# **Research Title**

## An Innovative Vision of Sanaani Traditional, Applied Arts

The old city of Sana'a is one of the international heritage resources, which were added to the list of UNESCO for historical cities and locations for 1983. Unfortunately, the city did not receive the concern that meets its legacy value. In 2000, the city was added to UNESCO's list of internationally threatened heritage. Therefore, it was necessary, as specialists in design, to stop by this distinguished heritage and to deal with it as a resource for new innovative visions in field of applied arts in order to create new tributary that feeds and supports developmental aspects and boosts national economy.

The heritage reserves of the city of Sana'a, in all fields of life, has potential and advantages that constantly revive. Of the characteristics, it is a city filled with life that should be dealt with innovatively. Freezing it as natural museum does not suit it, particularly in a such developing world, along with the facts of this time.

Normally, this (Sanaani) heritage is dealt with in a method were shapes are transferred. Thus, the problem of this research is determined by how to disclose the identity of the civilized heritage of this city in a modernized way that fits the functional needs. This comes within updating, innovative vision in designing the heritage.

The Sana'anizm project represents a modern tool that ensures the concept of human, cultural and social arts security and it develops the abilities of individuals in perceiving the core values of this art. Also, it represents the continuity of using it with an up-to-date and qualified awareness, that proves social belonging. Such is applied through the artistic role in civilized life, which contributes to the permanency of cultural dialogues.

#### **Research Problem**

Popular heritage, with its different arts, represents one of the most important cultural and human aspects. It is an elementary factor in its cultural structure. The research attempts to create continuity and development to this type of style, driven by popular art and employ its elements in newly technical methods. It should cope with the design of equipment, furniture and accessories intended for functional purposes that suit the modern age.

The research dedicates some artistic and aesthetic symbols available on one of the Yemeni, legacy garments (Maghmak and Setara). It reveals how to reach to a product designed in modern and decorative ways and applying them to the produced pieces.

# **Research Objective**

This research aims at creating new style and décor driven by Sanaani identity and legacy in Yemen in a modern way. The heritage formation is subjected to the basics and standards of design through which the designer can reveal the essence of innovation, via inputs that provide new vision for its formative elements in a modern fitness. It ensures the task of utilizing the heritage shape in designing artistic pieces that carry flexibility functions performed for the user, whatever it is used for, office or house.

The research attempts to disclose the Sanaani civilized features in Yemen as part of the social network necessities. The artistic elements is an indicative science from which identity is driven as well as the cultural tools and their cultural environment. This reserve is available, however, it is not dealt with professionally or to provide new services and functions as well as constant enrichment for our artistic environmental milestones.

In addition, the research aims at achieving optimum benefit from the Yemeni formation artistic reserves to create a specialized Yemeni market for this style in order to meet the international and national market needs and, at the same time, qualify Yemeni cadres in field of design and implementation.

## **Research Method**

This research follows the theoretical study style: **descriptive analytical method** to review the Yemeni heritage milestones, particularly the traditional Yemeni style, and specifying its elements and design features. Therefore, design basics are applied as first stage in order to reveal the design element for the decorative parts derived from Yemeni heritage, textile, silver, symbols and signs in the Yemeni civilization that had times and ages in the capital of Yemen, Sana'a.

The second stage, the practical method is used, where such innovative designs and formations are utilized and put in furniture pieces that has modern functions. This is a serious and scientific plan to establish Yemeni internal design and create flexible modern development that meets the needs of the society inside and outside Yemen. Such development may occur on the shape that reflects the heritage in a modern way, or may be on the function that meets the needs of its user, whoever he is.

## Research Results, with discussion and review of outcomes

The theoretical and practical study resulted in a number of results, they are:

- Determining the features of Sanaani style and popular Yemeni art through a theoretical study and deduction of new modern features for the Sanaai style from the practical study of the research
- Flexibility of textile and symbols in creating new modern formations and applying them on different blanks

- Conducting cultural sight awareness on heritage and its elements, which are absent for not being used, or because they were neglected. Then, comparing them to the Yemeni crafts and comparing them to design groups with their heritage names,
- Analyzing and measuring the degree of acceptability of Yemeni and Arab consumers for these designs.

The research summary focuses on declaring the identity of civilized features of any society or nation represents a necessity in the social network communication. Artistic elements are indicative sciences derived by the identity and tools of culture and their cultural environment. This reserve is available, but unfortunately, it was not dealt with in a modern way and was not dealt with within the updated standards in design. Therefore, existence of this feature and style will guarantee creating cultural awareness for the world. Also, it will disclose how to deal with national security in preserving this unique identity that should regain its role in human culture for inhabitants. Moreover, it should be activated to take its role in different daily fields of life and revive it with modern look that can be utilized within our artistic environment features.

## References

## Arabic References

Hussein, Medhat (2000). Benefiting from Popular Heritage in Creating Touristic Furniture "Technical Applied Study", Master Degree, Halwan University.

Al-Hadda, Abdulrahman (1992). Old City of Sana'a, Historical and Cultural Implications, Afeef Cultural Org. First Edition, Sana'a, Yemen.

Rasmi M., Sayed I., Faraj M. (2010) Faro Civilization Drawings, Shape and Application, Typical Education Researches Magazine, Mansoura University, 18<sup>th</sup> Ed. Sep.

Zaapi A., Jariri M, (2007) The Role and Importance of Calculative Innovation in Achieving Competitive Advantage in Finance and Business Organizations in Jordan.

Shourbaji Mustafa (2006). Modern Vision for Popular Symbols as Formative Value and Utilizing them in Designing the Complementary Parts of Printed Furniture. Halwan University.

Sabri Abdulmoneam and Others (1975). Dictionary of Textile Industries Terms, Germany.

Abdulrahman Rania (2007). Furniture and Decoration Complementary in Saudi Accommodation. Ancient and New. Master Study. Faculty of Education, House Economy, Makkah.

Al-Ariqi Muneer (2002) Architecture and Religious Notion in Old Yemen.

Ghurab Y., Hejazi N. (N/A) Aesthetics of Popular Decoration. A Vision to Develop Taste and Educating the Sense. Dar Al-Fekr Al-Arabi, Cairo, Egypt.

National Survey and Documentation Team (2008). Survey and Documentation of Hand Crafts in Old City of Sana'a. Social Development Fund. Sana'a Modern Printing for Offset. First Edition, Second Part.

Wazan Hanaa (2011). The Effects of Decoration Complements on Aesthetic and Design and Furnishing Houses. Awareness Education Researches Magazine. University of Mansoura. 19<sup>th</sup> Edition. Jan.

Yusr Mohammed (2004) Cultural Heritage of Old Sana'a. Series of Versions. No (1). Sana'a, Yemen.

#### **English References**

Julein Nadia (2012) The Mammoth Book of Lost Symbols, Running Press, London.