

EASTERN ART

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ANNOTATION

"Eastern culture" is a culture formed over the centuries. "Eastern culture" is based on the culture of different nations. This article discusses the Buddhist art, Chinese art, Indian art, Japanese and Korean art that shaped the Eastern culture.

Annotatsiya. "Sharq madaniyati" asrlar davomida shakllangan madaniyat hisoblanadi. "Sharq madaniyati"ning negizini turli millatlar madaniyati to'ldirib kelgan. Ushbu maqolada sharq madaniyatini shakllantirgan buddizm san'ati, Xitoy san'ati, Hind san'ati yapon va koreya san'ati haqida so'z yuritiladi.

Аннотация. «Восточная культура» - это культура, сформировавшаяся веками. «Восточная культура» основана на культуре разных народов. В этой статье обсуждаются искусство буддизма, китайского, индийского, японского и корейского искусства, которые сформировали восточную культуру.

Keywords: Eastern culture, Buddhist art, Chinese art, Indian art, Japanese art and Korean art, painting, sculpture, colorful folk art or ritual arts, tomb paintings.

Kalit so'zlar: Sharq madaniyati, budda san'ati, xitoy san'ati, hind san'ati, yapon san'ati va koreys san'ati, rasm, haykaltaroshlik, rang-barang folklorlik san'ati yoki marosim san'ati, qabr rasmlari.

Ключевые слова: Восточная культура, буддийское искусство, китайское искусство, индийское искусство, японское и корейское искусство, живопись, скульптура, красочное народное искусство или ритуальное искусство, росписи надгробий.

The history of 'Eastern art' includes a vast range of influences from various cultures and religions. Developments in 'Eastern art' are historically parallel to those in 'Western art' a few centuries earlier. Buddhist art, Chinese art, Indian art, Japanese art and Korean art each had significant influence on 'Western art' and vice versa.

Buddhist art. Buddhist art originated in the Indian subcontinent in the centuries following the life of the historical Gautama Buddha in the 6th to 5th century B.C. before evolving through its contact with other cultures and its diffusion through the rest of Asia and the world. Buddhist art traveled with believers, adapted, and evolved in each new host country. It developed to the north through Central Asia and into Eastern Asia to form the Northern branch of Buddhist art, and to the east as far as Southeast Asia to form its Southern branch. In India, Buddhist art flourished and even influenced the development of Hindu art, until Buddhism nearly disappeared in India around the 10th century A.D. Mandala (Sanskrit equivalent for circle) is undoubtedly the most noticeable symbol of Buddhist art. It is a spiritual and ritual symbol in Indian religions, representing the universe[3]. The basic form of most mandalas is a square with four gates containing a circle with a center point employed for focusing the attention of prayers in sacred places and a meditation tool. A mandala. Its symbolic nature can help one to access progressively deeper levels of the unconscious, ultimately assisting the meditator to experience a mystical sense of unity from which the cosmos in all its manifold forms arises. The psychoanalyst Carl Jung saw the mandala as "a representation of the center of the unconscious self," and believed his paintings of mandalas enabled him to identify emotional disorders and to work on wholeness in personality.

Chinese art. Chinese art has varied throughout its ancient history, divided into periods by the ruling dynasties of China and changing technology. Different forms of art have been influenced by great philosophers, teachers, religious figures and even political leaders. Chinese art encompasses fine arts, folk arts and performance arts. In the Song Dynasty, poetry was marked by a lyric poetry known as Ci which expressed feelings of desire, often as a third person viewer.[2] Also in the Song dynasty, paintings of more subtle expression of landscapes appeared, with blurred outlines and mountain contours which conveyed distance through an impressionistic treatment of natural phenomena. It was during this period that in painting, emphasis was placed on spiritual rather than emotional elements, as in the previous period. Kungu, the oldest form of Chinese opera developed during the Song Dynasty. In the Yuan dynasty, painting by the Chinese painter Zhao Mengfu greatly influenced later Chinese landscape painting. Yuan dynasty opera became the national Chinese opera which continues today as Cantonese opera.

Indian art. Indian art can be classified into specific periods, each reflecting certain religious, political and cultural developments. The earliest examples are the petro-glyphs found in Bhimbetka dating back to 5500 B.C. Later examples include the carved pillars of Ellora, Maharashtra state. Indian art can be classified into five periods of: Hinduism and Buddhism ancient period (3500 B.C.), Islamic dominance (712–1757), The colonial period (1757–1947), Independence and the postcolonial period (after 1947) and Modern and Post-modern art.[1]

One of the most popular art forms in India is called Rangoli. It is a form of sand-painting decoration that uses finely ground white powder and colors, and is used commonly outside homes in India.

The visual arts (sculpture, painting and architecture) are tightly interrelated with the non-visual arts. According to Vatsyayan, "Classical Indian architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, music and dancing evolved their own rules conditioned by their respective media, but they shared with one another the underlying spiritual beliefs of the Indian religio-philosophic mind". Insight into the unique qualities of Indian art is best achieved through an understanding of the philosophical thought, the broad cultural history, social, religious and political background of the artworks.

Japanese art. Japanese art and architecture is works of art produced in Japan from the beginnings of human habitation there, sometime in the 10th millennium B.C. to the present. Japanese art covers a wide range of art styles and media, including ancient pottery, sculpture in wood and bronze, ink painting on silk and paper, and a myriad of other types of works of art; from ancient times until the contemporary 21st century. Ukiyo, meaning "floating world", refers to the impetuous young culture that bloomed in the urban centers. It is an ironic allusion to the term "Sorrowful World" the earthly death and rebirth from which Buddhists sought release. The art form rose to great popularity in the metropolitan culture during the second half of the 17th century, originating with the single-color works of Hishikawa Moronobu in the 1670s.

The origins of painting in Japan date well back into Japan's prehistoric period. Simple figures and geometric designs can be found on Jomon period pottery and Yayoi period (300 B.C-300 A.D). Ancient Japanese sculpture was mostly derived from the idol worship in Buddhism or animistic rites of Shinto deity. In particular, sculpture among all the arts came to be most firmly centered around Buddhism. Gilded bronze and wood were used as the most common materials for sculpture on those days. Traditional sculpture – except for miniaturized works – had largely disappeared because of the loss of patronage by Buddhist temples.

Korean art. Korean art is noted for its traditions in pottery, music, calligraphy, painting, sculpture, and other genres, often marked by the use of bold color, natural forms, precise shape and scale, and surface decoration. While there are clear and distinguishing differences between three independent cultures, there are

significant and historical similarities and interactions between the arts of Korea, China and Japan. Because of Korea's position between China and Japan, Korea was seen as a mere conduit of Chinese culture to Japan. However, recent scholars have begun to acknowledge Korea's own unique art, culture and important role in not only transmitting Chinese culture but assimilating it and creating a unique culture of its own. Throughout the history of Korean painting, there has been a constant separation of monochromatic works of black brushwork on paper or silk and the colorful folk art or ritual arts, tomb paintings, and festival arts which had extensive use of color.

REFERENCES

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