

The Same Background of Confucian Culture a Study on the Differences between Chinese and Korean Myths and Stories--Taking the Cowherd and Weaver Girl as an Example

Ming Piao

Department of Information Engineering Binzhou University 256600

piaoming666@163.com

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Abstract. Among the many nationalities in the world, from ancient times to the present, the nation with the closest relationship and deepest complex is of course China and South Korea. Although there are such unique natural arrangements in the geographical proximity of each other, there is a culturally inseparable connection. When it comes to the culture of China and South Korea, the first and foremost nature is Confucian culture. Confucian culture has not only left a deep mark on the cultural development of the Chinese nation, but also on the cultural development of the world. Confucian culture spread to South Korea. After the understanding and digestion of Koreans, Confucianism has deeply integrated into the traditional culture of South Korea, which has influenced the social development of South Korea and formed a Korean Confucian culture with Korean national characteristics. In the context of the same Confucian culture, the difference between Chinese and Korean mythological stories is very large. This article compares the myths and stories of the Chinese and Korean myths with the mythical story, and First of all, compare the differences between the two countries' stories on the theme of the plot and the cultural connotations implied in the story, so as to explore the differences between the cultural concepts, beliefs and nationalities reflected in the stories of the two countries.

Introduction

Since the establishment of Confucian culture, with the historical process of 2,500 years, it has not only continued to grow and develop in China, but also quickly spread beyond national borders to Korea, Japan, and even form a special "East Asian Confucian cultural circle" [1-3] . In this cultural circle, South Korea not only accepts and enriches Confucianism in the most faithful manner, but also preserves the overall integrity of Confucianism to the best. It is also trying to revitalize this culture today with the most positive attitude [4-5] . China and South Korea are neighbors with mountains and rivers, one with clothes and water, and all of them are ancient civilizations of the East. The history of cultural exchanges is very long [6]. From ancient times to the present, the political, economic, cultural and other exchanges between China and South Korea have never been interrupted. There are thousands of years of exchange history. In the long-term exchanges, both countries have obtained nutrition from each other. The culture is infused with fresh blood [7-8]. Both China and South Korea have advocated Confucianism in ancient times and have a common historical and cultural background [9]. In modern times, the systems of Confucian culture in China and South Korea have been deconstructed to varying degrees due to changes in social and economic foundations and political systems. However, as cultural traditions have not completely disappeared, some of them have been under the impact of foreign culture. Being activated has an effect on the modernization process between China and South Korea [10-13]. This article mainly summarizes the legendary version of the Cowherd and Weaver Girl in China and South Korea, and selects two more widely distributed versions as objects for comparison [14-15]. The differences and similarities between the plot structure and the cultural connotation are analyzed.

1. Characteristics and Similarities between Chinese and Korean Confucian Culture

1.1 Characteristics of Chinese Confucian Culture

Tenacious vitality and strong inclusiveness. Confucian culture has been attacked and blamed by the tens of thousands of families since the establishment of Confucius. In the Qin Dynasty, the "burning books and pits Confucianism" attack, the Han Dynasty was so cold, Confucianism in the Sui and Tang Dynasties Culture is in a period of self-regulation and adaptation. In the face of previous shocks, it can often turn to the dangers, gradually integrate and digest with other cultural factors, make its theoretical system more sophisticated, and the theoretical content is richer and more novel, showing its tenacious vitality. With great tolerance. Confucianism also blended the essence of Buddhism and Taoism in the development process. Highlight the ethical standard and devote to real politics. Confucian culture is based on the patriarchal kinship relationship and family kinship concept. It focuses on solving patriarchal ethical issues with the ethical relationship such as filial piety and the principle of feudalism. The Confucianism and epistemology of the three classes and eight purposes are also based on the self-seeking and perfection of morality, and show the distinctive ethical characteristics of Confucian culture. Raise the subjective consciousness and attach importance to interpersonal relationships. Confucian culture takes people as the core, and the harmony between heaven and earth is its consistent opinion and ideal. Emphasize the overall concept and focus on conscious thinking. Confucian culture pursues the harmony between man and man, the harmony between man and nature, regards the heaven and earth as a unified whole, regards "the unity of man and nature" as the highest realm, considers the problem from the whole, and does not cling to one.

1.2 Characteristics of Korean Confucian Culture

Forming Korean culture and development based on ritual. For example, "the ritual is different", that is, the difference is the ability to do things, strictly distinguishing the upper and lower, the noble, the honor. After the Three Kingdoms era, the differences in the cultural relics system were the norms, all of which were manifestations of ritual thoughts. Even wearing, building, etc. are applicable to this idea. The sky that appears in the sun, the moon and the stars is regarded as the geography of the mountains and rivers. It is prominent in all the objects of the black beasts and grasses. It connects the separation and separation of human Pepsi. These not only contain the principle of the rise and fall of the growth, but also the driving force of cultural thought. The ground penetrates into the expression and symbolic meaning of Korean culture. The part of Korean culture that uses simplicity, simplicity, simplicity, and graceful expression can be said to be influenced by Confucianism. And the unique nature of Korean culture is that Yin Shu and the resilience are just the same. These performances are exactly what Confucianism does not say. The characteristic of Confucianism is that, based on Confucianism's sexual goodness, morality, and righteousness, the cultural content has the tendency to persuade good and punish evil and to promote evil, and to embody the cultural phenomenon of the present and the reality.

1.3 The identity of Chinese and Korean Confucian Culture

In the transnational cultural communication, China and South Korea have cultural trends. Especially in the East Asian region, history has been under the background of Chinese culture, so there are similarities in cultural heritage, lifestyle, and values. Among them, the common characteristics of Confucian society are conservative values that emphasize social coordination and stability. Both China and South Korea have conservative values and naturalistic values through the long-standing influence of Confucian values. At the same time, compared with Western values that value rationality, the values of East Asian society tend to be more irrational, with strong humanistic or humanistic elements. Furthermore, unlike the absolute individualistic values of Western society, the values of East Asian society are Relative individualistic values within the framework of collectivism.

2. The Plot and Theme of the Story of the Chinese and Korean Cowherd and Weaver

The story of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl has a rich heritage in both countries. There are many

different essays, some complete and tortuous, some abbreviated and concise, which fully reflects the flexibility and variability of folk tales as oral literature. There are two versions of this story in China and South Korea. One is the "wedding after weaving" compiled by ancient literati, and the plot is relatively simple. The second is a more extensive version of the content that is widely circulated among the people, which inherits a more complete version. It is considered to be the representative type of the story of the two countries and the main basis for the study of scholars. This article uses the second version as a basis for comparison, and draws the main plot of the story of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl in China and South Korea.

2.1 Chinese Cowherd and Weaver Story

According to legend, a long time ago, Nanyang City West Niujiazhuang was a smart. The loyal young man, his parents died early, had to follow his brother's nephew to spend the day, the nephew Markov was poisoned, often abused him, forced him to do a lot of live a day, the heavenly Weaver Girl and the Fairies together to play games, bathing in the river, the Cowherd Under the help of the old cow, I met the Weaver Girl. The two people had mutual affection. Later, the Weaver Girl secretly went down to the world and became the wife of the Cowherd. After the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl got married, the family lived happily. But the good times did not last long, the Queen Mother forced the Weaver Girl back to the sky, and the loving couple was dismantled. The cowherd pulled his own children, and together with the clouds, went to chase the weavers, and they saw that they would be chased. I knew that the mother-in-law had pulled out the golden plaque on her head, and a Tianhe appeared. The cowherd and the weaver were separated on both sides. Relatively weeping and weeping. Their loyalty and love affected the magpies, and they only liked to fly and build a bridge to let the Cowherd and the Weavers walk on the bridge. The Queen Mother had no choice but to allow the two to meet at the bridge on July 7 each year.

The main themes that make up the above story are: love, beggar, marriage, anger, recall, chase, separation, Tanabata meeting, magpie bridge. Obviously, the storyline of China is a more complicated version.

2.2 Korean Cowherd and Weaver Story

A long time ago, a princess of the Jade Emperor, the cloth weaved was praised by the people, and then everyone called her Princess of Weaver, the Princess of Weaver arrived at the age of marriage, and the Jade Emperor began to marry the Princess. The Cowherd was hardworking and honest, and the Jade Emperor was very satisfied with the Cowherd, and then the Jade Emperor gave the Weaver Girl the Cowherd. After marriage, I only sing and dance and do not work. The Emperor of Heaven arbitrarily dismantled the two, placing the Cowherd in the East Star, and the Weaver Girl in the West Star, allowing each year to meet each other on the Tanabata, and the two crossed the Milky Way. In the end, when the Jade Emperor was angered by the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl and crossed the limits of the Milky Way, they could not meet each other. When the Magpies and the Ravens heard about it, they volunteered to join the bridge to let them meet.

The themes that make up the above story are: marriage, play, anger, break up, meet on the Tanabata, cross the Milky Way, and ride the crows.

3. The Difference between the Stories and Legends of Cowherd and Weaver Girl between China and Korea

3.1 The Theme of the Story

The biggest difference between the Chinese and Korean stories is that the Chinese story is based on love, and the Korean story has nothing to do with love, as shown in Table 1. The Chinese story tells the story of the love and marriage of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl. The Cowboy and the Weaver Girl are free to fall in love, and they are both sorrowful and sorrowful. The Cowherd has become a poor family, and the Weaver Girl's bath has recognized that the Cowherd did not abandon him because of his poverty. Instead, he shyly agreed to marry the Cowherd and gave birth to a pair of children. The happy life, the story expresses the feelings of married men and women who are never tossed, white-headed, and loyal. In the Korean story, the marriage of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl was given by the Jade Emperor. The Weaver Girl was assigned to the Cattle, which was

of a coercive nature, and they themselves did not resist. Although the two of them lived together with feelings, they were forced to meet over the Milky Way when they were separated, but there was no more plot to express their true love. At most, they could only be seen as a family-friendly act, so the story in Korea was also Called the constellation story.

	theme	Emotional line
China	love	Love line
Korea	Family and love	Family line

Table 1. Analysis of the Differences Between Chinese and Korean Stories

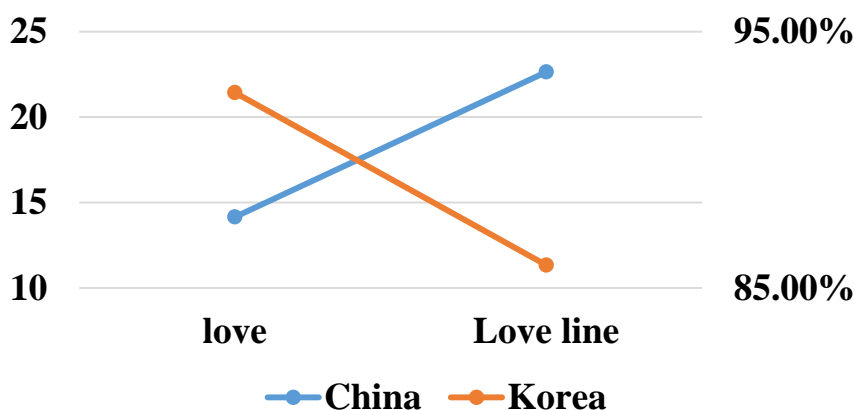


Figure 1. Analysis of the Differences Between Chinese and Korean Stories

3.2 Cultural Connotation

The legends of the Cowherd and the Weavers in China and South Korea contain two distinct cultural connotations: the embodiment of feudal rule: the myth of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl developed in the feudal society, and the people were subject to the feudal ruling class. Although the Cowherd and the Weavers work by themselves and possess production tools, their bodies are still bound to the feudal territory, and the body is not free at all. The myths and legends of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl in China and South Korea were all broken up by the Queen Mother or the Emperor, and they were only able to get together once a year. This is the embodiment of the ruling class in the feudal society to limit the freedom of the peasants; the traditional view of marriage: the emphasis on the traditional marriage Marriage that is not in the right place is to be condemned. In the Chinese version, the combination of the mother and the cowherd in the Chinese version is a violation of the rules of the earth. This rule is that the human world and the fairy world cannot be confided. One is the daughter of the Emperor of Heaven, the god is the god, and the other is the peasant who is ordinary and laborious. This is the wrong combination of the wrong door. It is precisely because of this that Wang Mu will dismantle the two after learning. In the Korean version, the Cowherd is the same as the Weaver Girl. This is the basic condition for the Emperor to give him the Weaver Girl.

3.3 Language Construction

There are four major plots in the legend of the Cowherd and the Weaver in China and South Korea. The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl are married: The legend of China is that the Cowherd steals the Weaver Girl's celestial clothes to force the two to marry. The legend of South Korea is that the Emperor refers to the marriage. The legends of the two countries are all married smoothly. The Heavenly Furious: The Chinese legend of the Queen Mother is due to the Weaver Girl's Offense An angry, Korean legend, the Emperor of Heaven is angry because of the marriage of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl; the two are farewell: It is well known that the legends of China and South Korea have separate plots of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl, which paved the way for the development of the legendary story; The end of the legends of the two countries is that the two met at the bridge with the help of magpies.

Conclusion

The story of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl, which is widely spread in both China and South Korea, is a rough comparison. It is found that there are many similarities in the content plot and its folk heritage of Qixi Festival, indicating that the cultural exchange between China and South Korea has begun very early. South Korea is influenced by Chinese traditional culture in many ways. The story of the Cowherd and the Weaver Girl and the formation of the Qixi Festival are one of them.

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