



Intisari

Penelitian ini menggunakan perspektif poskolonialisme untuk mengkaji novel *Cheongnyeon Woo Jangchun* karya Lee Namhee (2016). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji unsur poskolonial berupa permasalahan stereotip yang melekat pada bangsa Jepang sebagai penjajah dan bangsa Korea sebagai terjajah, ambivalensi yang dialami tokoh baik oleh penjajah maupun terjajah dan resistensi yang dilakukan terjajah dalam melawan penjajahan Jepang. Hasil analisis tersebut disajikan melalui metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif.

Melalui analisis terhadap novel, ditemukan stereotip yang melekat pada bangsa Jepang, Korea, dan keturunan hibrid Korea-Jepang. Jepang sebagai bangsa superior memiliki stereotip jujur dan bangsa yang kuat. Korea sebagai bangsa yang diinferiorkan oleh Jepang memiliki stereotip antara lain pembohong, bangsa yang lemah, penjahat dan bodoh/berpendidikan rendah. Namun, stereotip bahwa orang Korea itu bodoh berhasil dipatahkan oleh tokoh Woo Jangchun dengan membangun kesetaraan bahkan mengungguli kepintaran siswa Jepang. Stereotip pada keturunan hibrid direpresentasikan oleh Woo Jangchun yakni dianggap sebagai mata-mata. Kemudian, ambivalensi atau sikap mendua tercermin pada diri penjajah melalui tokoh Ketua Guru dan pemerintah Jepang, serta pada diri terjajah melalui tokoh Woo Jangchun dan Kim Shin-ahn. Bentuk resistensi yang dilakukan oleh kaum pelajar Korea dilakukan secara pasif dan aktif. Resistensi secara pasif tercermin pada perlawan terhadap budaya, perlawan terhadap stereotip dan perlawan melalui mimikri. Sementara itu, resistensi aktif tercermin dalam perlawan terhadap hegemoni Jepang.

Kata Kunci: Stereotip, Ambivalensi, Resistensi, Poskolonialisme, *Cheongnyeon Woo Jangchun*



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Stereotip, Ambivalensi, dan Resistensi dalam Novel *Cheongnyeon Woo Jangchun*: Analisis Poskolonialisme
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Abstract

This research used a postcolonial perspective to examine the novel *Cheongnyeon Woo Jangchun* by Lee Namhee (2016). This study aimed to analyze the postcolonial issues in the novel. There are stereotypes between Korean as colonized and Japanese as colonizer, the ambivalence experienced by both the colonized and the colonizer, and the resistance against Japanese colonialism. The results of the analysis used a qualitative descriptive research method.

From the analysis of the novel, the stereotypes attached to Japanese, Korean, and Korean-Japanese hybrid descendant's people. Japan, as the superior, had the stereotype of being honest and a strong nation. Korea, as the inferior, had stereotypes including liars, weak nation, criminals, and stupid/low educated. However, Woo Jangchun broke the stereotype about the stupid Korean by building equality and even surpassing the intelligence of Japanese students. The stereotype attached to the hybrid descendant represented by Woo Jangchun, who was considered a spy. Then, ambivalence or ambiguity was reflected in the colonized character from Woo Jangchun and Kim Shin-ahn, and also the colonizer through Japanese teacher and Japanese government. The forms of resistance carried out by Korean students were passive and active resistance. The passive resistance reflected in resistance to culture, resistance to stereotype, and resistance through mimicry. Meanwhile, the active resistance was reflected in the resistance to Japanese hegemony.

Keywords: Stereotype, Ambivalence, Resistance, Postcolonialism, *Cheongnyeon Woo Jangchun*



초록

본 연구는 이남희 (2016년)의 소설 <청년 우장춘>을 대상으로 탈식민주의적 관점을 바탕으로 연구되었다. 이 연구는 피식민자인 한국과 식민자인 일본의 고정관념, 피식민자와 식민자가 경험하는 양가성과 일제에 대한 저항 등 소설에 담긴 탈식민주의적 문제를 고찰하는 것을 목적으로 한다. 분석 결과는 질적 기술 연구 방법을 통해 제시되었다.

소설의 분석을 통해 일본, 한국, 한일 혼혈인에 대한 고정 관념이 있음이 들어난다. 일본은 우월한 국가로 간주하며 자기가 거짓말 못하고 강한 나라라는 고정관념을 가지고 있다. 반면, 일본은 한국을 열등한 국가로 보고 거짓말쟁이, 허약한 나라, 범죄자, 바보/저학력자와 같은 부정적 고정관념을 구축했다. 그러나 우장춘이라는 인물 덕에 평등을 구축하고 일본 학생들의 지능까지 뛰어넘음으로써 한국인은 바보/저학력이라는 고정관념을 깨뜨렸다. 우장춘을 통하여 혼혈인이 스파이로 여겨지는 고정관념이 있다는 사실을 밝히게 된다. 소설에서 피식민자인 우장춘과 김신안 그리고 주임 선생과 일본 정부인 식민자 모두에게서 양가성 및 모호성이 있음을 보여준다. 한국 유학생들이 수행하는 저항의 형태는 일본 문화에 대한 저항, 고정관념에 대한 저항, 모방을 통한 저항, 패권 (hegemony)에 대한 저항, 소극적이고 적극적인 형태로 이루어진다.

키워드 : 고정 관념, 양가성, 저항, 탈식민주의, 청년 우장춘