The Sini Script Cultural Diffusion Through Calligraphy

Shabbir Naqvi | EAST 1200

What is the Sini Script

- Calligraphic style used in China for the Arabic script
- Written in Arabic but with thick and tapered effects similar to that in Chinese Calligraphy
- Contemporary Calligraphy style with historic origins
- Used extensively in Eastern Chinese mosques
- Not a cohesive or consistent style



Significance of Chinese Calligraphy in Religion

- Serves as a bridge between earthly and spiritual realms
- Preserves and transmits sacred texts
- Conveys deep spiritual meaning
- Embodies cultural and spiritual heritage
- Influence in art, temples/architecture, and ritual



Calligraphy in the Islamic World

- Immense importance in the islamic world
- Visual representation of sacred texts
- Key element of Islamic art
- Considered a revered skill and profession
- Art that transcends language and culture





Islamic Calligraphy Overview

Styles Tools بَيْنَ لِلْمَالِنَّ الْتَخْفَا الْتَحْفَا الْتَحْفَا الْتَحْفَا الْتَحْفَا الْتَحْفَا الْتَحْفَا الْتَحْفَ Naskh بسم الله الرحن الرحيم Reqaa

Sini Script Origin

- Silk Road and Maritime traders during the Ming and Yuan dynasties
- Based on the Naskh script rather than the more commonly used Kufic script
- Primarily used on tombstones or mosque entrances
- Transition to brush tools
- "opening -up" and renaissance of the script



Yuan Period Tombstone

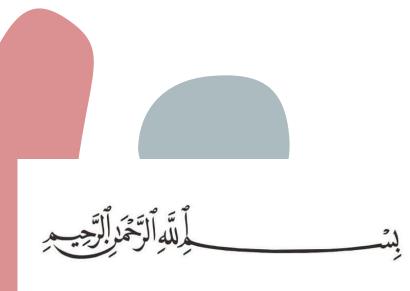


Ming dynasty porcelain

Technical Description

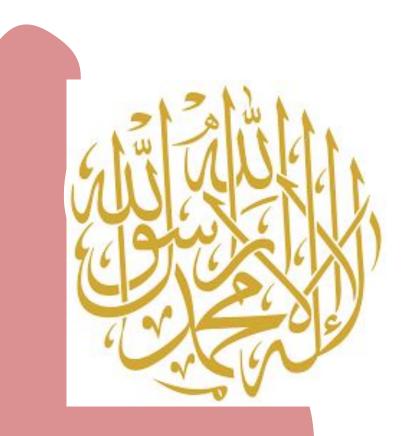
- Prominent calligraphers attribute the script to the tools and techniques rather than a specific look
- Exaggerated curves and strokes
- Flowing script with thick and tapered effects
- Elongated vertical elements
- Wrapping around a central vertical element









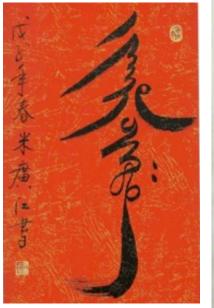




Calligraphy as a Cultural Connection

- Connection to heritage
- Preservation
- Developing a unique identity
- Culture as an organic concept





食多常 彩部 拿雪話 原本自命命言意 部電車車場雪 命令令 1 なまう 2 133 B 13 言葉 2月3年3余 之命合食 33 うでう · ??? \$33名花子

عن أبى هريرة قال قال رمول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم إن لله تسعة وتسعين اسما بائة الا واحدًا إنه وترتيب الوترين أحصاها دخل الجنة سعد الله الله الترجي الحرجية إلا قامة ت

