

Research on the Application of Mongolian Traditional Leather Craft Cultural Elements in Modern Leather Craft Creation

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Abstract: The regional geographical environment where the Mongolians live is extremely unique, so they have gradually formed a distinct national aesthetic consciousness in their long-term life, which is clearly reflected in Mongolian leather products. The Mongolian people have long mastered the method of using sewing technology to make various leather products, and their technical level has been continuously improved, gradually becoming a unique craft of the Mongolian people. Most of the Mongolian leather products are made from various animal fur in nature. The method of applying Mongolian traditional leather technology to the modern leather design with national cultural characteristics in Inner Mongolia has been studied, and the design method developed by the author's design practice and theory research to verify, and to design creative tourist souvenirs with Mongolian cultural characteristics that conform to Mongolian traditional aesthetics and modern aesthetic standards.

Keywords: Mongolian Traditional Leather, Leather Craft, Craft Cultural Elements, Modern Leather Craft

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of science and technology in the 21st century has driven the rapid development of the global economy. Under such an era background, how China can maintain a stable and rapid economic development has become an economic topic that has attracted worldwide attention. In the process of exploring the path of socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics in line with China's economic development, my country has proposed a development strategy for the development of national cultural and creative industries in combination with national resource advantages. The national cultural and creative industry is a knowledge-intensive emerging industry that has risen rapidly in recent years. It is a new economic development model that combines national cultural resources and creative industries. It is the development result of the creative industries' continuous pursuit of cultural specificity. The natural texture of leather, leather not only has physical properties, but also has strong plasticity, which is why leather has the beauty of materials.

Since a long time ago, the Mongolian people have known how to make full use of the beauty of materials to make different leather products. The ancient Mongolian nobles were very fond of using animal fur as raw materials for clothing, such as sables and otters. The clothing made of these precious furs not only has the function of preventing cold and keeping warm, but also makes people feel luxurious and extravagant. Among them, sable fur is the most popular, not only has thick fluff, but also is very soft, and the clothes made of it look very noble and elegant. The basic constituent elements of a pattern refer to the most basic units and elements that constitute a pattern and a pattern.

Different changes and combinations are carried out according to certain compositional forms to create rich and colorful patterns. Traditional Mongolian decorative patterns can be classified into the following categories according to their different expressions and symbolic meanings: Mongolian national costumes are the most eye-catching overall. The logo

is a stand-up collar, horseshoe sleeves, and a side placket. The overall shape is characterized by long sleeves and a long placket. Men's robes highlight the strength and firmness of men's figures, while women's long skirts show the graceful figure of women. The distinctive "Zhaodege" is the wrestling costume of the Mongolian Naadam Conference, which is called Zhaodege in Mongolian. In ordinary life, Mongolians also like to use cowhide to make different leather products, such as horsewhips and saddles. Toad and so on. Because of the excellent properties of cowhide, the finished product is not only strong but also very durable.

There are rich textures on the surface of cowhide, which makes the leather bag pot made look extraordinarily simple. After the cowhide is processed into fragrant cowhide, the surface will appear smoother, and the texture will be thicker. Leather boots made of it as raw materials, etc. Items will be more aesthetically pleasing. Sheepskin is more delicate and softer. Mongolians often use it to make fur robes. This kind of fur robe can keep warm and is very comfortable to wear. In summer, it can effectively avoid sunlight and mosquito bites. Combination patterns: the shape of individual patterns may have similarities with other ethnic groups due to the common cultural content, but the combination patterns are the patterns with ethnic characteristics that the Mongolians are most proficient in using.

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aesthetic Features of Mongolian Leather Products

Combination patterns usually use hooks to combine a variety of different individual patterns, such as the extension of the sausage pattern and the addition of curly grass or flower patterns and moiré patterns. According to specific needs, the head can be expanded to meet the needs of independent decoration. The combinations of combined patterns are varied and varied, expressing multiple symbolic meanings. Functional beauty is the beauty displayed by the function of

the product itself through its appearance. Mongolian leather products have rich functions and are of high quality. When used in the shape of leather products, they can reflect a strong functional beauty.

For example, the leather robes often worn by the Mongolian people, the cuffs are shrunk, and the collar is mostly vertical, which can well resist the wind and cold, especially suitable for horse riding, archery, and other sports. The collar and cuffs of the robe inlaid with animal fur are not only it can keep out the cold, and it also looks very beautiful, and has other practical functions. Mongolian traditional decorative patterns always follow the form of central axis symmetry to maintain symmetry and balance. No matter in the shape or decoration of leather products, symmetry is repeated repeatedly as the main form, continuous in two directions or in four directions. The graphics are based on the principle of strict order and symmetry. Whether it is a neat, dignified and very orderly fret pattern, or a continuous and circuitous, endless coiled intestine pattern, without exception, it maintains a kind of order and law, which is strict and neat without lacking in beauty. The Mongolian people are well-known as a nation that is good at singing and dancing. On the vast and distant pastures, you can often hear the long and honest Mongolian long tune or the melodious and long sound of the matouqin.

The Mongolian ancestors created many music forms and musical instruments with their own national characteristics, and these music and musical instruments have gradually become familiar to people. Mongolian folk music has a variety of forms of expression, which can be divided into two categories, namely folk songs and quyi. Folk songs include long and short tunes, and quyi includes Haolaibao, Mongolian Qinshu and Humai. The most well-known Mongolian national characteristic musical instrument is not the horse head, and the saddle toad, that is, the leather hanging on both sides of the horse's back, is an indispensable component of the saddle. Its main function is to prevent the horse's belly from being hit by the saddle pedals, and it can also effectively prevent the sweat from the horse from contaminating the clothes. In addition, it can also prevent the rider from inserting his feet deeply into the pedal opening to cause danger. The Mongolian quiver and bow bag have also been carefully designed. Not only are they convenient for holding bows and arrows, but they are also inlaid with metal rings, which can be hung on the leather belt very easily. Stronger and more convenient for use in war or hunting. The repetition and combination of traditional Mongolian patterns expresses its unique rhythm and rhythm on another level. The repeated two-square continuous or four-square continuous graphics and regular combinations form a new law. And new rhythms, thus forming a continuous large-scale pattern.

2.2 The artistic innovation and development of Mongolian leather technology applied to modern leather products.

The system is mainly used in architectural design, construction, manufacturing, installation, commissioning, and operation, and it is involved in office, contract, finance, equipment, materials, and planning, etc. It can play a close role in cooperation among various departments of construction engineering enterprises. The integration of information technology and construction project management is a comprehensive work, which needs to involve various

links such as enterprise bidding, financial management, and quality supervision.

Information management uses modern computer technology to comprehensively analyze relevant data related to bidding, financial management, quality supervision and other links, and to obtain final treatment opinions. Information technology application and construction project management not only realize the collection and processing of internal information of enterprises, but also can dynamically analyze the external environment of enterprises. The information-based the problems of Mongolian national characteristic cultural tourism souvenirs are as follows: first, the product design lacks innovation consciousness, and the efforts to innovate are relatively low. Compared with the product types and styles that the author saw in the Mongolian ethnic characteristic cultural tourist souvenir market in Hohhot four years ago, the Mongolian ethnic characteristic cultural tourist souvenirs sold in the market today can be said to have not changed much, and it can even be said that they are the same as four years ago. same face. The vitality of commodity development is its continuous innovation, and the use of innovative new products to attract consumers to generate purchase demand. The production process is the most important aesthetic element in leather plastic arts.

If the material is the premise of modeling leather products, the craft is the skill and method of processing the material. According to relevant literature records, as early as the Xiongnu period, sewing technology had reached a relatively high level. A Xiongnu leather robe collected by the Inner Mongolia Museum strongly proves this point. Although the leather robe itself is plain, its sewing technique is extremely fine, which is not inferior to the modern Mongolian sewing technique at all. Moreover, in the Xiongnu period, the crafts of trimming and embroidery were relatively mature. Mongolian clothing made of leather includes leather robes, leather shoulders, leather hats, leather boots, leather pants and so on. Leather is also often used to make accessories and embellishments. Leather clothing is uniquely decorated with "Boku" patterns. Boku is a costume worn by Mongolian wrestlers. It has no sleeves, so the decoration of Boku is concentrated on the back of the trousers and jacket.

According to the purpose, the decoration of bokk must reflect the vigor and bravery of the wearer, so animal patterns that express the characteristics of bokkhand like animals and raptors are often used, such as lion patterns, cloud patterns, and water patterns are used in matching trousers. Xielong patterns are decorated on the edge of the trousers, and the back of the jacket is mostly patterned with the swastika pattern, and the Falun appears as the central pattern. The problems in the organization and management of the market for selling Mongolian ethnic characteristic cultural tourism souvenirs are as follows. It is the chaotic organization and management and the lack of unified store stall display standards.

In some tourist attractions, it is often seen that the sales stalls of tourist souvenirs are miscellaneous placed, lacking order. On the one hand, the chaotic and disorderly sales environment prevents tourists from getting a better understanding of the products. On the other hand, the uneven scale of the sales market without a unified image makes the products sold form a perception of cheap and poor quality in the minds of tourists to some extent. impression. As an extremely important part of Mongolian life, leather products are also the carrier of Mongolian aesthetic concepts. Traces of this consciousness can be seen in Mongolian leather products. For example, the

Eagle Crown, which was popular in the Mongolian and Yuan Dynasties, has a wide variety, including spires, domes, etc. Among the portraits of emperors collected in the Palace Museum in Beijing, the hats worn by Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan are all eagles. Crown, the appearance of the eagle crown is designed according to the image of the falcon on the grassland. The modern Mongolian people still retain the custom of wearing a hat, and its shape is mainly evolved from the eagle crown.

3. CONCLUSION

Mongolian leather utensils also have traces of this consciousness. Take the cow as an example. Because of its strength, it was worshiped by the Mongolian people in ancient Buryatia. Before they started fighting, they would use black bull hide to make war drums. Leather handicrafts are the carrier of Mongolian characteristic culture. The works communicate with the outside world through the aesthetic traditional cultural elements and express the national culture in the form of external shapes and patterns. Therefore, the innovation and development of leather crafts need to fully understand the national culture. Based on further expressing its unique national heritage, while retaining national characteristics, it forms a new design language and new shape style, inherits tradition and promotes national spirit, so that Mongolian traditional leather art has been greatly developed.

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