

## A comparison of structural characteristics between korean 'Chima' and eastern slavic 'Sarafan'

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The skirt is a monopolized costume for women and also symbol of femininity. Korean skirt Chima has been changed and developed into its various forms through the centuries. Korean Chima has had various changes from the pleated skirt of Koguryo period to the modern Jokiheorichima. The Sarafan is the typical skirt type costume for women of the Eastern Slav natives. The Russian Sarafan has shoulder straps and it resembles to the long bust fitting type skirt of female statues from the tomb of Yongkwangdong in Shilla period. This type of skirt also resembles to that of late Chosun dynasty.

The changing forms and structural characteristics between the Sarafan and the Chima are studied, and the cultural similarity that is presented by their shape and a flow of culture between the north-western natives and the Korean native are presented in this study. The Sarafan is widely worn by the Eastern Slav natives from the ancient time and it has many different names. Sarafan the collective term designating the long homemade clothes with shoulder strap. Generally it was included into shapes of country costumes in northern and central regions, and also southern province of European Russia, Siberia, down to 40 years XX of century.

The term sarafan has probably Iranian origin and has arisen from words 'sarapa' or 'sarapai' (dressed from head to legs), designated originally long man's jacket with sleeves. The first mention of term sarafan concerns to 1376, when in Nicolas of the annals this term was used for the characteristic rather narrow, long menswear.

For the first time term sarafan with reference to female clothes was fixed in the texts in XVII century. It was a dress with sleeves or without sleeves with buttons or without buttons which are pull over the head. Besides sarafan means as a highwaist skirt with shoulder strap in this period. The Sarafan had been settled as the one of the Russian traditional costume during the 15th to 17th centuries that is seemed to be the beginning of the Russian's centralized authoritarian rule and also the formation period of Russian traditional costume.

The Sarafan had been introduced to the area of 'Don' river and across over the Volga river to the Siberian area, Ukraine and Baltic nations by the expansion of the Russian's rule. The Sarafan is assorted by its structure as the Dumb Sarafan which is the oldest one, and the wide Sarafan with a bias pattern, and the gather skirt type Sarafan with a shoulder strap, and the Belarusian style Sarafan with a life.

The most ancient sarafan is named Dumb Sarafan to the end of XIX of century this type

sarafans were been with the name of *шунун*(shushun), *саян*(sayan), *ферязь*(feryaji), *дубас*(dubas) etc. This sarafan is tunic style high waist type skirt.

The wide Sarafan with a bias pattern is caftan style high waist type skirt. This Sarafan is originated by caftan type coat with sleeves. Sarafans were changed gradually to have more simple structure, and to be for festival costume with expensive texture. The decors of Sarafans was become rich by metal raise, silk ribbon.

The gather skirt type Sarafan with a shoulder strap is the most popular and widely take in all territory of the Russian peasants to middle of XIX century. It was sewed with four - eight direct panels of a fabric, mainly of factory manufacturing, as wide high waist skirt. Narrow shoulder strap were found from the same fabric or tape and were sewn from a breast and back through shoulders. This type Sarafan was simple in manufacturing, It si reason for becoming popular Sarafan in Russia quickly. This type Sarafan with shoulder straps is very similar to korean Chima.

The Belarusian style Sarafan with a lif is constructed with 2 parts: skirt and lif(stomacher). Sarafan with a lif was popular in Belarus among Eatern Slavs. Especially, the gather skirt type sarafan with a shoulder strap bring our interest among with 4-type sarafans. This sarafan is similar to korean skirt. However Chima in Chosoun Dynasty is difference way to wearing. The sarafan is worn on the blouse Rubashka, but the Chima is worn under the blouse Jeogori.

.The Korean skirt Chima is called Kun before the three kingdom period. The wall paintings of tomb of Koguryo shows the variety of the Sang shapes, and they are waist fitting type casual skirts and long skirts with pleats and hem stripe decorated ceremonial skirts and various color strip decorated skirts. A bust fitting type of long skirt with a should strap is appeared in the Unified Shilla period. As the length of the Jogori become shorter and shorter, Chima become longer and longer to the upward. According to the artifacts of Chongyongunju in the late of Chosun period, the length of the skirt is 113 to 135cm. In the year of 1912, the Jokiheori is attached to the Chima that becomes longer.

A structural comparison of the Sarafan and Chima gives a chance to study the various changes of the traditional costumes. Especially the Sarafan and the Chima in the 18th to 19th centuries are very similar to each other in their structures and silhouette. The Sarafan which is worn later than Ponyova is representative costume in north area of Russia. The etymology of the Sarafan is seemed to be Persia or Turkey. However, the structure of the Sarafan is suitable for the cold weather and labor works. Korean skirt Chima has repeated experiences, changed from waist fitting skirt to bust fitting skirt, and it is caused by the change of an eye for beauty ,moral, fashion and function etc. and through coming in contact and assimilation with other culture of neighbor natives.

The origin of Kun is worn by Chiness Bei-wei and Sui dynasties, and Korean Silla dynasty and Sarafan of Eastern slavic is inferred as the northern traditional type costume. However the Chima which emphasizes its functional ability by shoulder strap attachment is a new type skirt originated in Korea.