Haji Noor Deen Mi Guangjiang

Linking Arabic Calligraphy and Chinese Calligraphy

Who is he?

- Islamic calligrapher
- From Shandong
- Expert in Sini Calligraphy
- First Chinese Muslim to be awarded the Egyptian Certificate of Arabic Calligraphy and to be admitted as a member of the Association of Egyptian Calligraphy.



Works







The Silk Road

- China, was affected by the spread of Islam.
- Islam has been practiced in China since the 7th century
- At the time, China was very open minded towards Muslims.
- Chinese speaking Muslims such as merchants and soldiers with Arab and Persian ancestry would marry into the Han Chinese, creating a unique identity.
- During the Yuan Dynasty, Chinese Muslims incorporated their own calligraphy into Chinese items, simultaneously evolving a new style of Arabic script called 'Sini'



Cultural Views about Calligraphy

- Both cultures heavily value calligraphy as art forms
- Both value proportionality and "balance"
- Rhythm and cadence are vital.
- Chinese calligraphy is based on movements of strokes and inks,
- Arabic Calligraphy repeats and arranges the words with the same inclination.





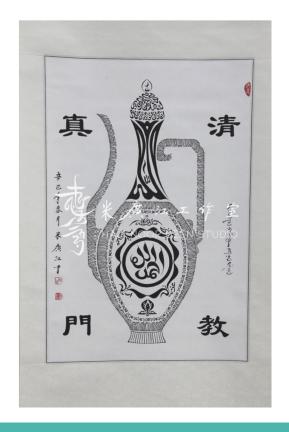
What makes Sini Calligraphy so different?

- Not as constrained, more free than Arabic calligraphy
- Features thick and tapered effects like in Chinese calligraphy

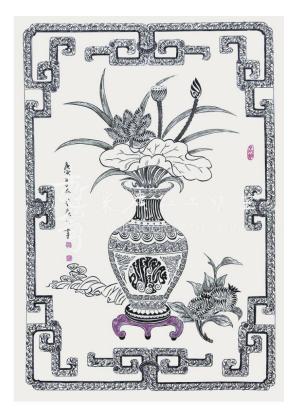




Other works:







Sources

- https://www.bahath.co/calligraphy
- https://www.hajinoordeen.com/sini-calligraphy
- https://www.cflac.org.cn/ArtExchange/yishujiaoliu201802/yishujiaoliuzazhi 201802/201901/t20190109_432004.htm#:~:text=The%20Chinese%20and %20Arabic%20calligraphy,words%20with%20the%20same%20inclination.