

Arabic calligraphy and its employment in Islamic and contemporary architecture

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Abstract:

The Arabic calligraphy in which the heads of the surahs are written are the same that adorn mosques, schools and palaces, and the editorials of the mothers of books of fiqh, grammar, exegesis and history. The verses of the Holy Qur'an moved from its pages to walls, domes and mihrabs. Al-Karim as the source of all values and themes that the calligraphy carried in the folds of these buildings, as it was present in all Islamic arts. Thus, calligraphy has become an effective cultural medium that carries various contents, starting with architecture and ending with the smallest details of these collectibles and miniatures. The calligraphy carried a sublime and sacred message, the Arabic calligraphy was expressing a religious content in the first place and carrying a documentary aspect that is consistent with the architecture of its religious buildings, and it harmonizes in its details and designs with a more comprehensive decorative system in which the writing motifs harmonize sometimes with the plant motifs and at other times with the geometric motifs, and it remains Calligraphy among all decorations is the strongest and most attention-grabbing art in the visual arts system, due to the cultural aspect of calligraphy and the visual aspect that complements aesthetic formulas.

Keywords:

the effect of Arabic calligraphy; Islamic inscriptions; the relationship of written motifs to contemporary architecture

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