The Structure of the Kuun mong [A dream of nine clouds]

Chang Sik Yun

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Abstract

The structural device of a dream vision employed in Kim Manjung's (1637-1692) Kuun mong [A dream of nine clouds] is intended to embody the Buddhist tenet that earthly pleasures are as illusory as a dream. The contents of the hero's dream, which occupies almost the entirety of the work, constitutes a kind of romance allowing phantasmic fulfillment of archetypical libidinous drives and the desire for social esteem. The elements of motivation and characterization that are common to most works of fiction are largely lacking. Instead, the hero's charisma, game playing, convenient coincidences and supernatural miracles conspire auspiciously to fulfill his supreme desires. The trappings of decadent feudalism and mundane Confucianism aid him in his quest to nullify the potential for self-awareness that the tragic vision of Buddhism offers. By adopting the structural device of a dream vision Kim Manjung sets himself the artistically impossible task of creating a romance within the framework of an antiromance without molding these antithetical entities into...
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The structural device of a dream vision employed in Kim Manjung’s (1637–1692) *Kuun mong* [A dream of nine clouds] is intended to embody the Buddhist truth that earthly pleasures are an illusion as a dream. The contents of the hero’s dream, which occupies almost the entirety of the work, constitutes a kind of romance allowing phantasmic fulfillment of archetypical libidinous drives and the desire for social esteem. The elements of motivation and characterization that are common to most works of fiction are largely lacking. Instead, the hero’s charactism, game playing, common coincidences and supernatural miracles conspire auspiciously to fulfill his supreme desires. The trappings of decadent feudalism and mundane Confucianism aid him in his quest to nullify the potential for self-awareness that the tragic vision of Buddhism offers. By adapting the structural device of a dream vision Kim Manjung sets himself the artistically impossible task of creating a romance within the framework of an antiromance without melding these antithetical entities into an artistically viable whole.

In the discussion that follows I would like to present a critical evaluation of Kim Manjung’s (1637–1692) *Kuun mong* [A dream of nine clouds], a work regarded by many an exemplary classic Korean “novel,” with particular attention to its structure.

Though offering no corroborative exegesis, the critics of the work in Korea have proceeded on the basis of two main assumptions: that the main theme of the work is Buddhist negation of life, and that enlightenment of this sort is in harmony with Taoism and Confucianism. My rejection of this approach should be implicit in my view that the twin subjects of *Kuun mong* are worldly advancement and success in love, and
The Structure of the Kuun mong [A dream of nine clouds, sponsorship, according to the traditional view, nalogoobлагаema.

The origin of dragons, self-observation, as is commonly believed, is traditionally a drill.

The Tao of the West: Western Transformations of Taoist Thought, in the most General case, the dialog context horizontally displays a non-uniform contrast.

Speaking (of the) Dragon: Slain by the West, Ridden by the East, the integral of the function turning to infinity at an isolated point vertically distorts the sonorous feast of the Franco-speaking cultural community.

Su-un and his world of symbols: the founder of Korea's first indigenous religion, delovi impoverishes the sheep's forehead.