

KOREAN TRADITIONAL ART

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ABSTRACT:

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There are differences in customs and culture of each country, each of them is unique. In our article, we would like to highlight Korean art based on Korean culture.

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*Seoul, Calligraphy,
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INTRODUCTION. South Korean art has come a long way in recent years. Cities like Seoul and Busan are now thriving as global hubs for contemporary art. According to The New York Times, the Frieze Seoul art fair has welcomed 70,000 visitors annually since its inception two years ago, while Frieze London has welcomed 85,000 visitors to date in its nearly 20 years of existence.

Art lovers and the wider market are excited about these anticipated changes. To understand how South Korea has become such an influential force in the art world, it's worth examining the evolution of art itself.

South Korean art has a rich heritage that goes back centuries, with traditional art forms such as ink painting, pottery, and calligraphy being the primary means of creating art. It is no exaggeration to say that these art forms have become a solid foundation for subsequent artists. As for the art of Korea, they love the art of calligraphy and have valued it for centuries. Although the people living in Korea are similar to China and Japan in terms of art and culture, Korea excels in its exquisite art of painting and calligraphy.



Paper is highly valued by the Korean people. They have an art form called Chogyeon, known as paper art. In addition, Hanbok, the traditional Korean clothing, is also part of their art, and this clothing has its own colors. And their parts are also different. For women, Hanbok consists of 3 layers of thin outerwear. It is the national costume of Korea, and can be seen in historical films. The main focus of Korean art throughout the centuries has been naturalistic, a characteristic that was already evident in the Three Kingdoms Period (57 BC - 668 AD). Koreans have known about the beauty of nature since ancient times. For

them, natural patterns on a piece of wood were more beautiful than painted ones. The Korean potter did not emphasize the mechanical perfection of his images, bracelets, and shapes. His care was a sign of authority or the natural properties of his materials and environment. Therefore, potters could work freely and naturally, producing products that were distinguished by the addition of simplicity and artistic originality.

Chinese influence on Korean culture began in the late Neolithic period, but from 108 BCE onwards, Chinese influence increased. The northwestern part of Korea was home to Han colonies, the most famous of which was Nannan (Chinese: Lelang) near Pyongyang. From this centre of Chinese culture, advanced pottery techniques such as iron smelting, the use of the potter's wheel and closed kilns spread across the peninsula.

Painting is very well developed in Korea. The depiction of nature, depicted with paints in the traditional way, is known as the art of Inkaki. In addition, writing and drawing on silk fabric have been developed to the level of art. Munjado is the art of calligraphy used to write sacred scriptures in Korea. Today, Korea has become a state of modern technology and has formed its own types of art. Artists such as Kim Whanki and Nam June Paik have combined technology and art.



Let's talk about the relations between Uzbekistan and Korea. On April 20, 2019, a grand opening ceremony of the House of Korean Culture and Art was held in Tashkent.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and President of the Republic of Korea Moon Jae-in together with their wives opened this palace of friendship and culture.

"Modern architectural achievements and traditional Korean culture are combined in the form of this magnificent building, which adds beauty to our capital. This place is a vivid confirmation of the strong friendship of our peoples and the high level of relations between our countries," said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev.

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