



일반논문

- 개발독재기 베트남전 소설을 중심으로

- 관련 행^o자들의 인식과 대응을 중심으로

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■ 주요어: , , , ,

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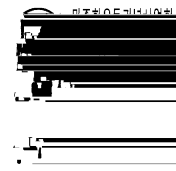
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2002, 68).

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2002, 107).⁷⁷

2. 남성성 획득의 로맨스와 용병의 멜랑콜리아

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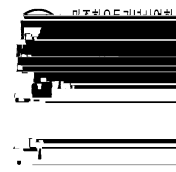
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3. 참전 병사의 수치와 ‘이방인’ 의식: 황석영



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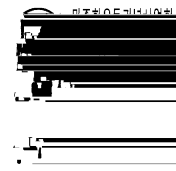
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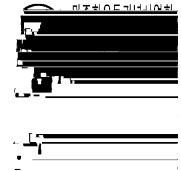
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4. 원시적 타자의 발견과 식민지배자의 로망스: 박영한

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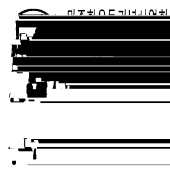
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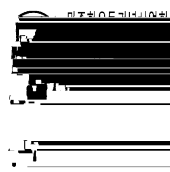
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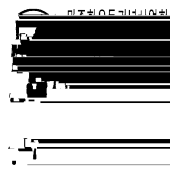
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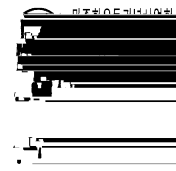
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1. 일차 자료

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Romance to Achieve Masculinity and Melancholia of Mercenaries

Focusing on Vietnam War Novels in Developmental Dictatorship

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Kyung Hee University

The rise of novel as a literary genre is inseparably connected with the demand for the building of modern nation states based on the establishment of national languages and formation of nations. Wars by the rise of Imperialism and following intense experiences have remained as a national experience during the process of creating war novels and establishing a ceasefire. Even after the Korean War, novels could emerge as a representative artistic genre because they were provided with a function to share ‘trauma’ of the Korean War with each other. Thus, Vietnam War novels provided opportunities to bring about the birth of individuals and to settle postcolonialism as a philosophy and intention of Korean literature by causing cracks in the identity of Korean nationals and literature.

However, it is necessary to ask whether Vietnam veterans have put off mourning Vietnamese victims for the long time by focusing on mourning Korean combatant victims due to shame as a yoke on them and rage against their nation. Mourning is the will of ethical subjects trying to remember their own shame. However, in society during the developmental dictatorship that masculinity was envied and imitated, ‘shame’ failed to establish morality to mourn victims and to

begin better socio political life. This is not unrelated to the fact that ‘shame’ was regarded as a symbol of languid and frustrated women in the age of masculine power.

The Vietnam War was proposed as a rite of passage for males weakened by the war, pro-American modernization, and developmental dictatorship by realizing the advancement of their country. The mass media at the time symbolized Vietnam as a woman requested for national salvation—male heroes—and sexualized South Korean participation in the Vietnam War as a righteous and brave woman in the masculine nation. However, Vietnam War novels visualize scars of masculinity by representing melancholic feelings of individuals involved in the indelible sin in the form of remembrance of youth.

■ **Key Words:** Vietnam War, Mourning, Masculinity, Memorial Narrative, Shame

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