



Review

Introducing a contemporary Art that combines different civilizations (Saudi heritage: the Asiri Art engraving and Japanese writing)

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Each region in the world has its own arts which distinguish it from other civilizations, due to a number of different factors, including historical, geographical, environmental and cultural factors, all these factors contributed to the formation of the arts of each region and distinguished it from others. As a result of the development in the world, modern technology has contributed to the transfer of the arts of peoples among the countries of the world not only the arts but the integration of the world and the exchange of some customs and social dietary and cultural skills. The problem of the study is clear in that the world has become a small village due to the diversity of the means of communication and pluralism, we find that the peoples have been divided into two categories, one category reject to accept the other or take from him and consider him as an enemy must be fought, and the other category was opened in an unconfirmed way and it rejects everything is related to the community to which it belongs, and considered the introduction of heritage is ignorance and backwardness and went to the extent of dazzling all that exists in other civilizations without identifying the negative or positive of what will be taken from them. The most important objectives of the study: Finding innovative ways of technical dialogue among peoples, the integration of diverse civilizations as a kind of acceptance of the other and technical coexistence without fading and fusion, emphasis on the social and cultural role of art, reviving the Saudi heritage in a contemporary way to enhance the Saudi identity, emphasize the role of art in peoples' intellectual convergence and the sense of human unity. A practical experience has been applied combining the (Saudi heritage: the Asiri art engraving and the Japanese writing), the study sample consisted of (17) female students from the Department of Painting and Arts. The results of the study were as follows: - 90% of the Arbitrators committee - the number of 20 arbitrators in the field of arts - agree that contemporary art combining civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing) could be introduced, in addition, 100% of the students in the research sample agreed on the possibility of benefiting from the Saudi heritage and coming out of a contemporary art work that combines different civilizations. Finally, after presenting the results of the professional experience to a group of arbitrators in the arts and female students in the arts department, the percentage: 98% agree that the role of art in the convergence of peoples intellectually and the sense of human unity and through the mating of arts and the most important recommendations of the study were: to disseminate the experience on the local and international universities to spread the concept of dialogue among peoples through art, this is a language understood by everyone and senses by all; to conduct other experiments where more than one civilization is integrated into one art work; the establishment of local and international art museums that include this kind of art that combines civilizations to contribute to the diffusion of civilizations of different nations and helps in artistic dialogue between peoples; the publication of the new artistic trend (the art of civilizations +), which is indicative of adding more of its civilization to the artistic work as well as its significance to the positive (+) in the integration of civilizations in a scientifically codified, positive convergence of peoples through artistic dialogue, which concludes the compatibility and integration of human beings; communicate with the tourism and heritage authority to take care of the technical outputs and intellectual property protection of each product and marketing it as a contemporary tourist product.

Keywords: Introducing, Contemporary Art, Civilization, Saudi Heritage, The Asiri art engraving, Japanese writing, the Art of Civilization +

INTRODUCTION

The civilization is a phenomenon that is unique to man, he is the only creature who advances and works to improve his own conditions, thanks to the generosity of God by reason of his ability to think, to store information, to connect and benefit from it. The civilization is the fruit of any effort made by man to improve the conditions of his life on the face of the earth, Materially or morally, as the moral improvement is based on material improvement because the ultimate goal of improvement is the sense of human safety and certainty and sufficient and the people to understand, cooperate and love (Mannes, 1990).

Historians and anthropologists define civilization as a social system that brings out the cultural production of man as it consists of a set of elements of natural and economic resources, political and social systems, sciences and arts that are generated by life under those elements. Some may go on to regard civilization as the dominant pattern of life in society, it includes traditions, customs, religion, values, and the accompanying and clothing, in addition to the ability of man to overcome natural factors.

The scholars were divided into two parts in the definition of the meaning of civilization. The first group defined civilization as a set of intellectual manifestations prevailing in a society, the second group defined the civilization as all that the society reached in science, arts and construction, which is the material production of the nation and thus civilization is closer to modernization. It appears that both definitions were limited to one side while ignoring the other. When analyzing the first group, we find that it is excluded from the concept of civilization, as it relates to the industries, mathematics, arts and applied sciences, i.e., civilization means culture, it is confined to the intellectual side.

However, the second's group opinion is closer to health, because it cannot bring down the relationship between the intellectual and material aspects of a nation, since the physical appearance is the result of mental thinking (www.mawdoo3.com).

Each region of the world has its own arts, which distinguish it from other civilizations, due to a number of different factors, including historical, geographical, environmental and cultural factors, all these factors contributed to the formation of the arts of each area and its distinction from others.

As a result of the development in the world, it has become easier to move around and get a lot of different information about each area and civilization, where the world became more like a small village, it contributed to the means of modern technology to transfer the arts of peoples among the countries of the world not only the arts but the integration of the world and the exchange of some customs food, cultural and social skills, and many of the characteristics that were exclusive to some peoples only.

And through the passion of the artist and his search for everything new to add to his art, and keep pace with the development in the world to enrich his artistic work and come out with everything new and distinctive, we find that some of the artists of the new generation drifted to the tradition of other arts, while marginalizing the arts of the region to which they belong to each New and imitating without putting their silence and identity in their artistic production, but the original artist always seeks to develop the preservation of his identity and cultural heritage and come out with a unique art and combines the originality and contemporary.

The exchange of ideas and skills between the communities helps the artist to develop and renew the technical works of thought and content. The conscious innovator has a role in the transfer of his heritage to other peoples through his art as a complementarity technical.

In the current era there is a clash between civilizations and the spread of some artistic manifestations of Japanese civilization and in particular the Japanese writing, as it has its own identity, it has become a kind of arts, not a language written and read only.

It was necessary to take advantage of this cultural phenomenon with a contemporary artistic vision of a distinctive nature with a Saudi nature, in which civilizations are integrated with each other to produce contemporary art that combines the Saudi heritage with its Japanese beauty and writing with its distinction.

The arts contribute directly or indirectly to highlighting the civilizations of the various nations, introducing their diverse arts, exchanging different ideas among peoples, opening the dialogue between the nations in a contemporary art and touching the problems existing in the world in general and individuals in particular, and trying to find solutions through the different arts.

Problem of the Study

The problem of study is that the world has become a small village due to the diversity of the means of communication and its multiplicity, we find that the peoples have been divided into two categories rejecting the acceptance of the other or taking it as an enemy must be fought, and the other category was opened unconfirmed and rejected everything is related to the society to which he belongs, And considered the taking from heritage is ignorance and backwardness and went to the extent of dazzling all that exists in other civilizations without identifying the negatives or positives of what will be taken from them, therefore, the role of the conscious artist bridging this gap and come up with a contemporary art that brings together civilizations and contributes to the convergence of views between individuals and peoples.

Study Questions

The study questions are as follows:

1. Can we come up with contemporary art that combines civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing)?
2. Is it possible to change the old view of society - students of the Department of Painting and Arts - about the Saudi heritage through coming up with an art work with Saudi identity?
3. Does the art have a role in the convergence of peoples intellectually and sense of humanity through the union of arts and its contemporary.

Objectives of the Study

The present study aims to:

- The integration of diverse civilizations as a kind of acceptance of the other and technical coexistence without fading and fusion through the development of a contemporary art that combines civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing)
- Emphasis on the role of social and cultural art.
- To find innovative ways of dialogue among people.
- Reviving the Saudi heritage in a contemporary way to enhance the Saudi identity.
- Emphasize the role of art in the convergence of peoples intellectually and sense of humanity through the union of arts and its contemporary.

Study Approach

The study was based on the analytical descriptive approach to describe and analyze some elements of Saudi heritage and Japanese writing. It also relied on the experimental approach to produce a contemporary art that combines multiple civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing).

The Limits of the Study

The study limits are:

- Students from the College of Arts and Design, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- The Saudi heritage is represented in the Asiri art engraving.
- Japanese writing.
- In 2016

Determinants of Study

First: the concept of the word civilization.

Second: the Saudi heritage - Asir region; the Asiri art of engraving

Third: Japan-Japanese writing.

Fourth: Contemporary and Art

First: the concept of the word civilization: Civilization is a set of ideas, feelings and systems that shape the way of living in a community. It means stability and permanent residence, which prevalent villages and cities. It is the sum of knowledge, laws, systems, customs and etiquette that represent the intellectual, economic, moral, political, artistic and other aspects of material and moral life at one stage in history, and in a spot of the earth whether they included one or more people. (<http://3ilmm2.blogspot.com>).

The civilizations were divided into nine main civilizations, according to the Huntington Division, a professor of political science, with all its cultural influence: Latin American civilization - Japanese civilization - Chinese civilization - Indian civilization - Islamic civilization (<http://mawdoo3.com>)

Second: Saudi Heritage - Asir Region; The Saudi art of engraving: "The heritage of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is rooted in ancient history, deserves our study, registration and documentation ... Our parents and grandparents have achieved a heritage in all activities. Our children must learn from it the future, we must research and preserve this heritage and take care of it" (Al-Issa, 1998).

Sultan Bin Salman Al Saud, Chairman of the General Authority for Antiquities, said: "The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is characterized by an urban heritage of diversity. Despite the diversity of this urban heritage, this diversity is in the orbit of the national cultural unity". (Saudi urban heritage diversity within the framework of unity, 2010)

"The preservation of heritage in all its aspects is the preservation of the self and the person, who has no past has no future" (Al-Issa, 2010) Ali Al-Ghabban, Vice Chairman of the Antiquities and Museums Authority, stressed that "the architectural heritage in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is rich in diversity in its models, functions and architectural elements" (The Saudi Urban Heritage Diversity within the Unit, 2010).

The urban heritage is a witness to what the ancestors and parents lived in. It is a guide to human development through history, reflecting the civilization and culture of the former nations and the extent to which it adapts to the environment and its coexistence. The urban heritage is a tangible witness, highlighting the values and the urban identity that history has undergone throughout history. The reference model for each mother wants to maintain her identity.

The diversity of urban heritage in the Kingdom is due to the diversity of the regions of the Kingdom in terms of geographical nature, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was divided into 13 administrative regions, which were divided according to the system of zones issued by Royal Decree No. (92) Dated 1 March, 1992 as a basis for geographical and statistical distribution (Ministry of Foreign Affairs- (www.mofa.gov.sa))

Table 1: shows the administrative division of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which consists of 13 administrative districts

N	Region	Headquarters of the emirate of the region
1	Riyadh	Riyadh city
2	Makkah	Makkah city
3	Al Madina Al Monawara	Al Madina Al Monawara city
4	Qassim	Buraydah city
5	Al Sharqiya	Dammam city
6	Asir	Abha city
7	Tabuk	Tabuk city
8	Hail	Hail city
9	Northern Boarder	Ar'ar city
10	Jazan	Jazan city
11	Najran	Najran city
12	Al Bahah	Al Bahah city
13	Al Jauf	Sakakah city

Table 1: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.mofa.gov.sa)

It is clear from the previous table of the administrative division of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Asir region, it is located in the South West of the Kingdom and Abha is the largest city and its administrative capital and characterized by a beautiful and varied geographical nature (Journal of Tourism and Antiquities No. 18, May, 2010).

"Asir is the bride nature in different colors, green mountains and plains and multi-colored heritage buildings. And it enjoys a beautiful climate throughout the year and especially in summer" (Saudi Arabia, everything the traveler wants to know. General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities: 31).

Al-Marzouki, a member of the faculty at King Khalid University, said that the number of architectural styles in the Asir region is due to the different terrain and the climate. A cross-section was taken from west to east as follows: coastal Tihama, Al-Sarra heights, the issdar, and the inner plateaus. This cross-section is taken as a result of different styles of architecture in each of them, and therefore the difference of folk ornamentation is complementary to it. The coastal vortex is famous for its plant buildings, while the stone buildings are spread in the area and the highlands of the Sira. Stone, or what is known to the people of the region B (Ruqqaf), while the inner plateaus are characterized by muddy pattern. Models of these traditional buildings and the complementary artistic and aesthetic elements were

taken as representative samples of each of the four above (The art of decoration of traditional architecture in Asir, Jeddah Riyadh Saturday, 21 december, 2010 No. 15496.).

The urban heritage is a witness to what was lived by the ancestors and the parents of the civilization is a guide to the development of human history, reflecting the culture and civilization of the former nations and the extent of adaptation to the environment and coexistence is a tangible witness highlights the values and identity of the urban passed by the human being and the C model for each mother wants to maintain on her identity.

We find the urban heritage in Asir where many diversity in the construction and use of raw materials found in each region, and it doesn't only stand here, but was to adorn the buildings externally and internally a great importance to the people of the region and the arts of adornment of Asir region of the Asiri art engraving which the Assiris adorn the walls of the house most often.

The women in Assir are "creative in artistic works and are characterized by unique skills in the work of engraving and the interior of the house, which is an art that has symbolic significance" (villages and municipalities of the heritage tour of the photographer, the General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities: 78) this art has a unique identity. Figure (1) shows some models of the Asiri art engraving.



Figure 1: Models of the Asiri art engraving from the works of Fatima Abu Qahas

We find that the art of engraving is divided into four types, according to the local used vocabs:

- **Khetam:** The designation of square shapes always commemorative and often built by builders and combs and decorated. And the triangular shape in the corners of the house, and display in the walls between 30 and 40 centimeters. The long wall requires a technical innovation in the center of the wall in a circular or square shape, and embossing the boxes of seals in different shapes and signs dominated by the feathers, and the balsanah, which are surrounded by or intersecting points, , And horizontal lines - triangles and pentagons - three lines or five parallel different colors, embossed and may be enough in some houses, and is predominant in the stairwells.
- **Hathia:** Used in women's boards, an engraving along the wall width is much lower than the Khetam.
- **Al Batra:** appears in the façade of the boards it is the University of All Types of inscription, and very carefully engraved.
- **Al-Omari Shrinking:** Parallel and convergent vertical lines, a base from which the artist's imagination draws to its conclusion (<http://www.asir-til.net>).

(Documentary of the Asiri art of the engraving in Asir region (<https://youtu.be/5k89g6k52kw>))

The art of the Assiri art of engraving is characterized by specific colors: (black - red - blue - green - yellow) It is known that women in Asir used the colors of the old raw materials extracted from the trees of thorns, safflower, clover, grindstones, colored rocks, Nile and coal and natural glue was used to polish it (In our mothers' homes artists from Asir, Middle East Newspaper, 18/10/2014 No. 13473, 29).

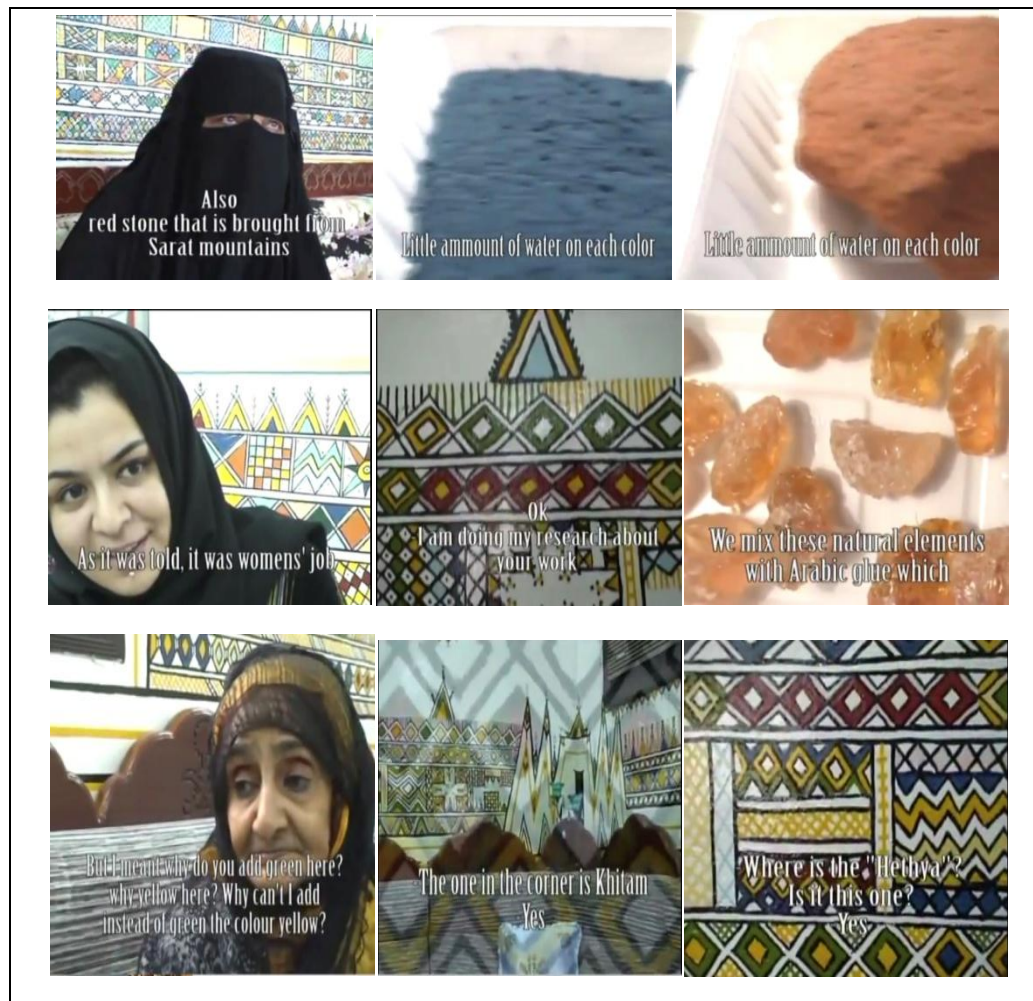
The most important colors used:

- **Black:** is one of the main indispensable colors, coal is collected and then grinded and the gum is added to make it more shiny.

- **Red color:** The way to get this color is to collect a number of red stones add the mixture of bitter and roasted rice and grind in hand mills until it becomes more accurate and called it - fine red.

- **The following colors: blue, green and yellow** were brought by a number of traders and added to the colors Arabic gum, which is a basic material.

As some colors are combined with each other, it is now used to paint instead of the old colors used. It is one of the main substances in painting the house, which is extracted from the mountains and adorned with fences exposed to erosion. (Documentary film The Art of Female engraving in AsirRegion (<https://youtu.be/5k89g6k52kw>))



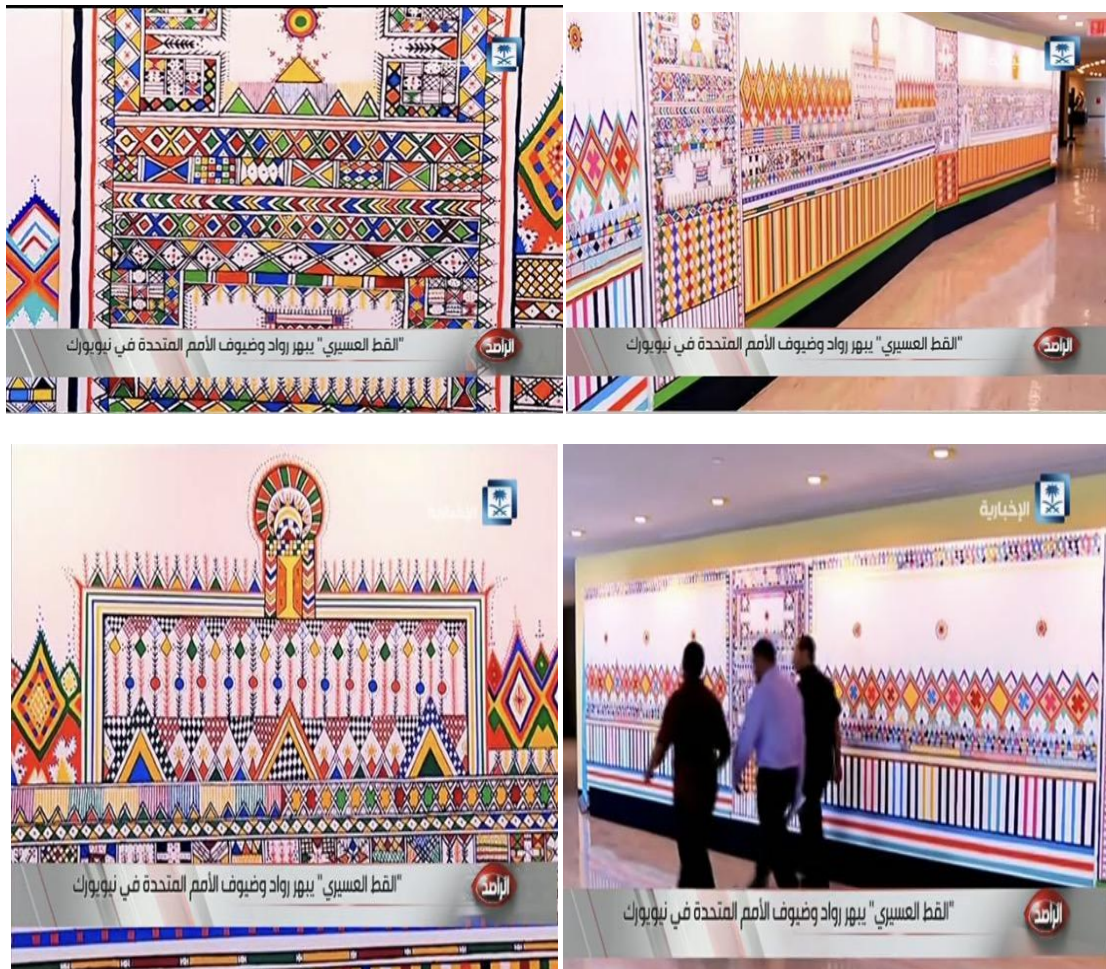
Quoted from (documentary film the Feminist art engraving in Asir region (<https://youtu.be/5k89g6k52kw>))

The art of engraving is still existed today, as "some training courses are held for women to teach them this art" (villages and towns of the heritage tour, the General Authority for Tourism and Antiquities).

It also became one of the world's most famous artists, and it had a special place in the headquarters of the International Organization in New York, where it drew the attention of many of the pioneers of the United Nations under the title of our mothers' homes. The largest mural

of the Asiri art of engraving was woven by female artists from Asir with a length of 18 meters reflected the feelings of more than 12 artists from Asir. This art is a means of tourism marketing for the Kingdom and has been added to the list of UNESCO World Heritage (Saudi News Channel. <http://youtu.be/LQDbGiwzM8k>).

"The role of the murals in presenting them in the United Nations is to raise awareness of this art, and to bring it back to the general public," said Ali Maghawi, author and project supervisor in Assir. (In our mothers' homes artists from Asir, Middle East Newspaper, 18/10/2014 No. 13473, 29).



Mural for the Asiri Art engraving woven by the Asiri women at the headquarters of the International Organization in New York Quoted from (Saudi News Channel. (<http://youtu.be/LQDbGiwzM8k>)

Third: Japan- Japanese writing

- Japan, 日本国

Japan consists of more than 3,000 islands, the largest of these islands, Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku. Most of these islands have many mountains and volcanoes, and Fuji is the highest peak in Japan, also a volcanic peak.

Japan is the tenth most populous nation in the world, with some 128 million people, and Tokyo is the largest metropolitan area with more than 30 million people.

Japan had its first rise after Buddhism. Japan entered the age of history late from its Asian neighbors due to Japan's geographical isolation, in which many tributaries of Chinese civilization were cited. But Japan, despite its obvious impact on China, has made Japanese civilization a distinctive route. The second Renaissance took place when it began to quote Western science and knowledge in the eighteenth century AD (<https://ar.m.wikipedia.org>)

"China and Japan are the only two countries - out of a total of some 200 countries worldwide - who still use the Chinese code system known as Kanji Kanji," said WANG MIN, a professor at Hossei University and a board member of the National Center for Arts in Tokyo. Japanese Language (<http://www.nippon.com>)

Japanese writing

There are three systems of writing in Japan: the oldest is the Kanji or the Chinese characters, where the Japanese borrowed this system of Chinese, and depends on the system on the writing of figurative, in the sense that the letters do not represent voices, but the meanings, and reading these characters are read according to its context in the word. The number of Chinese characters in history is thousands, but at present only 2,000 characters are used, representing the minimum number of Kanji that one must know to be officially recognized as capable of reading and writing, that is, Illiterate. (<https://ar.wikibooks.org>).

Suhaib Al Saleh claimed that "The Japanese script was created thousands of years ago, despite the complete differences between the Chinese and Japanese languages. However, because of the interplay of cultures

between the two countries, this written language was established in Japan. These symbols are called "Kanji", where they were formed in ancient drawings. These drawings have changed over time from their original forms and express words or even parts of words." (Al-Riyadh Newspaper. Monday, 23 May, 2014 - Issue (16709).

Japanese modern writing system uses three main types of characters:

- Kanji, Chinese characters.
- Hiragana, sections.
- Katakana, sections

To a lesser extent, Latin characters are used in some abbreviations such as "CD" and "DVD".

The Latin alphabet can also be used to write all Japanese words, as in the (romaji) system, which is used by many foreigners who study Japanese and are not yet

familiar with the three types of characters. Even native Japanese speakers use a romagic system to introduce Japanese characters into computers (<https://ar.m.wikipedia.org>).

Japanese writing mainly uses hiragana and kanji, while katakana is used when writing foreign words in Japanese letters. The letter option depends on several factors, such as standard terms, readability, and shape options. Some Japanese words are written more than Kanji depending on the intended use of the word. Choosing the correct kanji for the word is simple, while in other cases the difference between the two uses may be too small and the writer may have to write the word with hiragana to avoid choosing the wrong kanji.

Most simple Japanese sentences contain both kana and kanji.

in Arabic	Kanji	Hiragana	Katakana	Romagy
I	私	わたし	ワタシ	<i>watashi</i>
Tokyo (capital of Japan) Literally means the eastern capital	東京	とうきょう	トウキョウ	<i>tōkyō</i>

Table 1 shows some examples written in Japanese. (<https://ar.m.wikipedia.org>)

The direction of Japanese writing

Traditionally, the Japanese language is written vertically called tategaki, in which the letters are arranged from top to bottom in columns placed side by side from right to left. When the reader reaches the bottom of a column, he continues reading from the top of the next column on the left.

Contemporary Japanese also uses another form of writing called (yokogaki) which is a horizontal writing form that is read from left to right. (<https://ar.m.wikipedia.org>)

There are two ways for Japanese writing. The modern way is like English, where it is written horizontally from left to right and the lines are read from top to bottom. The method which is used largely is the old method which is the vertical way and it is read from top to bottom and from right to left.



Vertical way of writing (<https://ar.wikibooks.org>)

Suhaib Al Saleh claimed that "You can say that the Japanese font is flexible as it was originally written in Japanese from the right to the left. This writing is always seen in old newspapers and books, and you can see it in rare cases now that they have become like the rest of the

foreign languages in horizontal writing from left to the right, but without spaces separating the words "(Al-Riyadh Newspaper. Monday, 23 May, 2014, Issue (16709).



The modern Japanese handwriting by Kaysolshigaki(<https://ar.m.wikipedia.org>)



Some aspects of Japanese civilization quoted from the documentary film (At the dawn of the sun) <http://int.search.myway.com>

Fourth: Contemporary and Arts

Contemporary: It is adapting to the ideas of the era we live in, and it is adopting with the present with conscience and behavior, and benefit from all its scientific and intellectual achievements and harnessing it to serve man

and his modernity (Dictionary of Arabic Language, Waseet, 2004).

Al-Attar (2000) explains that the meaning of contemporary is to find innovative solutions based on previous experiences to confront new variables with

different results from individual to individual according to their culture, identity and previous experiences.

The contemporary is that man lives in his era knowing what's in it and the requirements of his era. Various artistic trends have emerged, called Contemporary Art. Contemporary art includes post-1960s trends (Bassiouni, 2006).

The contemporary is that man lives in his era knowing what is in it and the requirements of his era (Said, 1983) i.e. contemporary is the extent of awareness and understanding of the achievements of others, the absorption of other civilizations and their arts with the adoption of the requirements of the era and to find innovative technical solutions this is the meaning of contemporary art.

Wars and crises have had a major role in influencing people, as well as the scientific and industrial revolution. Trends and currents have had a great influence on art then contemporary art has emerged (StalaPras, 2014), which is characterized by the fact that it come out of the boundaries of the mural and abandoned its foundations and standards, the isolation of the arts one of the other is over, and it found various contemporary trends of art, some of them is in line with our values and customs and traditions, and some includes what is unacceptable humanely.

But the role of the conscious artist is to select what is a real and conscious art that serves science and human beings, builds thought and contributes to the advancement of humanity, and from contemporary art that has changed the meaning of art. Conceptual art, which focuses on building the idea, is based on clarifying the idea of action as a primary objective of expression, more than caring about entity of the work itself (Mohammed, 2002).

The most important in the work of art is not its form and image, but is the idea or concept that the artist wants to inform the recipient (Hajari, 2008).

The conceptual art transforms art from mere visual art into philosophical cultural art, and its function has become more humane, because it gives information to those who see it. This is not limited to visual vision and acceptance of artistic work as a beautiful work or vice versa, but is interested in the participation of those who see it as a formality that must be resolved as any other social or scientific issue (Atieh, 2000).

Therefore, we find that the arts have a fundamental role in solving social and cultural issues and other fields. The conscious artist should seek out the issues that need to be solved and affect the societies; it contributes to solving them through the fine arts. It creates contemporary artistic methods that have a direct and indirect effect of approximation views and finding points of convergence of peoples and contribute to the convergence of nations in a peaceful and humane as a distinctive artistic phenomenon used and followed.

Determinants of experiment

- **Saudi heritage**, the Asiri-Saudi art engraving
- **Japanese writing**
- **Sample of the research:** students from the Department of Painting and Arts (17) students.
- **Materials:** Wood: Outer frame - Wool: Interior fabric.
- **Design:** Design was discussed with female students in terms of:

- **Outer frame**

The Japanese culture and the aesthetics of the Japanese script have been explored and identified. Special forms of wood have been created. The word "Saudi folklore" has been chosen and abstracted in Japanese script. It is then facilitated by weaving the Saudi heritage inspired by the Asiri art engraving, to be woven in a technical way.

- **Interior decoration**

After presenting the regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the characteristics of each region and the uniqueness of each region with its own decorations, there was a technical diversity in each region distinguishes it from other regions. After dialogue and exchange of views with the students the Asir region was selected for richness in various colors and the beauty of geometric decorations used in it and the Asiri art engraving was chosen.

- **Production of contemporary art**

After studying the selected civilizations to produce a contemporary conceptual art work its philosophy may be shaped from the outside and develop, but our interior remains woven with our original heritage. The image of the fabric may not be clear at the beginning, and we continue to weave and become clearer in this heritage and our belief that we have our own identity and originality increases. The development that is taking place around us is a contemporary art that believes in the integration of peoples, dialogue of civilizations and acceptance of the other.

Survey trends of female students

1. Drifting of many students of the Department of Painting and Arts behind the development of the world and their absolute dependence and their reluctance to benefit from the components of the Saudi heritage in the production of contemporary art.
2. A limited number of female students to reproduce the Saudi heritage as it is without development and give it the spirit of contemporary.
3. Lack of knowledge of the new generation of rich Saudi heritage with its aesthetic components, and their sense of belonging to this heritage.

Response of the research sample (female students) to implement the work of the Saudi heritage

- Response of sample research (female students) before discussing and presenting ideas: All students did not wish to implement works derived from the heritage

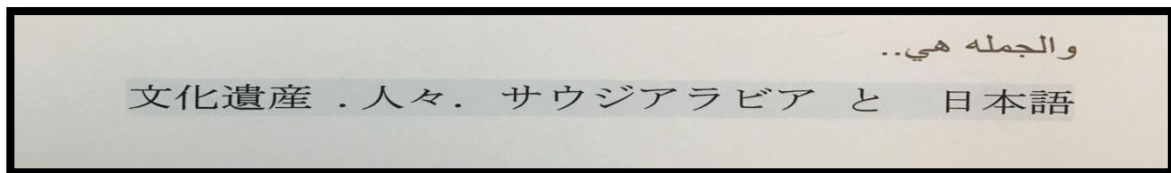
- because it is old and boring and does not keep pace with evolution
- (17) students.

Technical Output

- The Art of Civilizations +: Japanese figures were used and incorporated with decorations inspired by the Asiri
-




art and its multi-colors. The styles of the used textiles were varied in each piece of art. The word was chosen by the students.

- The research sample (the Saudi folklore and the Japanese language) and to go to the Japanese Embassy for translation in Japanese.



A picture of some of the letters blocked and before weaving on them

Shapes	Technical Output
<p>Shape (1) -Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Used colors: Red - Green - Yellow - Orange</p>	

<p>Shape (2) Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Used colors: - Green - Yellow - Orange</p>	
<p>Shape (3) Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Colors used Red - Green - Yellow - Orange</p>	
<p>Shape (4) Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Colors used Red - Green - Yellow - Orange</p>	
<p>The word: Heritage</p>	

Shape (5)
Workspace:
(55 x 55 cm)

- Used colors: Green
- Yellow - Orange



Shape (6)
Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)

- Used colors:
Red - Green -
Yellow - Orange



The word: Folk Art

Shape (7)
Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)

- Used colors:
Green - Yellow -
Orange



<p>Shape (8) Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Used colors Red - green - yellow</p>	
<p>Shape (9) Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Used colors Red - Green - Yellow - Orange</p>	
<p>Shape (10) Workspace : (55 x 55 cm)</p> <p>- Used colors Green - Yellow - Orange</p>	

Shape (11)
Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)-

- Used colors Green
- Yellow - Orange



Shape (12)
Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)-

- Used colors Green
- Yellow - Orange



Shape (10)
Duplicate
Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)
- Used colors Red -
Green - Orange



The word: Saudi

Shape (13)

Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)

- Used colors:
Red - Green -
Yellow - Orange



The letter: (w)

Shape (14)

Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)

- Used colors Red -
Green - Yellow -
Orange

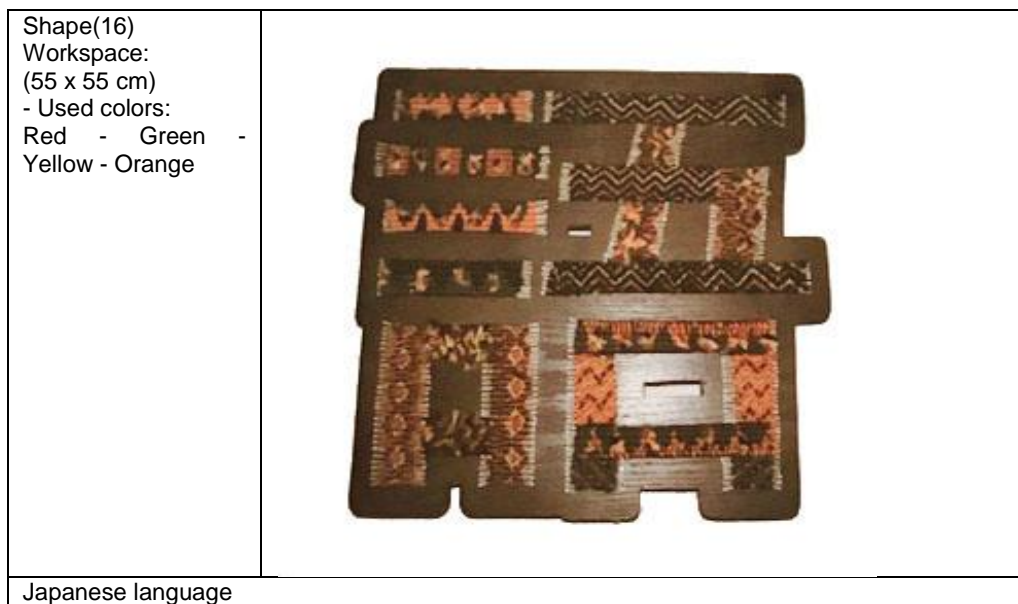


Shape (15)

Workspace :
(55 x 55 cm)

- Used colors:
Red - Green -
Yellow - Orange





Results and its analysis

1. Can we come up with contemporary art that combines civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing)?

The results of the artistry experience were presented to 20 Arbitrators in the field of arts. The result of the jury was as follows:

- 90% of the court committee agrees that contemporary art can be brought together with civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing).

It is clear from this result that the percentage is higher in favor of the possibility of emerging contemporary art that combines civilizations (Saudi heritage and Chinese writing).

2. Is it possible to change the view of students of the Department of painting and ancient arts on the Saudi heritage through the emergence of contemporary art work?

A pre-trial survey was carried out on a sample of 17 students. The result was as follows:

- 100% of the students did not wish to carry out works derived from heritage because it is old and boring and does not keep pace with evolution.

Ideas were presented and a number of images of heritage, and put the possibility of integration between civilizations and present the possibility of the development of contemporary art on the sample of the research, the results were as follows:

- 94% of the students of the research sample had a desire to carry out works combining civilizations (Saudi heritage and Japanese writing) as a contemporary art style with a Saudi identity except one student out of 17 students.

After the end of the experiment, the opinion of the research sample about the Saudi heritage and the possibility of coming out of contemporary art derived from the Saudi heritage as follows:

- 100% of the students of the research sample have agreed on the possibility of benefiting from the Saudi heritage and a contemporary art work that combines different civilizations.

This confirms the richness of the Saudi heritage with various artistic elements of art and decorations, but the old methods of presentation and methods of implementation are the main reason for the reluctance of students about this rich heritage with its components and elements as evidenced by the previous result that if students were fed by scientific information about the regions of the Kingdom and its heritage, each region is on its own and is enriched by the visual culture of the heritage of each region, this contributed to their national belonging and their passion for the Saudi artistic heritage, their desire to benefit from the heritage in the production of contemporary artistic works, and the change of thought that was prevalent about heritage as boring and old and its inability to cope with development.

3. Does the art have role in the convergence of peoples intellectually and sense of humanity through the union of arts and its contemporary?

After presenting the results of the artistic experience on a group of arbitrators in the arts and female students in the arts department, the number of responses reached 50, and the results were as follows:

- 98% agree that art plays a role in the intellectual convergence of peoples and the sense of human unity through the intermingling of the arts and its contemporary.

This is evidenced by the work of performing art, which combines civilizations, it is the first series of contemporary art called "art of civilizations +" forming this artistic trend took days and nights. It became clear that indirect contact between the past with the Saudi heritage and the present in Japanese writing, and integrating them in a contemporary style, the art of contemporary cultural dialogue brings together peoples and their culture with an artistic and human work at the same time, and we mean by humane that it is a human being who is the recipient, implementer and familiar with the civilizations of the world, aware of his civilization and the civilization of other peoples, and understands the meaning of the integration of peoples and the beauty of taking with giving, which is inclusive of the concept of contemporary art and the integration of peoples.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.To benefit from this experiment and implement it in the disciplines of different arts for the development and ensure the heritage of each region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and come up with contemporary arts with a Saudi identity.
- 2.Spreading the experiment on the local and international universities to spread the concept of dialogue among peoples through art, which is a language that everyone understands and senses?
- 3.Disseminate the experiment on cultural clubs and professional associations and disseminate them among school students to spread their culture of belonging with others through the arts.
- 4.Conducting other experiments involve the integration of more than one civilization into one work of art.
- 5.The establishment of local and international art museums that include this type of art that combines civilizations to contribute to the diffusion of civilizations of different nations and helps in artistic dialogue between peoples.
- 6.Disseminate the new artistic trend (the art of civilizations +), which is indicative of the addition of more than its civilization in the work of art as well as its significance on the positive (+) in the integration of civilizations in a scientifically codified, positive

convergence of peoples through artistic dialogue, which concludes love and integration between human beings.

7.Communicate with the Tourism and Heritage Authority to take care of the technical outputs and intellectual property protection of each product and marketing it as a contemporary tourist product.

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