

## 金容诚《黎巴东将军》研究 – 以人物分析为中心

[A Study of Kim Yong-sŏng's "General Bog-fly" – Focusing on Character Analysis]

[Studie über Kim Yong- sŏngs"General Bog-fly" – Charakteranalyse im Mittelpunkt]

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### Abstract / Kurzfassung

文学是一项以审美为目的的生存体验活动,具有一定的审美性、时代性与客观性。文学作品中具有“典型性”与“普遍性”的人物形象,不仅能够更有力地揭示作品主题、揭露社会问题,而且能够丰富作品内容、增强作品的审美性;对现实世界中人物的真实描写,也能够更加准确与真实地反映当时的社会时代面貌。可以说,作品中的人物是时代精神的体现者。对人物形象的分析包含外在分析与内在(心理)分析两大类。外在分析主要着重于对五官能够感知到的部分进行分析,如听到的语言、看到的人物行为及人物的外貌特征(肖像)等部分。内在分析则侧重于对人物的内心世界进行分析,或者说对人物的潜意识—

“我是谁”进行分析。内在分析的研究结果具有更高的客观性,因而研究价值要高于外在分析。然而,人物内心世界复杂而多样,这主要根植于他们各自所属的情境。此处的情境既指他们生活的时代,也指他们各自所属的社会系统。因此,对人物的分析离不开对其所属情境的考察。如1950年代的韩国文学作品不可避免地会受到朝鲜战争的影响,战争对民众生活的破坏性成为作品表现的主要内容;1960年代的4.19革命与5.16军事政变使参与文学不断发展,军事独裁政府的暴戾与普通民众的激扬斗志是这一时期文学叙述的主题;进入1970年代,维新体制营造了压抑与恐怖的社会氛围,专制政治体制下经济反而得到高速增长,倒退的政治体制与不断发展的经济之间的矛盾既反映在民众的意识之中,也成为那个时代文学作品的主要内容。韩国作家金容诚在其20世纪70年代的代表作品《黎巴东将军》中,成功地塑造了在军人专政时代里,“军队”这个特殊机制内的三个典型性人物。笔者在本论第二部分运用艾瑞克·弗洛姆的逃避自由理论,详细分析了作品中三个典型人物所属的逃避自由机制以及各自的心理性格特征。为进一步探究三个典型人物所持不同性格的形成原因,增强研究的完整性,笔者在本论的第三部分运用菲利普·津巴多的情境影响理论,重点探讨1970年代的社会背景以及军队这个特殊的“情境”在人物性格的转变过程中所产生的作用。

English translation (www.DeepL/Translator, free version, 10/2020)

Literature is an activity of life experience aimed at aesthetics, which has a certain aesthetic, contemporary and objective character. The "typical" and "universal" characters in literary works not only reveal the themes of the works and expose the social problems, but also enrich the contents and enhance the aesthetics of the works. It can reflect more accurately and truthfully the social and temporal outlook of the time. It can be said that the characters in a work are the embodiment of the spirit of the times. There are two main categories of character analysis: external analysis and internal (psychological) analysis. The external analysis mainly focuses on the parts that can be perceived by the five senses, such as the language that can be heard, the behavior of the characters and their physical features (portraits), etc. The internal analysis focuses on the parts that can be perceived by the five senses. Intrinsic analysis focuses on the inner world, or the subconscious mind - "who I am"

of the characters. The results of internal analysis are more objective and therefore more valuable than external analysis. However, the inner worlds of the characters are complex and diverse, and this is mainly rooted in the situations to which they belong. Here, the context refers both to the times in which they live and to the social systems to which they belong. Therefore, the characters cannot be analyzed without examining the situations to which they belong.

For example, Korean literature in the 1950s was inevitably influenced by the Korean War, and the destructive effects of the war on the people's lives became the main content of the works; in the 1960s, the [4.19 Revolution](#) and the [5.16 military coup d'état](#) led to the development of participatory literature, and the tyranny of the military dictatorship and the passionate fighting spirit of the common people were the themes of the literary narratives of this period; in the 1970s, the reformist system and the rise of the Chinese government were the main themes of the literary narratives. The contradiction between the regressive political system and the growing economy was reflected in the people's consciousness and became the main content of the literature of that era, creating a social atmosphere of repression and terror, while the economy grew at a high rate under the autocratic political system. The Korean writer Kim Yong-söng, in his masterpiece "General Bog-fly" from the 1970s, succeeded in portraying three typical characters in the special mechanism of the "military" during the military dictatorship. In the second part of this thesis, the author applies Erich Fromm's theory of escape from freedom<sup>1</sup> to analyze in detail the escape mechanism and the psychological characteristics of the three typical characters in the work. In order to further investigate the reasons for the formation of the different personalities of the three typical characters and to enhance the completeness of the study, the third part of this thesis applies [Philip Zimbardo's](#)<sup>2</sup> situational influence theory, focusing on the social background of the 1970s and the role of the military as a special "situation" in the transformation of the characters' personalities. [Footnotes, hyperlinks: M.Z.]

Deutsche Übersetzung (www.DeepL/Translator, kostenlose Version, 10/2020 / M.Z.)

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<sup>1</sup> Erich Fromm: *Escape from Freedom*, New York (Farrar and Rinehart) 1941. Erich Fromm: *The Fear of Freedom*, London (Kegan Paul) 1942.

<sup>2</sup> Philip George Zimbardo (born in 1933), US-American psychologist.

<sup>3</sup> Deutsch etwa: *General Sumpffliege* (danke für den Hinweis von Prof. Mosler, Koreastudien, Freie Universität Berlin (3. 12. 2016).

<sup>4</sup> Erich Fromm: *Gesamtausgabe in 12 Bänden*, herausgegeben von Rainer Funk, Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag, München 1999, Band I, *Die Furcht vor der Freiheit* (1941), Seite 215 – 392.