

Analysis of Articles on Aesthetic Aspects of Costumes and Design in the Journal of the Korean Society of Clothing and Textiles: 1990-2004

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한국의류학회지에 게재된 복식사와 디자인 및 미학분야에 관한 논문 분석: 1990-2004

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine past trends in the subject matters, authorship, research methods, references by type of source, and publication year of references for articles on history of costume and design and aesthetics published in the Journal of the Korean Society of Clothing and Textiles from 1990 through 2004 to understand the status of research. The data analyzed consisted of 196 out of 1538 articles in a 15-year period. The results were as follows: 1) The percentage of articles on history of costume and design and aesthetics continued to decline, and more studies on design and aesthetics was published than studies on history of costume. 2) Co-authored study by two researchers has continued to increase since 2001. 3) The studies by qualitative methods were higher overall in percentage. However, quantitative methods have increased since 1997. 4) Foreign books as a reference represented the largest percentage in all periods but have declined gradually, while domestic journals and theses or dissertations continued to increase in design area. 5) The publication year of references showed the largest percentage in the "under 10 years" category. Especially an increasing number of references on design and aesthetics were cited within 5 years of publication.

Key words: Journal of the Korean Society of Clothing and Textiles, History of Costume, Design, Aesthetics;
한국의류학회지, 복식사, 디자인, 미학

I. Introduction

Over the past decades the Journal of the Korean Society of Clothing and Textiles has advanced in terms of quality as well as in quantity since its first publication in 1977. There has been a large quantitative increase in research in the Journal of the Korean Society of Clothing and Textiles (referred to hereafter as JKST) due to the increase in volumes per year.

The JKST published two volumes per year from 1977 to 1984, three volumes from 1985 to 1989, four volumes from 1990 to 1993, six volumes from 1994 to 1996, eight volumes from 1997 to 2000, and ten volumes including an English edition since 2001. The JKST will be thirty years old in 2006.

At this point, it seems to be valuable to identify the status of research in the JKST. Goldsmith noted the importance of analyzing a journal periodically (as cited in Oliver & Mahoney, 1991). There were several studies (Jung et al., 1991; Lee & Kim, 2002;

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Seong et al., 1994), which examined the articles published in the JKST. However, no single study has dealt exclusively with the areas of history of costume and design and aesthetics within clothing and textiles field. Thus, the purpose of this study was to investigate the articles on history of costume and design and aesthetics published in the JKST from 1990 through 2004 to outline the changes in these areas in general. The reason for selecting the period from 1990 through 2004 was to supplement the lack of research in the existing literature. Jung et al.(1991) investigated three professional journals from 1959 through 1990, Seong et al.(1994) examined the articles in the JKST from 1977 through 1992, and Lee & Kim(2002) examined the articles in the JKST in 1996, 1998, and 2000. Two studies dealt with the articles to the early 1990s and the one of 2000s dealt with methodology through only three years, so that it seemed valuable to study the articles after 1990s.

There have been a number of approaches to analyzing the data. Chowdhary & Meacham(1983-84) analyzed the articles on textiles and clothing within home economics by measuring the number of articles published in the Journal of Home Economics from 1911 through 1980 and the Home Economics Research Journal from its introduction in 1972 through 1980. The articles were categorized in five areas of focus: clothing construction/design, consumerism, historical textiles and costumes, sociological and psychological aspects of clothing and textiles, and textiles. Oliver & Mahoney(1991) examined volumes 1 through 7 of the Clothing and Textiles Research Journal in relation to past trends in content areas of research reported, authorship, and sources of citations. Seven subject matter areas were identified and represented in articles: apparel design and manufacturing, consumer issues, cultural/historical, educational, merchandising, social/psychological, and textile science. Fiore et al.(1996a, 1996b, 1996c) re-viewed aesthetics literature published from 1970 through 1992, found outside and inside the field of textiles and clothing using computer databases. They proposed five categories useful in organizing aesthetics literature: creator, creative process, object, appreciation process, and appreciator, and reviewed each cat-

egory in a series of three articles.

Several studies(Jung et al., 1991; Lee & Kim, 2002; Seong et al., 1994) analyzed domestic journals since Moon & Lee(1984) first investigated 572 articles of the Journal of Korean Home Economics from the first publication through 1983 in order to suggest directions of future development for Korean Home Economics. Jung et al.(1991) investigated the trends in subject matter emphasis in clothing and textiles by analyzing 620 articles published in three professional journals from 1959 through 1990. The subject matter emphasis was categorized into six areas: clothing construction, textiles, history of costume, design and aesthetics, socio-psychological aspect of clothing, and fashion merchandising. The area of history of costume ranked second in total number of articles, while the area of design and aesthetics ranked sixth. In the area of history of costume, history of Korean costume was the most dominant area and history of eastern costume area increased since the late of 1980s. However, the study on design and aesthetics(3.5%) has received less attention than other areas. And when this was further broken down, the percentage of aesthetics(81.8%) was higher than that of design(18.2%).

Seong et al.(1994) categorized ten areas and examined subject areas, funding source, length of article, and authors for all articles published in the JKST from 1977 through 1992 and references in five selected years. The study on history of Korean costume was one of the most dominant areas in 1977-1979, however this area decreased gradually. The study on design and aesthetics increased visibly in 1990-1992. In the case of authorship, a lot of studies(73%) were by a sole authorship until 1979, however co-authored study by two increased to 60%, while a sole individual study has decreased to 30% since 1980. Of all references, the publication years of references were as follows: "under 10 years" category(42.5%), "11-20 years" category(33.7%), "21-30 years" category (13.8%), and "over 31 years" category(10.0%). And Lee & Kim(2002) examined methodological issues of empirical research using survey methods in the JKST in 1996, 1998, and 2000. The peak methods of research are indicated as empirical and survey methods.

II. Methods

The articles from volumes 14 through 28(1990-2004) of the JKST were analyzed. All information was taken directly from JKST. For the 15-year period, 1538 articles were identified and classified by the subject matter area. Two subject matter areas-history of costume and design and aesthetics-were selected based on the research of Jung et al.(1991). Then the articles were classified into six sub-areas according to the subject matter areas: history of Korean costume, history of eastern costume, history of western costume, design, aesthetics and others. Definitions of design and aesthetics used to classify articles were as follows: "design" consisted of articles that address design elements and principles and computer design, and "aesthetics" contained articles that address the connection between clothing and art, literature, and symbolic characteristics of beauty as defined by Jung et al.(1991).

The data analyzed were 196 out of 1538 articles from 1990 through 2004, and these were condensed into four periods according to the change of volumes per year to simplify interpretation and to note changes over time: 1990-1993(4 volumes per year), 1994-1996(6 volumes per year), 1997-2000 (8 volumes per year), and 2001-2004(10 volumes per year).

In order to examine the objectivity for classification of the subject matters, inter-rater reliability was measured. First, 95 articles from all were selected at random and were categorized into the subject matters based on the research of Jung et al.(1991) by the researchers separately. And then, 53 articles categorized into two subject matters-history of costume and design and aesthetics-were classified into sub-areas for measuring the agreement statistics achieved between the researchers(Hambleton & Novick, cited in Kang & Kim, 2004). The inter-rater reliability was .79.

Subject matters, authorship, research methods, references by type of source, and publication year of references were examined for the articles selected in JKST. Subject matter was categorized by reviewing each published article. Authorship was defined as the number of articles and number of authors per an article. Research methods were divided into qualitative

or quantitative methods. References by type of source were classified into domestic books, foreign books, domestic journals, foreign journals, institutional publications, theses and dissertations, translations, and other. The category "other" included non-academic periodicals, brochures, magazines, newspapers, reports, electronic media, and web sites, etc. And the publication year of references was operationalized as the time gap in publication between the article and the reference following the definition by Seong et al. (1994). For example, if the published years of reference and the article are the same, the year of reference was zero. The frequencies and percentages within subject matter areas were calculated and chi-square was employed for the analysis of data.

III. Results

1. Subject Matters

From the data the following observations can be made. There had been a large increase in the amount of research papers from 173 in 1990-1993 to 635 articles in 2001-2004 in the JKST due to the increase in the volumes per year, while the percentage of articles on history of costume and design and aesthetics areas decreased from 15.6% to 10.9% as shown in <Table 1>. This result differs from that of Jung et al.(1991) in that the second fast growing subject matter area was the history of costume. This may be attributable to the fact that Jung et al.(1991) dealt with three professional journals, while this study dealt with only JKST.

The percentages of research in two subject matter areas and six sub-areas for four different periods are shown in <Table 2>. The percentage of design and aesthetics(62.2%) was higher than that of history of costume(37.8%). This result is also different from the result by Jung et al.(1991) that more studies on history of costume was conducted than on design and aesthetics during this period. It is noted that the study on history of costume has received less attention because of a shift in emphasis to aesthetical and psychological aspects of clothing. An increase of articles on design and aesthetics may be attributed to a grow-

Table 1. Recorded frequencies and percentages of articles on costume, design and aesthetics in the Journal of the Korean Society of Clothing and Textiles

Time Period \ Articles	1990-1993	1994-1996	1997-2000	2001-2004	Total
All in JKST	173 (100%)	251 (100%)	479 (100%)	635 (100%)	1538 (100%)
Costume, Design & Aesthetics	27 (15.6%)	41 (16.4%)	59 (12.3%)	69 (10.9%)	196 (12.7%)

Table 2. Recorded frequencies and percentages of subject matter areas

Time Period \ Area	History of costume				Design & Aesthetics		Total
	Korean	Eastern	Western	Others	Design	Aesthetics	
1990-1993	6 (22.2%)	3 (11.1%)	3 (11.1%)		4 (14.8%)	11 (40.7%)	27 (100%)
1994-1996	8 (19.5%)	2 (4.9%)	8 (19.5%)		12 (29.3%)	11 (26.8%)	41 (100%)
1997-2000	9 (15.3%)	5 (8.5%)	11 (18.6%)	1 (1.7%)	17 (28.8%)	16 (27.1%)	59 (100%)
2001-2004	11 (15.9%)	3 (4.3%)	4 (5.8%)		29 (42.0%)	22 (31.9%)	69 (100%)
Total	34 (17.3%)	13 (6.6%)	26 (13.3%)	1 (0.5%)	61 (31.1%)	61 (31.1%)	196 (100%)

ing interest in visual sensibility to design elements as an emerging trend in the area of design, and also to the increase of interdisciplinary approach in history of costume that focus on aesthetic attention and complexity of expressive meaning. The peak periods of aesthetics are indicated as 1990-1993(40.7%) and 2001-2004(31.9%), while the peak of period of design is indicated as 2001-2004(42.0%). It can be concluded there has been an increase in the number of professionals in the field of design since 2001. A lot of studies on aesthetics have focused upon the relationship with art in 1990-1993 and aesthetics value, plasticity, Zeitgeist, and Postmodernism in 2001-2004. And a lot of studies on design have focused upon various visual effect, visual image, and visual sensibility on design elements in 2001-2004. Especially it has been since 2000 that was visibly represented the research on "sensibility" in this field.

2. Authorship

Of the 196 articles selected which were written by

326 researchers, 84(42.9%) were authored by a sole individual as shown in <Table 3>. Ninety-seven articles(49.5%) were authored by two researchers, while 13(6.6%) were represented by three authors. One article(0.5%) was authored by four, and one by five. In the fourth period(2001-2004), the research by two authors increased visibly. The percentage of sole authorship(48.1%:1990-1993, 48.8%:1994-1996, 49.1%:1997-2000) and co-authored study by two(44.4%:1990-1993, 46.3%:1994-1996, 44.1%:1997-2000) was over 44% during the three periods. However, sole authorship has declined to 31.9% while co-authored study by two has increased to 58% since 2001. This may be attributed to the increase in theses and dissertations, and also to the strengthened assessment of professional's academic accomplishment as Seong et al. (1994) also noted.

3. Research Methods

Of the 196 articles selected, 142 articles(72.4%) employed qualitative methods, while 54 articles(27.6

Table 3. Number of authors

Number of Authors Time Period		1	2	3	4	5	Total	
							Articles	Authors
1990-1993		13 (48.1%)	12 (44.4%)	1 (3.7%)		1 (3.7%)	27 (13.8%)	45 (13.8%)
1994-1996		20 (48.8%)	19 (46.3%)	2 (4.9%)			41 (20.9%)	64 (19.6%)
1997-2000		29 (49.1%)	26 (44.1%)	3 (5.1%)	1 (1.7%)		59 (30.1%)	94 (28.8%)
2001-2004		22 (31.9%)	40 (58.0%)	7 (10.1%)			69 (35.2%)	123 (37.7%)
Total	Articles	84 (42.9%)	97 (49.5%)	13 (6.6%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)	196 (100%)	
	Authors	84 (25.8%)	194 (59.5%)	39 (12.0%)	4 (1.2%)	5 (1.5%)		326 (100%)

Table 4. Research methods

Methods	Time Period	1990-1993	1994-1996	1997-2000	2001-2004	Total
Qualitative		23 (85.2%)	33 (80.5%)	40 (67.8%)	46 (66.7%)	142 (72.4%)
Quantitative		4 (14.8%)	8 (19.5%)	19 (32.2%)	23 (33.3%)	54 (27.6%)
Total		27 (100%)	41 (100%)	59 (100%)	69 (100%)	196 (100%)

%) employed quantitative methods. However, there has been a continuous decrease in qualitative methods since 1990(Table 4). The studies by quantitative methods increased visibly from the third period (1997-2000). The percentage of quantitative methods increased from 14.8% in the early 1990s to 32.2% in the later 1990s. This may be attributed to an increase in content analyses in history of costume and a shift to quantitative methodology in design.

4. References by Type of Source

There were 4816 references in the 196 articles included in volumes 14 through 28(excluding one article which did not have any reference) as shown in <Table 5>. Foreign books represented the largest percentage in each period except in 2001-2004 until when foreign books(20.4%) and domestic books(20.4%) represented the same percentages in the fourth period (2001-2004). And foreign books decreased gradually

while domestic journals, theses and dissertations increased. Especially references by domestic journals (from 11.0% in 1990-1993 to 31.9% in 2001-2004) with theses and dissertations(from 17.6% in 1990-1993 to 20.9% in 2000-2004) continued to increase in design area, while foreign journals and translations were still more than other reference sources in aesthetics area. This may be attributed to the increased interest in "sensibility" in design area since 2000. This line of research first started by Japanese influence, yet further developed by Korean scholars, hence increased the reference of domestic journal articles. More domestic references in aesthetic area may represent active research and increased number of professionals in design area but it may also mean that the scholars in design area did not give sufficient attention to the directions of studies in other countries other than Japan. The use of web site as a reference appeared first in 1997 and has increased since 2000 with the change of the times.

Table 5. Number of references by type of source

Time Period	Type of Source Area	Domestic Books	Foreign Books	Domestic Journals	Foreign Journals	Institutional publications	Theses/ Dissertations	Translations	Other	Total
	1990-1993	Korean	49 (38.9%)	27 (21.4%)	3 (2.4%)	16 (12.7%)		11 (8.7%)		20 (15.9%)
Eastern		20 (23.0%)	55 (63.2%)	6 (6.9%)			1 (1.1%)	3 (3.4%)	2 (2.3%)	87 (100%)
Western		16 (21.6%)	25 (33.8%)	4 (5.4%)	4 (5.4%)	5 (6.7%)	9 (12.2%)	11 (14.9%)		74 (100%)
Design		15 (16.5%)	14 (15.4%)	10 (11.0%)	17 (18.7%)	10 (11.0%)	16 (17.6%)	7 (7.7%)	2 (2.2%)	91 (100%)
Aesthetics		46 (14.5%)	122 (38.4%)	30 (9.4%)	7 (2.2%)	9 (2.8%)	35 (11.0%)	40 (12.6%)	29 (9.1%)	318 (100%)
Total		146 (21.0%)	243 (34.9%)	53 (7.6%)	44 (6.3%)	24 (3.4%)	72 (10.3%)	61 (8.8%)	53 (7.6%)	696 (100%)
1994-1996	Korean	94 (66.2%)	13 (9.2%)	6 (4.2%)	1 (0.7%)	3 (2.1%)	16 (11.3%)	1 (0.7%)	8 (5.6%)	142 (100%)
	Eastern	7 (18.9%)	30 (81.1%)							37 (100%)
	Western	39 (17.6%)	103 (46.4%)	9 (4.0%)	7 (3.2%)	6 (2.7%)	15 (6.7%)	17 (7.6%)	26 (11.7%)	222 (100%)
	Design	57 (17.7%)	57 (17.7%)	20 (6.3%)	52 (16.2%)	21 (6.5%)	69 (21.4%)	14 (4.3%)	32 (9.9%)	322 (100%)
	Aesthetics	55 (19.6%)	99 (35.2%)	9 (3.2%)	6 (2.1%)	2 (0.7%)	32 (11.4%)	43 (15.3%)	35 (12.5%)	281 (100%)
	Total	252 (25.1%)	302 (30.1%)	44 (4.4%)	66 (6.6%)	32 (3.2%)	132 (13.1%)	75 (7.5%)	101 (10.0%)	1004 (100%)
1997-2000	Korean	175 (61.4%)	13 (4.6%)	26 (9.1%)	4 (1.4%)	15 (5.3%)	37 (13.0%)	3 (1.0%)	12 (4.2%)	285 (100%)
	Eastern	17 (13.0%)	84 (64.1%)	4 (3.0%)	6 (4.6%)	4 (3.0%)	3 (2.3%)	12 (9.2%)	1 (0.8%)	131 (100%)
	Western	21 (7.6%)	153 (55.6%)	14 (5.1%)	4 (1.5%)	4 (1.5%)	30 (10.9%)	19 (6.9%)	30 (10.9%)	275 (100%)
	Other		11 (26.8%)		30 (73.2%)					41 (100%)
	Design	43 (12.6%)	46 (13.5%)	90 (26.3%)	47 (13.7%)	7 (2.0%)	61 (17.8%)	15 (4.4%)	33 (9.6%)	342 (100%)
	Aesthetics	55 (12.6%)	156 (35.9%)	32 (7.4%)	14 (3.2%)	4 (0.9%)	50 (11.5%)	52 (12.0%)	72 (16.5%)	435 (100%)
Total	311 (20.6%)	463 (30.7%)	166 (11.0%)	105 (6.9%)	34 (2.2%)	181 (12.0%)	101 (6.7%)	148 (9.8%)	1509 (100%)	
2001-2004	Korean	109 (52.7%)	6 (2.9%)	23 (11.1%)		4 (1.9%)	11 (5.3%)	15 (7.2%)	39 (18.8%)	207 (100%)
	Eastern	20 (31.2%)	19 (29.7%)	6 (9.4%)	3 (4.7%)		2 (3.1%)	14 (21.9%)		64 (100%)
	Western	31 (24.2%)	48 (37.5%)	5 (3.9%)		1 (0.8%)	19 (14.8%)	16 (12.5%)	8 (6.3%)	128 (100%)
	Design	78 (11.8%)	98 (14.9%)	210 (31.9%)	53 (8.0%)	10 (1.5%)	138 (20.9%)	21 (3.2%)	51 (7.7%)	659 (100%)
	Aesthetics	89 (16.2%)	157 (28.6%)	47 (8.6%)	13 (2.4%)	6 (1.1%)	57 (10.4%)	104 (18.9%)	76 (13.8%)	549 (100%)
	Total	327 (20.4%)	328 (20.4%)	291 (18.1%)	69 (4.3%)	21 (1.3%)	227 (14.1%)	170 (10.6%)	174 (10.8%)	1607 (100%)

Table 6. Publication year of references

Time Period \ Year	Under 10 years	11-20 years	21-30 years	Over 31 years	None	Total
1990-1993	394 (56.6%)	134 (19.3%)	51 (7.3%)	50 (7.2%)	67 (9.6%)	696 (100%)
1994-1996	590 (58.8%)	239 (23.8%)	50 (5.0%)	70 (7.0%)	55 (5.5%)	1004 (100%)
1997-2000	827 (54.8%)	341 (22.6%)	120 (8.0%)	126 (8.3%)	95 (6.3%)	1509 (100%)
2001-2004	1013 (63.0%)	301 (18.7%)	108 (6.9%)	108 (6.7%)	74 (4.6%)	1607 (100%)
Total	2824 (58.6%)	1015 (21.1%)	332 (6.9%)	354 (7.4%)	291 (6.0%)	4816 (100%)

Table 7. Articles within 10 years of references

Time Period \ Area	0-5 years		6-10 years		Total	χ^2
	History of Costume	Design & Aesthetics	History of Costume	Design & Aesthetics		
1990-1993	66 (16.8%)	182 (46.2%)	55 (13.9%)	91 (23.1%)	394 (100%)	65.18***
1994-1996	93 (15.8%)	229 (38.8%)	92 (15.6%)	176 (29.8%)	590 (100%)	
1997-2000	157 (19.0%)	295 (35.7%)	134 (16.2%)	241 (29.1%)	827 (100%)	
2001-2004	111 (10.9%)	474 (46.8%)	96 (9.5%)	332 (32.8%)	1013 (100%)	
Total	427 (15.1%)	1180 (41.8%)	377 (13.3%)	840 (29.7%)	2824 (100%)	

***<.001

5. Publication Year of References

In all periods, the publication year of references showed the largest percentage in the “under 10 years” category: 1990-1993(56.6%), 1994-1996(58.8%), 1997-2000(54.8%), and 2001-2004(63.0%) as shown in <Table 6>. More than half of the articles were in the “under 10 years” category, and the percentage of this category has increased visibly since 2001. This result is the same as the result by Seong et al.(1994). However, the percentage of this result(58.6%) is higher than that of Seong et al.(1994, 42.5%). This may be because there is the time gap between two studies and these results supported the Goldman’s notion(as cited in Seong et al., 1994) that there were two factors in decrease in the publication year of references. First, the amount of research increased enormously

and secondly, the directions of research followed newer issues and interests for study due to the immediate effect or the frontier effect.

And when this was further broken down, the number of references published within 5 years became more visible in design and aesthetics articles(Table 7). It represents that the research on design and aesthetics area has been more dynamic and incorporated newer approaches in methodology and theses.

IV. Conclusion and Implications

In order to understand the past trends of research, continuous studies are needed to analyze a journal periodically. In this study, the subject matter, authorship, research methods, references by type of source, and publication year of references for the articles on

history of costume and design and aesthetics published in JKST from 1990 through 2004 were examined to take a look at the status of research. The results are summarized as follows:

First, the number of articles on history of costume and design and aesthetics areas continued to decline from 15.9%(1990-1993) to 10.9%(2001-2004). And the number of the studies on design and aesthetics was more than that of history of costume. Visual sensibility on design elements and complexity of expressive meaning has been the focus of attention in published articles with increasing frequency since 2000.

Second, the percentage of sole authorship has declined, while co-authored study by two researchers has continued to increase since 2001.

Third, overall, the studies by qualitative methods were high in percentage. However, the percentage representation of quantitative methods has increased with the introduction of new methodological approach since the later 1990s.

Fourth, foreign books represented the largest percentage in all periods except 2001-2004, when foreign books and domestic books represented the same percentages. Especially references by domestic journals and theses or dissertations continued to increase in design area, while foreign journals and translations were still more frequent than other reference sources in aesthetics area.

Fifth, in all periods, the publication year of references demonstrated the largest percentage in the "under 10 years" category. And an increasing number of references on design and aesthetics were cited within 5 years of publication.

The implications based on the above results are as follows:

First, one of the directions to encourage the study on history of costume which has declined continuously would be a cross-cultural approach. In spite of the fact that the studies on design showed the quantitative growth, there is a need for more studies focusing on theory development applying design elements and principles. And also in contemporary times, design is not only exclusively associated with institutions but also has been extended to associated with industries so that, the practical approach to this field needs studying.

Second, in the case of authorship, the growth of co-authored study did not mean the diversity and interdisciplinary research so that, it would be important to collaborate with other fields more systematically on future research.

Third, though accuracy is very important in references, there were many mistakes about published years and re-cited literature. In the case of web sites, the retrieval date was not provided by any of the articles. With the growth of employing web sites as a reference, the accurate record is needed.

Fourth, this study was limited to a sole journal to analyze the areas of history of costume and design and aesthetics, and focused only on the numerical changes. In order to generalize this result, it would be necessary to compare this result with other domestic journals and also with other foreign journals to identify the status of research. Future researchers should consider the content analyses of these subject matters to supplement the lack of this study.

Despite the limitation noted above, this analysis of JKST confirms the importance of examining where we have been so that we can the monitor the changing focus of research during the past 15 years and suggest directions for research in these two subject matter areas.

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요 약

한국의류학회지는 의류학을 대표하는 학술지로, 1977년 창간 이래 양적, 질적으로 큰 성장을 이루었으나 의류학 가운데, 복식사와 디자인 및 미학분야의 게재논문에 대한 분석은 미흡한 실정이다. 따라서 본 연구는 1990년부터 2004년까지 한국의류학회지에 게재된 총 1538편의 논문 가운데, 정찬진 외(1991)의 분류에 따라 복식사와 디자인 및 미학분야에 관한 196편의 논문을 연 발간회수 별로 4시기(1990-1993, 1994-1996, 1997-2000, 2001-2004)로 나누어 연구분야, 저자, 연구방법, 참고문헌의 종류, 참고문헌의 나이별로 분석하였다. 분석결과는 다음과 같다. 첫째, 1990년 이후 복식사와 디자인 및 미학분야의 연구의 비율이 점차 감소하였고, 디자인 및 미학분야가 복식사분야의 연구보다 더 높은 비율을 차지하였다. 둘째, 총 326명의 연구자에 의해서 쓰여진 196편의 논문 가운데, 2001년 이후 1인 연구가 줄어들고 2인, 3인의 공동연구가 증가하였다. 셋째, 전체적으로 질적 연구가 72.4%에 이르나 1997년 이후 양적 연구가 증가하였다. 넷째, 인용된 4816편의 참고문헌 가운데, 전체적으로 국외 저서가 가장 많았으나 2001년 이후 국외 저서가 점차 감소하고, 국내 저서와 학위논문의 인용이 증가하였다. 끝으로 모든 분야에서 10년 이내의 참고문헌이 가장 높은 비율을 나타냈으며, 디자인 및 미학분야의 논문은 5년 이내의 참고문헌을 더 많이 인용하였다.