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KOREAN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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Resumen

La literatura coreana para niños siempre ha estado basada en "el bien que debe ser alentado y el mal castigado" lo cual se basa a su vez en el pensamiento tradicional y cristiano. Después de que la península de Corea se dividiese en dos partes, la literatura de Corea del Sur se asienta en la libertad, la democracia liberal y el capitalismo. Sin embargo, han existido otras literaturas infantiles más cerradas, dedicadas a mantener el comunismo y la administración de Kim Il Sung en Corea del norte. Por supuesto hay que decir que alguna LIJ de Corea del Norte si es similar a la del sur. Hoy en día muchas obras de LIJ están escritas para entretener a los niños reflejando varias culturas y culturas populares de otros países en lugar de ofrecer un estilo instructivo. Especialmente, después del fenómeno de *Harry Potter* la fantasía ha captado el interés. Ha aumentado también mucho el interés en historias que hacen referencia a temas diversos como la adopción, familias imperfectas, matrimonios de distintas nacionalidades, inválidos, los que carecen de privilegios, la protección del medio ambiente y la literatura ecológica. Como vivimos en una era globalizada donde varias culturas foráneas se autoproclaman como las más válidas, el pensamiento y las corrientes dentro de la LIJ se alinean con las tendencias del resto del mundo. En los próximos 10 o 20 años creemos que surgirán obras literarias diferentes.

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Palabras clave: literatura infantil coreana, historia y características de la LIJ coreana, la fantasía, globalización.

Abstract

Korea children's literature has been written based on 'encouraging good and punishing evil' which intends for good based on traditional thought and Christianity. After Korean peninsula is divided two, South Korea has written freely based on liberal democracy and capitalism. However, there has been closed children's literatures to maintain Communism and Kim Il Sung Administration in North Korea. Of course, some type of North Korea's children's literature is similar to South Korea's. These days many children's literature works are written for interests and amusement of children by reflecting various cultures and popular cultures flowing from overseas instead of instructive style. Especially, after Harry Potter, fantasy writings have drawn attention. Number of works handling adoption and defected family, mixed-bloods due to international marriage, the disabled and underprivileged of society, environment protection and ecological literature are increasing. Since this period is globalization era where various foreign civilizations through mass media upon 'we are the one,' thoughts and trend of writers of children's literature are in line with the trend of world. The more developed and different literature works will appear in Korea 10 or 20 years after.

Key words: Korean children's literature, history and characteristics, fantasy, globalization, north Korean Children's Literature.

1. Introduction

Korean children's literature had lot of instructive contents based on the mind of 'encouraging good and punishing evil,' or 'justice will prevail' thanks to Confucianism and Christianity. This influenced children's emotion positively as best as it could. In comparison, people are influenced by numerous cultures through mass media (TV, internet, magazine, etc.) in this globalization era. This phase is different from the phase of premodern society where exclusion and no popular mass media are developed. This tells us we are in diversification era where even alien and shocking culture can be accepted through inflow process of culture, (1) Cultural Shock (2) Rejection (3) Understanding (4) Acceptation. Especially, various Westernized cultures accepted by Koreans

through mass media have greatly influenced Korean's sense of values, and cultural phenomenon creates conflict in transition period such as confusion of sense in the mixed popular cultures like multiculturalism and standardization.

While receiving alien and various cultures causes many problems like conflict between traditional and modern culture, on the contrary, there are positive effects like sharing unique culture of the nation with the world and expanding breadth of readers. For example, we cannot deny all people and children in the world enjoy and feel sympathy for Harry Potter. Whole world can have a sense of family through English and internet. Internet or mass media give writers of children's literature in Asia a chance to read whole world's children's literature and learn theory. Also, Asians can exchange their languages, cultural behaviors, and thoughts for the world with themselves to widen and diversify breadth of children's literature.

2. History of Korean Children's Literature

Korea children's literature has emphasized 'Dong-si (children's verse)' and 'Dong-yo (children's song)' unlike Western countries where fairy tale is mainly developed. This is because people who know Hangul are all lyrics poet, and men have learned poetry from childhood. Traditionally, high government official and elite in Korea recited 'Sijo (Korean traditional poem)' and Chinese poem and boasted of composing poems while despising fiction as miscellaneous literature. This tradition makes Korea as only one country starts modern children's literature with 'Dong-si' in the world.

In the view of socio-culture, Korea has suffered invasion, and is still divided country where ideological confrontation between the left and the right are remained. The history of Korea children's literature was not smooth due to this socio-political characteristics. Also, there have been so many genre such as Dong-yo, Dong-si, Dong-hwa (children's picture book), Dong-guk (children's play) and children's fiction, so it cannot make its development stories by years.

A. Tale is an origin of children's literature (Ancient times)

Like other nations, Korea's classical literature started from lore literatures. Especially, in case of children's literature, it inherits intrinsic features like aboriginality (originality, non-logicality) and simplicity and personification of lore literatures. Korea's founding fables show the originality type of fairy tales. The hero's extraordinary

nary talent features heroism, so it shows our nation's founder was remarkable. We can find 'the originality of our children's literature' from this fantastic feature of classical literature. In the meantime, since Orientals have believed Dong-yo (children's song) has ability of prophecy, the history books of Orient has left so many orally inherited Dong-yo as record.

B. Nationalistic Children's Culture Movement, Liberation Movement for the Sense of Children

1. Birth (1908-1922)

Yukdang and Chunwon provided a basis for new culture movement of children's literature. This is also illuministic cultural movement based on enlightenment and illuminism by respect for human right, and the development of new view of children and new view of literature. Yukdang and Chunwon also found the base of modern children's literature with the new culture movement.

2. Rising and Growth Phase (1923-40)

Sopa Bang Jeong Hwan developed children's culture movement with 'Children' magazine as the center. 'The gift of love' translated and published by him in 1922 was the beginning of creative fairy tales in Korea. The first pure children's magazine is 'Eo-rin-I (The Child)' which was published by 'Saekdonghoe (Korean institute for children's literature).' It made children's day and conducted children's culture movement through many activities like fairy tale play and oral narration of fairy tale contest and enlightenment activities. In 1920's, many children's magazines were published, but they featured socialism and religious belief. The works of Sopa, Bang Jeong Hwan intended to enlightenment and education rather than creative mind.

The children's culture campaign was directly developed by Sopa Bang Jeong Hwan, but this was largely backed by political and cultural background - previous period of independence (independence movement of March 1st), and pure coterie magazine campaign starting from 'Creation.'

The children's culture campaign was initially developed with mainly angelic children's mind, but later of 1920's, it reflected then-political trend and adult literature influence and professional literature, and it turned to somewhat multi-school cultural campaign.

Therefore, children's literature with children's mind and children's literature with classism are largely confronted. But, since they are all emotional nationalism cultural campaign, they made the golden age of emotional Dong-yo (children's song), and the children's emotional liberalism campaign was made a part of nationalism campaign.

Beginning and mid-term of 1920's	The latter half of 1920's- Beginning of 1930's
With mainly Bang Jeong Hwan, children's literature was raised by defending human rights of children, and establishing children's groups across the country, and publishing 'Children' magazine.	It was professional children's literature period with too much emphasizing on realism of children's literature. Youth fictions for youth were created and free rhythmic Dong-si was pioneered.

3. Dark and Tribulation Phase (1940-1945)

As Japan invaded Korea, Korean's national culture had to face dark and hiatus period. Therefore, children's literature in this period could not but enter into hiatus as "Youth Chosun-ilbo(one of the most famous newspapers in South Korea)" ceased publication in 1940. As daily newspaper which had spared space for children's literature fully disappeared, writers were busy to escape, far from publishing works. Meanwhile, writers who wrote children's literature in Japanese appeared. They wrote 'Dong-yo (children's song),' and 'Dong-hwa (children's picture book)' in Japanese like pro-Japanese in adult literary world and some of them even cooperated with Japan for the aggressive war of Japan.

There were writers like Hyun-deok who settled down realistic literary style by concentrating on daily life of children by overcoming 20's children's mind period and 30's classism. However, on the contrary, as childish mind appeared, many Dong-yo played upon words with romantic writers' urge in this period.

C. Children's Literature Movement and Liberation Campaign for Children to Grow as Real Literature

1. Birth (1945-1959)

After 8.15 liberation, Korean literature appeared to regain vitality, but Korean War disrupted the efforts. Due to war, there were a division in writers of children's literature into pure children's literature and commercialism in this tragic period.

1945-1950's	1950-1960's
Tight tension between children's mind and realism sought to create new children's literature but frustrated.	As division was settled down, socialistic and instructional children's literature was in North Korea, and anticommunism, commercial literature, and immature children's literature formed as mainstream in South Korea.

2. Expansion Phase (1960-Current)

Writers in 1960's argued "Dong-si (children's song) should be poem. Dong-hwa (children's picture book) and children's fiction should be written by using same technique of fiction," raising children's literature as real literature. At this period, it was popular selection edition and collection editions of past works or overseas masterpieces were published in large-scale. In 1970-1980's, commercialism and instructive trend formed mainstream and writers concentrated on actual life of children and times.

D. Current Status of Modern Children's Literature (21st century)

The most significant change in the 21st century children's literature is the expansion of subject matter into 'high-tech science, myth, fantasy, history, natural ecology, mystery, and parody of old story. Fierce pursuit of newness and efforts to enlarge the area of children's literature are continuously made. They introduce works by opening blog and homepage of the writer's note, attract interactive communication, and expand reader class with concept of 'Fairy tales for adult' for commercialization.

Later, the studying about Korean writers and their works should be conducted with concrete and precise knowledge and theories for the development of Korean children's literature. What is more, it is very significant to suggest the classical children's literature to our children; which are written with good Korean words and containing Korean traditional emotion and thought.

3. Characteristics of Korean Children's Literature

There should no border between Children's literatures. If people can have experience for many countries' fairy tales and children's verse from childhood, hostility against the other party can be diminished and mind of peace and co-existence can be fostered. Children can formulate international mind to understand and adapt various countries' cultures in the world. Korea is the only country which held World Children's Literature Convention two times. This shows Korea's continuous passion and efforts on children's literature. The first Asia Children's Literature Convention found by the Korea Association of Literature for Children and Youth (Chairman, Lee Jae Chul) was held in Seoul with participation of East Asian countries like Japan and China in 1990. It has been expanded to the World Children's Literature Convention with participation of Europe writers from the 4th contest in 1997.

Especially, the Second World Children's Literature Convention (the 8th Asia Children's Literature Convention) held at Imperial Palace (Amiga) Hotel in Seoul from Aug. 21-25, 2006 was very meaningful event with great endeavors. Various researchers of children's literature in and out of the country gathered in one place to diagnose current status of children's literature and exchange the latest theories of children's literature. Above all things, since this convention is held by donation from Korean writers of children's literature, it shows Korea children's literature is in significant level based on international theory and tradition.

Three hundred persons including hundred of foreign children's literature writers and critics participated in the Second World Children's Literature Convention, held with the theme of 'Children's Literature toward Peace.' Among the foreign participants, Klaus Doderer (81) honorary professor of Goethe University, who found International Research Society for Children's Literature (IRSCL) and the first chairman, Perry Nodelman (64) professor of Winnipeg University, and a writer of "The Pleasures of Children's Literature" which was translated and published in Korea, Manorama Jafa (74), children's literature writer and a secretary general of Inter-

national Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) India, and Clare Bradford (61), president of International Research Society for Children's Literature and a professor of Deakin University, Australia were included.

There were paper presentation for "Children's Literature toward Peace," symposium including special debate and world children's book exhibition and book exhibition of Korea's representative children book publishing companies in this convention where total 317 persons from 20 countries including USA, Germany, France, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Israel participated.

The main theme of this Second World Children's Literature was 'Children's Literature toward Peace,' and sub-themes are 'Children's literature in the view of ecology,' 'The vision and future of fantasy fairy tale,' 'Co-existence oriented children's literature,' 'Children's literature with various ways.' And presentation of international invited celebrities, meeting and other presentations were conducted.

However, most of programs in this international convention were about fairy tales. Although Harry Porter was commented several times, children's verse or children's play was never discussed. This shows the Western countries focus on fairy tales in children's literature area.

Particularly, children's literature is an independent genre in Korea. While poetry and fiction are for adult, children's verse and fairy tales are for children. China, Japan and Korea have children's literature as an independent genre. Japan's children's literature has influenced Korea's children's literature.

Children's verse is developed in mainly Oriental region. Korea is representative among them. We have so many 'Dong-yo(children's song)' in literature, 'Dong-yo' orally sung by people are also countless. These are 'Dongmul-yo (Animal song)' which songs animal such as bird, insects, fishes and livestock, 'Sikmul-yo (Plant song)' which songs trees, grasses and flowers, 'Yeonmo-yo (Mother's song)' which songs love of mother, lullaby, 'Jayeon-yo (Natural song)' which songs sun, moon, star, snow, rain, water and rock, and 'Yuhee-yo (Entertainment song)'.

Besides, there are children's songs included in Korean ancient fictions. Like this, Korea has lost of legacies about children's song, which is called 'Dong-yo.'

Korean literature has emphasized poetry more than anything else compared to Western literature. This is because different long-history tradition in Korean literature. Our ancestor enjoyed poetry. They used to compose lyrics in Hangul (Korean language) or compose poem in Chinese character. Anybody who knew Hangul could write lyrics, mainly women did it. There is no lyrics writer separately, and anybody who knew Hangul was lyric poet.

Men generally composed poem in Chinese character. There was no separate poet and anybody who learned writing could 'compose poem. Their creations were seven characters seven phrases, and five characters poem, and the study of poem began from a village private school. Especially, they had poetry club, but lot of poems needed for houses in mourning to write 'Manjang(Korean funeral elegy)'. This was carried like flag and followed funeral bier, and hung on the funeral place. A person who has talent to write funeral oration and 'Manjang' can be like a community leader. Therefore, several poets are in one village, and although they are amateur, they are all poets. Especially, high Government officials and scholars left several poem and consider it as their pride, so they hardly forgot to leave their names.

Instead, fiction was called as 'Paegwan Munhak' and despised and disregarded. Therefore, writer hesitated to make signature because of each other's minds. If there are no special reasons, or Chinese characters in the fiction, name of writers are not handed down because of this. The nobility of ancient Korea avoided writing fiction, regarding as the ignoble genre. Although the world is greeting prose era, this tradition made vigorous activities of poet in our country. Only one country in the world starting modern children's literature with Dong-si(children's verse) is related to this tradition. Korea is the only country which started modern children's literature in the world literature history. Dong-yo(children's song) and Dong-si formed a mainstream in Korea's modern children's literature history. There were lots of poets who studied this genre. Until Korea restored its independence, there was only one fairy tale writer, Ma Hae-song in Korea.

Countries where Dong-si(children's verse) is actively created as children's literature are China, Japan and Korea whose have tradition of verse. Korea is an absolute leader among them. It is because of the appropriate ratio of poet, high values of literature, capability of poet and passion. The Dong-si literature of Korea is especially booming after 1980's since new comers after 1980's composed great poems. Even

people said the newer the poet is, the better the work is. This gives vitality and hope to the world of poetry in Korea.

Now, moving forward by one step, Korea has a main task to translate Dong-si (children's verse) and introduce it to the world. Dong-si is unique feature of Korea's children's literature, and pride of Korea's modern literature. In the future, it is important to develop Dong-si as a part of children's literature as well as introduce Dong-si of Korea to the world by continuous efforts of children's literary people.

4. Current Status of Korea's Children's Literature

Sales record of fairy tales has been increased every year in Korea. Let's find out the reasons.

a) Parent's interest in children's reading and reading movement

Generation of current parents of children reading fairy tales are the generation reading a lot in their university times (1980-1990's). Mainly, they read ideological social science books. As a result, they are interested in children's reading and recommend reading to their children. As demands for children's literature increase, many fairy tale writers were produced and various great works are consistently published. Also, reading movement is actively developed, and sales volume of children's literature is increasing every day. Specially, recommendation of Government and civic groups to parents for children's reading plays a leading role.

b) Diversification of Theme

Children's literature were mainly written based on encouraging good and punishing evil and instructive contents in ancient times, but recently it has been changed. The subject matters are as following:

1. Fairy tales handling ecological problems and environmental problems
2. Divorced and defected family
3. Stories about those who had been adopted to foreign countries visited their mother country (Korea)
4. Stories handling mixed blood problems due to recently increasing international marriage (especially, with Southeastern women) in Korea which was racially homogeneous nation

5. Fantasy fairy tales affected by foreign works especially Harry Porter
6. Picture books and educational comic books for younger children
7. Increase in animation and comic books

Like above, children's literature is diversified and developed in the aspect of contents and styles.

5. Children's Literature in North Korea

Children's literature in North Korea mainly focused on Juche ideology; the degenerate socialism for idol worship to Kim Il sung and his son, Kim Jung Il . Juche ideology contains the idol worship to Kim Il Sung's family, greatness of socialism and labor campaign and heroism for those who are royal to North Korea regime to maintain Kim Il Sung family's kingdom. Especially, they are based on anti-Americanism. Also, there was a problem to evidently reveal the purpose to deliver instruction for children's life although it overcame KAPF(Korea Artista Proleta Federatio) fairy tales written based on socialistic realism. .

Unlike North Korea, South Korea has grown based on liberal democracy and capitalism after independence. The children's literature in South Korea has been written based on 'encouraging good and punishing evil,' Plus, The contents of fairy tales are about the living and children. However, North Korea's fairy tales has mainly dealt about ideological issue to maintain the regime.

However, the professor Lee Jae Chul said although the content of North Korea's children's literature is closed, but the type and style is detailed and diversified. There are also, Dong-si(children's verse), Dong-yo(children's song), fable, children's fiction and children's play. Mostly they used traditional fairy tale or fable, and emphasized diligence and faithfulness. Animal and plant appear in stories are very detailed and the lives are described very realistically. Also, there are many works inherited traditional fairy tales' atmosphere like local atmosphere, humor from old stories. Seeing that old words like onomatopoeia and mimetic words are remained, there are efforts to defend characteristic of nation.

Conclusion

Korea children's literature has been written based on 'encouraging good and punishing evil' which intends for good based on traditional thought and Christianity. After Korean peninsula is divided two, South Korea has written freely based on liberal democracy and capitalism. However, there has been closed children's literature to maintain Communism and Kim Il Sung Administration in North Korea. Of course, some type of North Korea's children's literature is similar to South Korea's.

These days many children's literature works are written for interests and amusement of children by reflecting various cultures and popular cultures flowing from overseas instead of instructive style. Especially, after Harry Porter, fantasy writings have drawn attention. Number of works handling adoption and defected family, mixed-bloods due to international marriage, the disabled and underprivileged of society, environment protection and ecological literature are increasing.

Since this period is globalization era where various foreign civilizations through mass media upon 'we are the one,' thoughts and trend of writers of children's literature are in line with the trend of world. The more developed and different literature works will appear in Korea 10 or 20 years after.

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ATUFINA, LA BRUJA VECINA: TRADUCCIÓN Y ACEPTABILIDAD EN LOS LIBROS PARA NIÑOS

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Resumen

La Literatura Infantil y Juvenil (LIJ) se define a priori por la edad del receptor (a pesar de la tendencia a dirigirse también a un receptor adulto que apreciamos últimamente). En la traducción de obras de LIJ, además, nos encontramos con que el receptor sigue siendo un aspecto central, pero ya no se trata del mismo receptor sino de *nuestro* receptor, un niño con un entorno social completamente diferente al del lector original. La traducción de la obra de LIJ *Pongwiffy, a Witch of Dirty Habits* de Kaye Umansky del inglés al castellano que presentamos en este artículo es un buen ejemplo de ello, ya que pensamos que no funciona sin afrontarla desde el polo meta. En este artículo analizamos todos los factores que intervinieron en traducción desde la fase preliminar en la que consideramos factores como las características del género (doble receptor, situación periférica en el polisistema literario, el encargo de traducción, etc) hasta la toma de decisiones en el proceso traductor y su posterior justificación. Para ello, expondremos varios ejemplos de la obra divididos en cuatro categorías: traducción de nombres propios, de referentes culturales, de recursos de la oralidad y del humor.

Palabras clave: literatura infantil, traducción, polo meta, oralidad, humor, adaptación