



 Research Article

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANCIENT NATIONAL DRESS STYLE OF THE KOREAN AND UZBEK PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Every culture has its own way of life, official language, religion, etiquette standards, etc., as well as its own national attire. This article focuses on the subtle aspects of the ancient Korean national attire style. Additionally, the ancient dress styles of the Koreans and Uzbeks were compared and analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Similarities in clothing style, paranji, 쓰개치마 (sseugaechima), national costumes, do'ppi, aesthetic views.

INTRODUCTION

"A person's appearance, appearance, appearance, appearance, appearance, voice, freshness, in short, the inner and outer world of a person are similar to the place where he was born, grew up and matured. will be The people of the seven climates are of seven kinds. So, a person is a part

of his homeland. Each of us is a part of our country. No matter where we are, we express our Uzbekness with our appearance and words. Therefore, our dressing culture is a reflection of our spirituality." [1].

The national costumes of the peoples who live in Uzbekistan mix characteristics that are shared by all of the peoples who live in the East with characteristics that are completely unique and cannot be found in the clothing of any other country. We may illustrate this point by comparing the traditional attire of the Korean and Uzbek peoples, both of which date back thousands of years. It is well known that cultural exchanges between Uzbekistan and Korea date back to prehistoric times. Take, for instance, the finding of Korean artifacts among the Afrosiyab relics unearthed in Samarkand; this offers a obvious illustration of the point I'm trying to make. The historic huge mural paintings discovered during archaeological digs, images printed on various objects, and book miniatures created during the Middle Ages all provide us with the opportunity to get knowledge regarding the clothing that was worn by the Uzbek people in the past. An upper shirt, a turban, a cloak, a cap, and mahsi-kalish or boots, depending on whether or not they were worn, were the primary components of the traditional Uzbek attire. The fact that men's, women's, and children's clothing all look virtually exactly the same suggests that they are very old. These two groups of people live in close proximity to one another and share many cultural characteristics. Even the manner in which one dresses contributes to the overall coherence. As an illustration, one may say that Uzbek women hide their faces when they go out into public by wearing burqas, but Korean ladies cover their faces by wearing **쓰개치마** (or **장옷**).

The majority of Muslim women wear something called a paranji, which literally translates to "loose shirt" (faraji) in Arabic. For the purpose of concealing the female body from head to toe, the garment takes the form of a wide tunic; the long sleeves, which are tapered from the shoulders down to the hem, are connected together near the bottom of the garment; and a scarf is wrapped around the woman's head [2].

In this scenario, women were shielded from the view of onlookers by their long sleeves, which also served as a decorative element. It was manufactured in a variety of colors so that it could serve as an adornment for the veil. Coverups for a similar purpose may also be found in Korea; traditionally, Korean women would wear these whenever they went out in public to prevent their husbands from displaying their faces. It was named **장옷** (Jangot), **쓰개치마** (ssgechima) or **장의** (jangui). jang-os are garments that resemble the conventional cuts of cloaks worn by males. Because it is constructed of a lightweight cloth, it can be used as a covering for the face when going out because it meets the purpose of covering the face.

As can be seen from the aforementioned instances, the Uzbek and Korean peoples have a tight historical connection, and this is reflected in the ways in which they dress, the hairstyles they choose, the foods they eat, and the clothing decorations they use. To be more specific, Uzbek women's national costumes include both their undergarments and their outerwear. The latter includes vests, light robes (mursak, kaltacha), and

sleeveless waistcoat as examples of the outerwear component. In addition, the paranji is a type of outerwear for ladies. It is composed of a tunic and a chachvan that is made of dark horsehair. Mahsi, kavush, and kalish were the types of footwear worn by women. Traditional Korean dress consists of garments with a similar cut and style. In our culture, ladies who had not yet married would plait their hair into a number of strands, whereas married women would plait their hair into a single strand. In Korea, young women typically get their hair cut short and then allow it to grow out, whereas married ladies typically get their hair cut short and then put it back.

In Korea, a woman's profession could be determined by examining her hair. Accordingly, crucibles are divided into gold, silver, bronze, iron, and wood varieties. Nobles could use those made of precious metals, while commoners could use those made of iron or wood. Women in Uzbekistan do'ppi (don hats) or scarves. There are various varieties of headdresses, including scarves, capes, and hats, and each is woven from a distinct fabric and colorful threads. The nobility wore scarves and headwear made of silk fabric embroidered with gold threads, whereas the commoners wore hats and scarves made of plain fabric decorated with beads. Both Koreans and Uzbeks wore turbans and caps on their skulls, and it was possible to determine a person's occupation based on the size and shape of their headgear.

National costumes represent a millennium of history, ancient customs and traditions, taste,

aesthetic views, and the unique characteristics of each nation. You can learn about the country's distinctiveness, culture, and climate.

The Korean and Uzbek national costumes also reflect our peoples' modesty. Especially, our national values are reflected in our women's national attire.

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