of leisure satisfaction of the Korean youth, and its relationship with family leisure participation. Using the data collated by the National Youth Policy Institute, this study carries out quantitative analyses employing personal and family characteristics as major independent variables explaining family leisure participation. The result of this study can be summarized as follows. First, the emotional factor, such as family and child-parents intimacy, is found to have a positive correlation with leisure satisfaction and participation in family leisure program. Second, leisure satisfaction of adolescents is more influenced by individual characteristics, whereas the probability of participation in family leisure program is more influenced by family characteristics. Lastly, the non-linear function pattern between some factors and leisure satisfaction of adolescents and the probability of their participation in family leisure program is estimated to be unsuitable. These findings imply a need for efforts to attract social attention and create institutional conditions to help adolescents maintain an emotionally secured family life. In addition, now is in urgent need for parents' attempt to come forward to create 'atmosphere' for affection and concern for adolescents and a stronger emphasis on family unity.

### **A Systemic Functional Approach to the Tangled Thread Issues of Korean Theme Study**

Pages: 101–138

*Mira Kim*

**Abstract:** The present study attempts to identify several issues with the existing studies of Korean Theme and provide suggestions to solve these issues, drawing on Halliday's systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory. Following the critical review, it will re-analyse and re-interpret some of the texts presented as examples in the earlier studies from a systemic functional point of view. It will then present major findings from data analysis of a study that the present author has undertaken to explore the system of THEME in Korean.

## **The Fate of The Jehol Diary: A Skeleton Key to “The Book” in Chosŏn Korea**

Pages: 139–176

*Gregory N. Evon*

Abstract: The Jehol Diary (Yŏrha ilgi) is commonly referenced in Korean and foreign scholarship on Korean history, and it now serves as something of a shorthand expression for progressive, reform-minded thought that took shape in the eighteenth century. But despite its importance in modern scholarship, until now it has not been translated into English at any length. Even for Korean scholars, it remains a difficult work. Written in classical Chinese, it is also long and complex, something evident even in modern Korean translations. Moreover, it is difficult to speak of a definitive text. This indicates a crucial aspect of the history of The Jehol Diary that is all too often overlooked, but is nonetheless essential to fully appreciating the work as well as the intellectual context in which it was written. Although it appears to have circulated in some form in manuscript, it was not printed or published for well over one century after it was written. This can be attributed partly to the ideas it contained, but it also reflects the history of elite attitudes towards the book that prevailed in Chosŏn. Choe-Wall's translation covers key chapters that effectively provide a summation of the work as a whole, thus suggesting why something that is now seen as so important could in fact exercise so little influence at the time. One key factor was the tension over how to conceptualise China. Although this is not always transparent in the Diary itself, it was, as I show, the crucial factor that paradoxically explains why the Diary was written and why it was not published. The other crucial factor was the larger book culture in Chosŏn. This topic has in recent years become increasingly prominent, with Korean scholars, in particular, highlighting the mismatch between how Korea's technical mastery of printing is typically understood and presented to the outside world, on the one hand, and the actual influence that this technology had, on the other. The recent works of Yi and Kang on the book in Chosŏn are especially strong in this respect. They provide complementary analyses of this book culture, and as I argue, allow us to see the ambiguous significance of the Diary as a representative example of the book in Chosŏn.

### **[Korean Studies Update]**

#### **Korean Databases in Australia—for Whom, How, Why?**

Pages: 177–190

*Jung-Sim Kim*

Abstract: This paper investigates aspects of how researchers of Korean Studies in Australia conduct research. A survey conducted by the author indicates that more users now rely on electronic rather than paper resources. In Australia electronic databases in Korean studies are limited to the Monash University Library and the

Australian National University Library. Users are relatively few and thus funds are limited. The survey helps us understand who is using these resources and, hopefully, will facilitate an increase in both the number of available databases and the number of users.

### **The NALSSP Project at UNSW: The Final Report**

Pages: 191–210

*Gi-Hyun Shin and Sungbae Ko*

Abstract: The Korea-Australasia Research Centre (KAREC) at the University of New South Wales, which is now 'upgraded' to the Korea Research Institute (KRI@UNSW), conducted a two-year NALSSP project. The project was successfully completed on 31 August 2011. This paper is to provide the reader with an update as well as the final report on the project.