

A Comparative Study of Chinese and Korean Conceptual Structures in Modern Literature

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Abstract: The development of literature has its own laws and is restricted by political factors. It is necessary to compare and analyze modern Chinese and Korean literary concepts. Modern literature contains the thoughts of contemporary society, which is a reflection of society. Therefore, the purpose of this article to study the concept structure of China and South Korea in modern literature is to explore the differences and similarities in cultural concepts between China and South Korea, and to further understand the development path between China and South Korea. To this end, this article adopts a questionnaire survey to survey the representatives of Chinese and Korean students, compare their recognized ideas of China and South Korea, and get the results. The survey results show that more than 50% of students and netizens agree with the conceptual differences in modern Chinese and Korean literature. This shows that literary works are closely related to the times and society, and literary works reflect the needs and changes of the times.

1. Introduction

In the era of globalization, the cultures of different countries respect differences, merge and develop, and at the same time produce a sense of parallel comparison. The modernity or modernity of Chinese literature in the 20th century is a topic of constant debate in the academic circles. The vague concept of modernity is the crux of the problem. This article mainly analyzes the construction of modern Chinese and Korean literature concepts.

There are many theoretical results of comparative research on the conceptual structure of China and South Korea in modern literature. For example, some people compare the debate on "national-cosmopolitanism" during the transition period of contemporary Chinese and Korean literature, and we can see the advancing process of the opposition of national literature between China and South Korea and the unification of internal development and the demand for "modernity" [1-2]. Others believe that, as East Asian countries, modern literature in China and South Korea has been affected to varying degrees by socialist realist literary theories. Under its influence, he created many literary criticism works that embody the creative concept of socialist realism [3-4]. In addition, some people say that the literary creations of Lu Xun and Chun Yuan are one of the important signs of the beginning of modern Chinese and Korean literature, and are typical representatives of the "authentic" modern literature of the two countries [5-6]. Therefore, studying the literary differences between

China and South Korea has a certain effect on understanding the development path of the two countries.

This article first studies the representative figures and works of Chinese and Korean modern literature. Secondly, it analyzes the conceptual relationship between China and South Korea, and then elaborates the individuality and universality of modern Chinese and South Korean literature. Then it analyzes the construction of Chinese and Korean modern literary concepts. Finally, the differences between China and South Korea are studied through a questionnaire survey.

2. A Comparative Study of the Conceptual Structure of China and South Korea in Modern Literature

2.1 Representatives of Chinese and Korean Modern Literature

The masterpieces of modern Chinese literature include Lu Xun's novel "Call", Lao She's novel "Camel Xiangzi", Shen Congwen's novel "Border City", Qian Zhongshu's novel "Besieged City" and so on. Modern Chinese literature embodies global consciousness and national consciousness.

Modern Korean literature has always traced the contradictory development of modernism and romanticism. Take Lee Kwang-soo's masterpiece "The Sorrow of a Youth" as an example. The work describes a calm and empty scene. Stout olive trees without leaves grow on platforms without roots. The quiet and empty scenes of the novel have long been exhausting [7-8].

2.2 Conceptual Relationship between China and South Korea

The ideology of Koreans is greatly influenced by Confucian culture, especially Confucius, Mencius, and Xunzi. Among them, "Confucianism" is mainly manifested in that Confucianism and Taoism are incompatible and dependent on each other. Confucianism advocates that "benevolence, justice, etiquette and wisdom can be trusted and passed." Taoism advocates moral cultivation, emphasizing that a gentleman loves money and earns his virtue, and regards things as his family's needs and life for life and life. The viewpoints also reflect that Korean thinking is a state that has continued from ancient times to the present. First of all, Koreans admire the Buddhist ethics, the way of life, and social ethical order. Secondly, Koreans tend to emphasize the relationship between personal value pursuit and collective interests [9-10].

In the process of the formation and development of core values education, both countries have attached great importance to and strengthened patriotism education, so that the people have formed a strong patriotic sentiment and national spirit. In the process of the formation and development of core values education in Korea, patriotism education is an important educational content that runs through the entire process of its formation and development [11-12].

During the initial formation and development process of core value education, both China and South Korea emphasized the reform of their education curriculum. By adapting to the needs of social development, refining the content of the curriculum, integrating the core value concept into the education curriculum, and adopting a variety of Policies and measures have enabled the rapid development of core values education.

Although China and South Korea have some similarities in the formation and development stages of core value education, there are also differences. The most important thing is that the two countries have different cultural influences on core value education during this process. my country's contemporary socialist core values education is formed and developed under the influence of socialist culture.

Under the impact of Western values, South Korea draws on the multicultural view of "harmony without difference", merges its own culture with Western culture, and gradually forms the current

core values education with unique Korean characteristics.

Because the two countries' core values at the national level reflect different political aspects, the actual connotations reflected in the educational content are different. As far as our country is concerned, the essence of our country's value goals at the national level is developed and formed on the basis of Marxist values. In accordance with the needs of its modernization and development, South Korea has absorbed and borrowed a large number of Western political and economic construction ideas and values based on its own national culture, and has formed core values with dominant significance at the national level.

2.3 The Individuality and Universality of Modern Chinese and Korean Literature

First of all, the literary thoughts in China and South Korea did not originate from normal historical changes, but the result of disorderly imitating Western cultural thoughts. Western countries have experienced modern development. In Korea, the realism of "creation" began with a pure text movement denied by the Enlightenment. In China, writers advocate morality and absorb new ideas in all aspects. In the cultural context, the rebellious consciousness of Western realist writers contradicts the traditional Chinese rebellious consciousness, and realism has not been localized.

The second reason is the misunderstanding of literary and artistic ideas. Since in China and South Korea, the translated works and theories depend on the Japanese translation of the original text, the problem of back translation is very obvious.

2.4 Analysis of the Construction of Modern Chinese and Korean Literary Concepts

The emergence of modern literary concepts in China and South Korea should be based on the essence of literature, including the definition of text, style and genre. In the context of the coexistence of multiple cultures, the cultures of different ethnic groups will inevitably have an impact. Not only must we respect each other's differences, but we must also have a sense of parallel development and coexistence.

As far as the development of Chinese literature in the world is concerned, the modernization of literature is a process that must be experienced for the awakening of the consciousness of the literary world. There are not many writers with a national conscience and avant-garde conscience. Lu Xun is one of the representative figures. He can be described as the author of modern Chinese literature and the leader of the New Culture Movement.

Modern Korean literature attaches great importance to the development of modernity and romanticism in social contradictions. In modern Korean literature, there is usually the concept of the article first, and then the structure of the article. Thinking is related to the author's thinking process and way of thinking expression. Structure refers to the internal structure of the project and how it is presented. The idea is abstract, simulated in points and lines, first determine the structure. The structure is concrete, pointing out ideas directly in the form of paragraphs and chapters. Therefore, to understand the characteristics and theories of modern Korean literature, it is necessary to analyze the structure of the article and clarify the author's thinking, so that the structure of the article will appear natural. However, if you look at Korean modern literature from a macro perspective, you will find that Korean modern literature blindly pursues modernity and romanticism.

Modern Chinese literary works are mostly representatives of the laborers of the social class. The relationship between the public and the author's thought reflects the characteristics of the times and symbolizes the new literary structure as a paradigm of modern value. Interpretation of modern Chinese literature requires a sense of the artistic conception of the work in order to have a deep understanding of one's own thoughts. Literary works are concise and meaningful, with affectionate metaphors that are the most informative sentences in the article. To grasp the spiritual core of the

work, one must grasp the author's thoughts.

3. Questionnaire Survey on Chinese and Korean Concepts in Modern Literature

3.1 Investigation Background

Modern and contemporary Chinese literature is advancing from a unified model to a pluralistic model. In addition to the fields of creative practice and theoretical discussion, the diversification of contemporary literary thought is more acute. The development of contemporary literary concepts and values has repeatedly borrowed and explored, styles compete for beauty, and the literary world is unprecedentedly active, presenting a diverse and open model. Literature is closely related to the times. As China and South Korea share certain ideological and cultural similarities, there are also differences. Therefore, in order to get along well between China and South Korea, it is necessary to understand the construction of their concepts.

3.2 Questionnaire Design

The content of the questionnaire in this article mainly revolves around modern literature in China and South Korea. This article first selects representative works of modern Chinese and Korean literature for analysis. The issues involved are as follows:

One is the mastery of Chinese and Korean students' own concepts. The second is to ask them whether they have read modern Chinese and Korean literary works, such as "Social Opera" and "Sorrow of a Youth". The third is the understanding of Confucianism on both sides. The fourth is to compare the differences and similarities in culture and concepts between China and South Korea. The fifth is to ask students from both sides about the literary way of peaceful coexistence between China and South Korea. In addition, there are still some issues that will not be described one by one.

In addition, this article analyzes the validity of the designed questions. The calculation formula can be expressed as:

$$q_a^2 = q_b^2 + q_c^2 + q_d^2 \quad (1)$$

Among them, q_b^2 represents the characteristic variance of the test quantity, and q_d^2 represents the measurement error.

The validity coefficient is theoretically defined as:

$$V = q_b^2 / q_a^2 \quad (2)$$

This article uses Spss to test the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, and the questionnaire has credibility and validity.

3.3 Questionnaire Process

Since what needs to be studied is the modern literature and concepts of China and South Korea, this article specifically invites Korean students studying in China and Chinese students studying Sino-Korean culture to answer. In addition to college students in this city, the people surveyed in this article also responded to online Chinese and Korean netizens through online questionnaire surveys. A total of 1,000 questionnaires were distributed, including 200 offline questionnaires and 800 online questionnaires. The questionnaire survey lasted for a week. After sorting, it was found that there were 800 valid questionnaires, and the effective response rate was 80%.

4. Analysis of Survey Results

4.1 Cultural Differences between China and South Korea

According to the questionnaire survey, this article analyzes the differences in speech and behavior, cultural fashion, language and cultural festivals between China and South Korea. Learn about the cultural differences between the two countries from students and netizens. The details are shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Students and Netizens' Understanding of the Cultural Differences between China and South Korea

	Students	Netizen
Speech and deportment	130	600
Culture and fashion	100	530
Language	90	560
Cultural festival	140	620

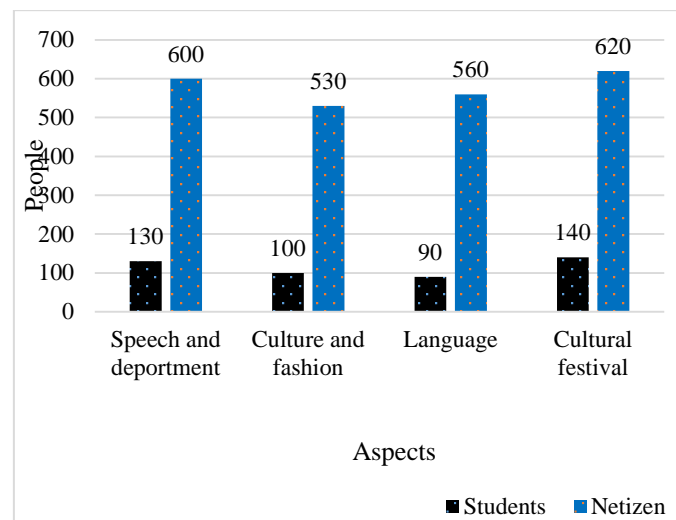


Figure 1: Students and Netizens' Understanding of the Cultural Differences between China and South Korea

As shown in Figure 1, we can see that most people think that the cultural differences between China and South Korea are far apart. Among them, the biggest difference is considered to be cultural festival customs. The second is the speech and behavior between the two countries. Once again, it is the cultural fashion of the two countries. At the end is language. Because South Korea has a certain relationship with China in ancient times, its language and culture have the shadow of China.

4.2 Comparison of Concepts in Chinese and Korean literary Works

This article investigates students and netizens who have read Chinese and Korean modern literature, and compares and analyzes their ideological and cultural concepts. One of the big differences is that Chinese literary works are rich in national consciousness and realism. And Korean literature has romanticism and idealism. The specific situation is shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Comparison of Concepts in Chinese and Korean Literary Works

	Students	Netizen
National consciousness	56	160
Realism	79	230
Romanticism	67	210
Idealism	60	120

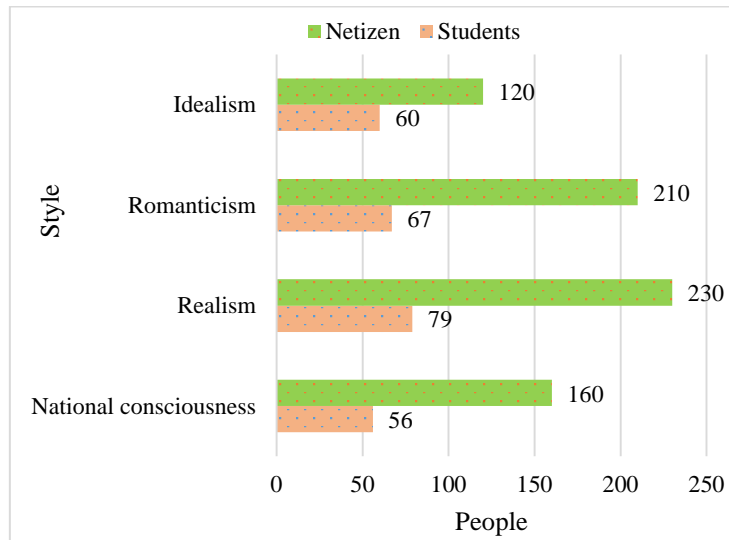


Figure 2: Comparison of Concepts in Chinese and Korean Literary Works

As shown in Figure 2, we can see that 135 students believe that modern Chinese literary works contain national consciousness and realism. What they reveal is the status quo of society and the righteous feelings of the nation's family and country. 127 students thought that modern Korean literature is a delicacy full of romanticism and idealism.

5. Conclusion

As one of the two important countries in East Asia, China and South Korea have a long, profound and splendid culture. Due to historical reasons and the gap in the level of economic development, the ideological concepts of the two sides are quite different. The ideological culture, aesthetic orientation and values of literary works are all expressed on an objective basis. The development of literature is a historical process, which continuously progresses with the development of society. Through the study of Chinese and Korean modern literary works, this article believes that there are certain similarities in cultural concepts between China and South Korea, but there are also big differences. Korean literary works have ideas and structures first, and then works. Korean modern literature pursues romanticism and idealism. The Chinese works pursue national justice and social reflection.

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