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Preventive medicinal analysis of Ssireum in Korean art**Hyung Ryul Kim**

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The concept of sports constitutes of sound physical activities in a true spiritual ground. This sports culture has been observed throughout history in many art works created by a variety of forming methods and are being expressed in various forms even today. These art works have been used to meet some needs in the field of sports and on the other hand, new discoveries of unique formativeness in the sports culture have led to development of new art cultures. Joseon set a policy to oppress Buddhism and admire Confucianism as their guiding ideology. So, in this environment flourished paintings that showed a practical culture and simplicity. Based on this context, we will look into the characteristics and changes of various forms of sports cultures in Korean art and also see what contents can have historical values attracting us within their artistic spectrums. For example, Kim Hong Do painting; it is a late 19th century work, drawn on a paper in light color (27.0×22.7 cm), describing a Korean traditional wrestling called Ssireum. It depicts a specific technique in Ssireum, known as duijibgi (a move similar to back-drop). It shows the moment where the player focuses on making his move, excited crowd having fun and making noise, some showing resentment etc. The picture is very detailed as you can see the concession standing there pretending he is not part of the scene, humorous expression of various characters, the anticipation of victory and defeat, detailed facial expression of cheers and sadness and the chaotic scene altogether. It shows well the plot of the scene by describing the psychological side of each player, their facial expression and the tension between them and their composition of confrontation. By depicting how hard they grab each other's cloth in detail, it expresses the traditional wrestling scene in light-colored India ink style, along with the various descriptions of people's faces. It expresses clearly the natural fringe of the human body, the harmony of the human body and the harmony of the cloth. In conclusion, these art works show the change of sport cultures in Korean traditional art field, attractiveness and differentiated brand to positively capture the value of the new era. It is considered that this could also be preventive medicine in Joseon dynasty.

Biography

Kim Hyung Ryul has his expertise in fine arts education and fine arts therapist. Education: 1989 B.F.A College of Fine Arts, Seoul National University, 1996 M.F.A Graduate of fine arts, Seoul National University, 2008 School of confucian oriental study, the Eastern Philosophy, doctor's course. Publications: Numerous articles in professional journals (in the fields of fine arts, fine arts and health promotion). He also hold many solo exhibitions such as 2016 Gallery Fine, Busan(28th), Han Byeog-Won Gallery, Seoul(27th), 2015 Gallery Fine, Busan (26th), Gallery Ara, Busan (25th), 2014 Gallery LeeSeoul, Seoul, 2013 Gallery Songadang, Seoul, 2012 Gallery Montmarate, Busan, 2011 Gallery Fine, Busan, Gallery Bunam, Seoul, 2010 Gallery Montmartre, Busan, 2009 Gallery Montmartre, Busan, Im Gallery, Busan, Busan Art Center, Busan, Gallery picasso, Busan. Address: Dong-Eui University, 995 Eomgwangno, Busanjin-gu, Busan 614-714, Republic of Korea

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