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Education and Research on Polish Studies in Korea

Abstract

Polish education and research in Korea has become systematic since the establishment of the Department of Polish Studies at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS). The Department of Polish Studies at HUFS is the only academic department in Korea which teaches and studies the politics, economy, history, and culture of Poland, as well as the Polish language and literature. Since its establishment in 1987, the department has produced more than 800 graduates. The Department of Polish Studies forms and maintains a close relationship with universities in Poland. It also makes continuous effort for more students to study the Polish language at universities in Poland.

Keyword: Polish studies, Korea, Department of Polish Studies, HUFS.

I. Background of the Establishment of the Department of Polish Studies

Polish education and research in Korea has become systematic since the establishment of the Department of Polish Studies at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS). The Department of Polish Studies of HUFS is the only academic department in Korea which teaches and studies the politics, economy, history, and culture of Poland, as well as the Polish language and literature. Since its establishment in 1987, the department has produced more than 800 graduates. Poland and Korea did not have diplomatic relations until 1989, so the department could not invite Polish professors at the time of its establishment. Until 1989 Koreans could

not go to Poland to study, either. Until then, lectures of the department were given by two professors: prof. Cheong Byung Kwon, who studied in West Berlin, and Polish professor Rafał Goździk. Prof. Cheong Byung Kwon, who was the chairperson of the department, played a leading role in establishing the department. He could not study in Poland because there were no diplomatic relations between Korea and Poland. Thus, he studied the Polish language and literature (Polonistyka), Eastern European history and politics within the national scholarship program of Korea in West Berlin, which is geographically and historically close to Poland. Polish professor Rafał Goździk studied in Russia, and taught courses for the Department of Polish Studies while serving as a professor in the Department of Russian Studies at HUFs. The Department of Polish Studies accepted 26 new students in 1987; 30 students in 1988; and 40 students each year since 1989. Since diplomatic relations between Korea and Poland were established in 1989, the department started inviting Polish professors from the Jagiellonian University in Kraków in 1990.

II. Curricula of the Department of Polish Studies

1. Undergraduate Courses

The average acceptance rate for new students entering the Department of Polish Studies is 17%. Applicants should take entrance tests in the Korean language, English, mathematics, social science, natural science, and a foreign language. New students are selected based on the score of entrance tests and high school academic achievement.

Students of the department receive a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree after completing 8 semesters of course work (2 semesters a year). For the first two years, students concentrate on learning the basics of the Polish language. Because most students do not have sufficient knowledge about the Polish language and Poland, more course hours are assigned to Polish elementary grammar, conversation, reading, and composition during the first and second years. For the first two years, new students take courses in conversation, grammar, writing, and translation, which are needed to learn the Polish language at elementary and intermediate levels; and they take introductory courses in Polish studies to acquire basic knowledge about Poland. Polish professors teach elementary and intermediate conversation courses. Korean instructors teach other courses, except for conversation courses, so students who learn the Polish language and courses related to Poland for the first time can acquire knowledge with no stress. As such, taking two years of intensive

Table 1. Curriculum of the Department of Polish Studies at HUFs

School Year	1st Semester			2nd Semester		
	Course Name	Credit	Hour	Course Name	Credit	Hour
1	Elementary Polish (A/V)	1	1	Elementary Polish Gram-		
	Elementary Polish Gram-			mar (2)	3	3
	mar (1)	3	3	Practice in Elementary Pol-		
	Practice in Elementary Pol-			ish Translation (2)	2	2
	ish Translation (1)	2	2	Elementary Polish Conver-		
	Elementary Polish Conver-			sation (2)	1	2
Elementary Polish Conver-	1	2	Introduction to Polish Stud-			
Introduction to Polish			ies (2)	2	2	
Studies (1)	2	2				
2	Intermediate Polish Gram-			Intermediate Polish Gram-		
	mar (1)	3	3	mar (2)	2	2
	Practice in Intermediate			Practice in Intermediate Pol-		
	Polish Translation (1)	2	2	ish Translation (2)	2	2
	Intermediate Polish Con-			Intermediate Polish Conver-		
versation (1)	1	2	sation (2)	1	2	
Research on Polish Cultural			History of Polish Culture	2	2	
Heritage	2	2				
3	Advanced Polish Conversa-			Advanced Polish Conversa-		
	tion & Composition (1)	2	2	tion & Composition (2)	2	2
	Current Polish (1)	2	2	Current Polish (2)	2	2
	History of Polish Literature	2	2	20th Century Polish Writers	2	2
	Polish Linguistics	2	2	History of Poland (in Polish)	3	3
	Selected Polish Literary			Polish Contemporary His-		
	Works	2	2	tory	2	2
	Practice in Polish-Korean			History of Polish Language	2	2
	Translation	2	2	Polish Syntax	2	2
	Advanced Polish Vocabu-			FLEX Polish (2)	2	2
lary	2	2				
FLEX Polish (1)	2	2				
4	Practical Polish (1)	2	2	Practical Polish (2)	2	2
	Screen Polish	2	2	Post-War Polish Literature	2	2
	Polish Romanticism	2	2	Polish Poetry	2	2
	Polish Positivism	2	2	Polish Performing Arts	2	2
	Practice in Polish Discus-			A Study On "Pan Tadeusz"	2	2
	sion	2	2	Advanced Polish Composi-		
	Seminar on Area Study of			tion	2	2
	Poland (1)	3	3	Seminar on Area Study of		
	Modern Polish Novels	3	3	Poland (2)	3	3

language courses is essential for students to take in-depth courses in various areas, which start from their third year at the department. Third – and fourth-year students take courses in Polish literature, history, and linguistics. They study Polish literature, linguistics, history, politics, society, and culture more in-depth. They also learn high-level practical conversation, which can be used in business, not basic conversation that they learn during their first and second years at the department. These courses help graduates to be more successful in their career related to Poland. In addition, students are required to take FLEX (Foreign Language Examination) in Polish, which was introduced in 2010 as a new curriculum. They also need to take such courses as Polish Romanticism, Polish Positivism, Polish Poetry, and the History of Polish Literature. To graduate from the Department of Polish Studies, students are required to take a total of 134 credit hours, but they must take a minimum of 54 credit hours related to Poland among the total credit hours. After one year at the department, students should choose either an in-depth major course or a dual-major course. Students who choose an in-depth major course in Polish literature are required to take a minimum of 75 credit hours before graduation, whereas those who choose a dual-major course are required to take 54 credit hours in courses related to their second major. Popular second majors chosen by the students of the Department of Polish Studies are law, business administration, journalism, and English. To be able to graduate from the department, students must acquire more than 50% on the FLEX in Polish and must pass tests on the History of Polish Literature and the History of Poland, which are core courses of the Department of Polish Studies.

2.2. Graduate Courses

People with a BA degree who have passed the graduate school entrance examination can apply to the Department of Central and East European Language and Literature of the graduate course at HUFs. The department consists of several specialty areas such as Polish Literature, Czech & Slovak Literature, Romanian Literature, Hungarian Literature, Serbian & Croatian Literature, Ukrainian Literature, and Bulgarian Literature. In 2012, seven graduates were conferred a Master's degree and one graduate was conferred a doctorate in Polish Literature (Polonistyka). At present, one graduate student is specializing in Polish Literature.

Master's programs consist of four semesters (2 semesters a year). Students should complete 9–12 credits a semester and more than 24 credits in four semesters. In the master's program, each course is worth 3 credits. Students in the master's program must pass English language tests. They must also pass comprehensive examinations (qualifying examinations) during the final semester of their graduate

program. Depending on their major, students take examinations in three subjects of their choice among Research Methodology of Polish Literature (required for literature major), History of Polish Literature, Research Methodology of Polish Linguistics (required for the Polish language major), and History of Poland. Graduate students must present their thesis in addition to comprehensive examinations. They present the content and research methodology of their thesis in front of professors and other graduate students and get evaluations. Master’s students who have completed coursework and passed all examinations can get a Master’s degree after submitting a thesis within 5 years and passing evaluation by the defense committee, consisting of three faculty members.

Like master’s programs, doctoral programs consist of four semesters. People with a Master’s degree can apply to a doctoral program. An admission requirement for a doctoral course is passing an oral examination. To be able to write a doctoral dissertation, students must acquire 36 credits, pass examinations in the English language and their major language, and pass the following comprehensive examinations:

Table 2. Doctoral Comprehensive Examinations

Students who major in Polish language	Students who major in Polish Literature
History of Polish Language	Polish Romanticism, Polish Positivism
Polish Semantics	Polish Literature of the 20th Century
Polish Syntax	History of the Polish Language
History of Polish Literature	

In addition, doctoral students must present their dissertation proposal twice before writing their doctoral dissertation. After completing all the coursework required for a doctoral degree, students must submit their dissertation within 10 years. The submitted dissertation must pass evaluation by the defense committee consisting of five faculty members.

Master’s and doctoral programs offer the following courses:

Table 3. Core courses of Polish Literature Major

Degree	Course Name	Note	Course Name	Note
M	History of Polish	Required	History of Polish Literature	Required
M	Introduction to the Study of Polish Linguistics	Required	Introduction to the Study of Polish Literature	Required
M	Polish Stylistics		Polish Literature of the 19th Century	

Degree	Course Name	Note	Course Name	Note
M	Polish Phonology		Polish Literature of the 20th Century	
M	Polish Semantics		Polish Drama of the 20th Century	
M	Seminar in Computational Linguistics		Postwar Polish Literature	
M	Polish Syntax		Polish Romanticism	
M	Polish Morphology		Seminar on Polish Literature	
M	Comparative Grammar of West Slavic Languages		Polish Positivism	
M	Polish Pragmatics		Studies in Polish Major Writers	
M	Seminar on Polish Linguistics			
D	Studies of Polish Folklore		Studies in Lexicology	
D	Studies of Spoken Literature in Poland		Studies in Polish Syntactic Theory	
D	Studies on Polish Idioms		Studies in Polish Proverbs	
D	Studies of Cognitive Linguistics in Polish		Studies in Polish Semantics	
D	Studies of Polish Dialect		Studies in Polish Morphology	
D	Studies in Polish Sociolinguistics		Studies in Polish Pragmatics	
D	Studies in Polish Lexicography		Studies in Polish Phonetics	
D	Studies in Modern Polish Linguistics			

Table 4. Core courses of the Department of Central and East European Languages and Literatures

Degree	Course Name
M	Intensive Course of a Second Central & East European Language
M	Contrastive Grammar of Central & East European Languages
M	Seminar on Central & East European Linguistics
M	Comparative Studies of Central & East European Literatures
M	Special Topic in Central & East European Literatures
M	Seminar on Central & East European Literatures

Degree	Course Name
M	Comparative Grammar of Slavic Languages
M	Comparative Studies of Central & East European Cultures
M	Comparative Studies of Central & East European Folklores
M	Introduction to Area Studies of Central & East European Region
M	Special Topic in Central & East European Area Studies
M	Seminar on Comparative Central & East European Area Studies

III. Faculty Members

As of the 1st semester of 2013, the Department of Polish Studies offers 20 courses taught by 10 professors and lecturers. Seven members of the teaching staff are graduates of the Department of Polish Studies at HUFS, and two members are invited professors from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland. Three members majored in Polish literature, four in Polish linguistics; one in the history of Polish art; and two in the history of Poland. The invited professors from universities of Poland stay in Korea for one year under an academic exchange agreement between HUFS and universities in Poland. However, their stay can be extended up to 4 years.

- Prof. Cheong Byung Kwon – B.A. (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul) M. A. (Freie Universität, Berlin). PhD (Jagiellonian University). Courses Taught: History of Polish Literature, Polish Romanticism, Polish Positivism, A Study On “*Pan Tadeusz*”.
- Prof. Choi Sung Eun (Estera Czoj) – B. A./M. A.(Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), PhD (University of Warsaw). Courses Taught: Elementary Polish (A/V), Practice in advanced Polish-Korean Translation, Screen Polish, Advanced Polish Conversation & Composition, Current Polish, Polish Poetry.
- Prof. Kim Jong Suck – B.A. (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), M.A/PhD (University of Warsaw). Courses Taught: Practice in Intermediate Polish Translation, Seminar on Area Study of Poland.
- Prof. Kim Yong Deog – B.A. (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), M.A/PhD (Jagiellonian University). Courses Taught: Introduction to Polish Studies, Research on Polish Cultural Heritage, Polish Contemporary History, History of Poland (in Polish), Current Polish.

- Kim Ji Young – B.A. (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), M.A. (Jagiellonian University). Courses Taught: Elementary Polish Grammar.
- Lee Okjin – B.A./M.A./PhD (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul). Courses Taught: Practice in Elementary Polish Translation, 20th Century Polish Writers, Selected Polish Literary Works.
- Lee Ji Wone – B.A. (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul), M.A. (Jagiellonian University), PhD (Adam Mickiewicz University). Courses Taught: Introduction to Polish Studies, Intermediate Polish Grammar, History of Polish Culture.
- Koh Seung Hui – B.A./M.A./PhD (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul). Courses Taught: Intermediate Polish Grammar, Polish Syntax.
- Emilia Szakowska-Kim – M.A./PhD (Adam Mickiewicz University). Courses Taught: Polish Conversation, Advanced Polish Conversation & Composition, Practice in Polish Discussion, FLEX Polish, Polish Performing Arts, Advanced Polish Composition, Polish Linguistics.
- Tomasz Lisowski – M.A./PhD (Adam Mickiewicz University). Courses Taught: Polish Conversation, History of the Polish Language, Practical Polish, Advanced Polish Vocabulary.

The professors and lecturers of the Department of Polish Studies are members of the Korean Association of the Central and East European & Balkan Studies (KACEEBS: changed to the Asian Association of Central & Eastern European Studies in 2013) and of the East European and Balkan Institute HUFs (EEBI), and they participate in academic conferences at least three times a year and report papers more than three times a year. KACEEBS holds an academic conference three times a year, and it held international academic conferences 12 sessions in Canada and countries of Eastern Europe until 2012, jointly with universities of host countries. EEBI also holds academic conferences three times a year. Many scholars from Poland, Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, and Croatia, as well as Korean scholars, participate in academic conferences hosted by KACEEBS and EEBI. Papers presented at the conferences are published as books.

IV. Cooperation with Foreign Institutes

4.1. Exchange with Polish universities and government agencies

The first academic exchange agreement between Polish universities and HUFS was made in June 1989. It was an agreement between the Jagiellonian University and HUFS after professor Cheong Byung Kwon was invited to the Jagiellonian University in January 1989. Since this first agreement, HUFS has made such an agreement with the University of Warsaw (UW), Adam Mickiewicz University (UAM), and the University of Silesia (UŚ), respectively, for the exchange of students and professors.

The students of the Department of Polish Studies at HUFS have been participating in language courses of universities in Poland since 1990. Polish universities mainly offer 4-week, 6-month, 1-year, and 2-year courses. Approximately 85% of the students of the department complete language courses offered by universities in Poland, such as the Jagiellonian University, Adam Mickiewicz University (UAM), the University of Silesia (UŚ), the Catholic University of Lublin(KUL), the University of Lodz(UŁ), and the University of Warsaw(UW). Language courses in Poland provide great opportunities for students who study the Polish language in Korea to personally experience Polish culture and have direct interactions with Polish people in Poland.

Until 2012, 27 Polish professors taught in the department, and 17 of them were invited professors from the Jagiellonian University, Adam Mickiewicz University (in Poznań), and the University of Silesia (in Katowice) under an academic exchange program between HUFS and universities in Poland.

In addition to its mutual exchange and cooperation with universities in Poland, the Department of Polish Studies has a good partnership with Polish government agencies through various programs. Since a few years ago, the Polish Parliament and Adam Mickiewicz Institute have been operating internship programs in which students of the Department of Polish Studies can participate. Adam Mickiewicz Institute is also providing very useful books and educational materials to the department. The Book Institute of Poland (Instytut Książki) invites professors of the Department of Polish Studies to the World Congress of Translators of Polish Literature.

The Department of Polish Studies keeps a close cooperative relationship with the Bureau for Academic Recognition and International Exchange (BURIE) as well. The students of the Department of Polish Studies receive Polish government scholarships through BURIE. They can also take “Common European Framework

of Reference for Languages (CEFR)” offered by BURIE in Korea. Approximately 50 Korean students have already received high scores on the examination which was offered twice in Korea. This Polish state certificate examination serves as a good motivator for students to study the Polish language and culture.

4.2. Exchange with universities in Northeast Asia (SPTK)

To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Polish Studies, HUFs held an event for two days between October 26 and 27, 2007. The department invited more than 20 Polish scholars from Poland, Japan, China, and Germany to the event. Some 340 people attended the event. During the event, the ceremony of unveiling an 8m high marble obelisk, which was built by donations made by the graduates of the Department of Polish Studies, was held. On the upper part of the obelisk, there is a relief of an arrow, indicating the direction of Poland, as well as an inscription “7736km”, showing the distance between Poland and Korea. At the base of the obelisk, there are inscriptions, such as the establishment year of the Department of Polish Studies, as well as the names of the alumni who sponsored the production of the obelisk.

Upon the 20th anniversary of its establishment, the Department of Polish Studies held an international academic conference, jointly with the East European and Balkan Institute HUFs (EEBI), on October 26, 2007 at Yongin Campus of HUFs titled “Polish Studies in Asia”. Distinguished scholars from Beijing Foreign Studies University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Kyoto Sangyo University, the Jagiellonian University, the University of Warsaw, Adam Mickiewicz University, the University of Silesia, and Freie Universität, Berlin, as well as Korean scholars, attended the conference. Various academic papers on Polish studies were presented during this conference.

Polish scholars from China, Japan, and Korea met for the first time at the event, and they organized ‘SPTK’ – Spoktanie Polonistyki Trzech Krajów (Meeting of the Departments of Polish in East Asia) as a result of this event. Through SPTK, academic exchanges between students and professors from these three countries are very active. SPTK holds an international academic conference each year. The first conference was held in Tokyo in 2009; the second one, in Beijing in 2010; and the 3rd one, at HUFs to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Polish Studies. SPTK is receiving a lot of assistance from the Polish Government and host universities. In particular, the Embassies of Poland in Korea, China, and Japan are generously assisting the activities of SPTK. Polish First Lady Anna Komorowska, as well as Polish government officials from the three countries, such as the Polish ambassador to Korea, the Head of the delegation of

the European Union to the Republic of Korea, the Polish ambassador to China, and the Director of the Polish Cultural Center in Tokyo, attended the event of SPTK, which was held in Seoul in 2012. At academic conferences, researchers of Polish studies from East Asia, as well as scholars from Poland, deliver presentations on Polish literature, language, history, culture, and teaching Polish as a foreign language, and they exchange their research accomplishments. It can be said that SPTK is presenting a good model to revitalize international academic exchanges within the regions.

Japan, China, and Korea used to have frequent cultural exchanges in the past, but they have had a victim-inflictor relationship for several years, and even now, territorial disputes are heightening political tensions between the countries. However, during academic meetings such as SPTK, which uses only the Polish language, Polish is considered a language of peace and friendship.

5. Research Achievement and Publications

The faculty members of the Department of Polish Studies published the following books:

1. Cheong, B., *Polish Conversation*, Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press 2002.
2. Cheong, B., *History of Poland*, Seoulu: Daehan Kyokwaseo 1997.
3. Cheong, B., *Polish-Korean Dictionary*, Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press 2012.
4. Cheong, B., *Comparative Studies on the Folk Literature of Korean and Central & East European Countries*, Seoul: Wolin 2003.
5. Cheong, B., *East Europe and Balkans, Democratization and Cultural Conflicts*, Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press 2005.
6. Estera Czoj (Co-author), *Mythology of Eastern Europe*, Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press 2008.
7. Estera Czoj (Co-author), *Movie Stories of Eastern Europe*, Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press 2009.
8. Estra Czoj (Co-author), *Entranced by the World's Universities*, Seoul: Maum-sup, 2011.
9. Kim, Y., *Kolonia polska w Mandżurii 1897–1949*, Kraków: Promo 2001.
10. Kim, Y., *Interesting Polish History*, Seoul: Dahae 2006.
11. Kim, Y. (Co-author), *Eastern Europe* vol. I–II, Seoul: Daekyo 2007.

12. Kim, Y. (Co-author), *Beyond Differentiation Between Inflictors and Victims. Germany-Poland: Path to Reconciliation*, Seoul: Northeast Asian History Foundation 2008.
13. Kim, Y. (Co-author), *Diversity and Complexity of the Habsburg Empire*, Seoul: Dahae 2011.
14. Kim, Y. *History stories of Poland*, Seoul: Huebooks 2013.
15. Kim, J., *Polish for beginners*, Seoul: Booker's Bergen 2011.
16. Kim, J. & Koh, S., *Polish Grammar*, Seoul: Hankuk University of Foreign Studies Press 2013.

The following literary works were published in the Korean language.

1. Several poems of polish poets printed in Korean magazines – by L. Staff, A. Słonimski, K. I. Gałczyński, A. Ważyk, T. Różewicz, M. Białoszewski, T. Nowak, Cz. Miłosz, J. Harasymowicz, S. Barańczak (trans. Cheong, B., O, K.)
2. “Brzezina,” „Panny z Wilka,” J. Iwaszkiewicz (trans. Cheong, B.)
3. “Nawrócony,” B. Prus (trans. Cheong, B.)
4. “Naręczony Beaty,” A. Rudnicki (trans. Cheong, B.)
5. “Grzech,” S. Mrożek (trans. Cheong, B.)
6. “Pan Tadeusz,” A. Mickiewicz (trans. Cheong, B., Estera Czoj, Lee, J., O, K.)
7. An Anthology of poems, Z. Herbert (trans. Cheong, B. & Estera Czoj)
8. “Quo vadis,” H. Sienkiewicz (trans. Estera Czoj)
9. An Anthology of poems, W. Szymborska (trans. Estera Czoj)
10. An Anthology of poems, T. Różewicz (trans. Estera Czoj)
11. “Na pełnym morzu,” “Wdowy,” S. Mrożek (trans. Estera Czoj)
12. “Powracająca fala,” “Kamizelka,” B. Pura (trans. Estera Czoj)
13. “Otwórz oczy już nie żyjesz,” O. Tokarczuk (trans. Estera Czoj)
14. “Nasza szkapa,” M. Konopnicka (trans. Estera Czoj)
15. “Proszę państwa do gazu,” T. Borowski (trans. Estera Czoj)
16. “Pierwszy krok w chmurach,” “Robotnicy,” M. Hłasko (trans. Estera Czoj)
17. “Heban,” R. Kapuściński (trans. Estera Czoj)
18. “Podróże z Herodotem,” R. Kapuściński (trans. Estera Czoj)
19. “Tryptyk Rzymski,” Jan Paweł II (trans. Estera Czoj)
20. “Kwiatki Jana Pawła II,” Jana Turnau (trans. Estera Czoj)
21. An Anthology of poems, A. Zagajewski (Estera Czoj & Lee, J.)
22. “Zero osiemset,” Katarzyna Solowa (trans. Estera Czoj)
23. 29 polskich pieśni ludowych (trans. O, K.)
24. “Kartoteka,” T. Różewicz (trans. Lee, O.)

Poland is well known to Korean children through Polish picture books and illustrations. At least 30 Polish children's books were translated into Korean and published by the faculty members of HUFSS.

1. "Myśl," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
2. "Wędrowanie przed zasypianiem," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
3. "Laseczka/Skrzyneczka," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
4. "Dobry potwór nie jest zły," Maria Ekier, Anna Onichimowska (trans. Lee, J.)
5. "Sen, który oszedł," Anna Onichimowska-Krystyna Lipka Sztarbańko (trans. Lee, J.)
6. "Myślące ABC," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
7. "Dynastia Miziołków," Joanna Olech (trans. Lee, J.)
8. "Myślące 123," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
9. "Dwoje Ludzi," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
10. "Do połowy pełna, czy do połowy pusta?" Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
11. "Bium–pustka w sercu," Kwak, Youngkwon, Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
12. "Kłopot," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
13. Maum, Kim, Heekyung, Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
14. "Dzieńdobry, Europo!" Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
15. "Opowiadanie o królu Dardanelu," Janusz Stanny (trans. Lee, J.)
16. "Malarz rudy jak cegła," Janusz Stanny (trans. Lee, J.)
17. "Królestwo dziewczynki," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
18. "Magiczne Drzewo" I, II, III Andrzej Maleszka (trans. Lee, J.)
19. "Moje kroki," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
20. "Pomysły," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
21. "Gdzie jest moja córka?" Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
22. "Pamiętnik Blumki," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
23. "Kto kogo zjada?" Aleksandra i Daniel Mizieliński (trans. Lee J.)
24. "Oczy," Iwona Chmielewska (trans. Lee, J.)
25. "Jeż," Katarzyna Kotowska (trans. Estera Czoj)
26. "Przygoda małej kropli," Maria Terlikowska (trans. Estera Czoj)
27. "Diabełek," Maria Ewa-Letki (trans. Estera Czoj)
28. "Kulka Julka," "Wioletka i Ja," Rafał Witek (trans. Estera Czoj)
29. "Siedmiu wspaniałych," Roksana Jędrzejewska-Wróbel (trans. Estera Czoj)

The following Korean literary works were published in the Polish language.

1. Mgła jedwabna–wybór poezji koreańskiej XX wieku (trans. Estera Czoj, Beata Bogusz)
2. Wampir i inne opowiadania, Kim Yongha (trans. Estera Czoj, Beata Bogusz)

3. O kurze, która opuściła podwórze, Hwang Sunmi (trans. Estera Czoj, Edyta Matejko-Paszowska).
4. Chwasty i inne opowiadania, Hwang Seokyoung (trans. Estera Czoj, Beata Bogusz)
5. Szkoła kotów, Kim Jinkyung (trans. Estera Czoj, Edyta Matejko-Paszowska).
6. Dokąd iść? Mapy mówią, Kim Heekyung (trans. Lee, J.)

In 2012, nearly 200 articles and academic papers on Polish literature, linguistics, social science, history, politics, and culture were published by the faculty members of the Department of Polish Studies.

6. Career Path Choices of Graduates

The Department of Polish Studies has produced more than 800 graduates up till now. Among the department graduates, approximately 100 are working in areas related to Poland, and 18 were conferred a doctorate degree. Among the doctorate holders, 10 were conferred their degree in Poland; 3 in the U.S.; and 5 in Korea. Most of the graduates are working for Korean companies such as Samsung, Hyundai, LG, Lotte, and SK, as well as for financial institutions. In addition, 40 graduates of the Department of Polish Studies are working as journalists, diplomats, public servants, professors, and researchers. Among Asian countries, Korea is one of the largest investors in Poland. As Korea and Poland have stronger economic relations, graduates of the Department of Polish Studies have better job opportunities. At present, some 70 graduates are working for Korean companies in Poland and for government agencies such as the Korean Embassy, Cultural Center, and KOTRA (Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency) in Warsaw, Poland.

7. Conclusion: Issues and Future Development of the Department of Polish Studies

As more Korean businesses advance into the Polish market, graduates of the Department of Polish Studies will get more job opportunities in Poland. The economic situation of Poland greatly influences the future development of the department as well. Universities of Korea play an important role as ivory towers, but they become an important factor for graduates in getting a job. Korean students

are very realistic, and they choose their majors which would provide them a good opportunity to find a job by considering future employment prospects.

As most students of the Department of Polish Studies do not have sufficient prior knowledge about Poland, the department should offer more classes of practical Polish. Nearly 20 students are currently taking practical Polish in one class, and this number should be reduced to 10 or fewer. At present, two Polish professors are teaching practical Polish such as Polish conversation. To provide more opportunities for students to learn Polish from Polish native speakers, the department should hire one more Polish professor. Students show a great need for more practical Polish classes. For freshman and sophomore students, it will be appropriate for Polish professors to teach conversation classes for 10 hours; grammar for 2 hours; Introduction to Polish studies for 2 hours; reading classes for 2 hours; and composition classes for 2 hours. In particular, students should learn conversation for at least 2 hours a day from Polish native speakers, and each conversation class should consist of under 10 students.

Gradually, more students go to universities in Poland to learn Polish for one semester or a year while studying at HUFS. As there is a big discrepancy in Polish language proficiency between these students and the students who have not had this opportunity, students should be taught in different classes depending on their proficiency level. Korean men are required to serve in the military for 21 months. Students who completed their mandatory military service during their college years would need to start studying Polish all over again, the Department of Polish Studies needs to offer practical Polish classes separately for them.

The Department of Polish Studies should form and maintain a close relationship with universities in Poland. It should also make continuous effort for more students to study the Polish language at universities in Poland.

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- 2012–2013 *Handbook of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies*.