

The Aesthetics of Asiri Folk Art and a Course in Tourism Activation through Folk Utensils

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Abstract

The research aims to achieve three basic entrances, namely the entrance to benefit from the aesthetics of Asiri art and the entrance to the role of this art in activating tourism in a harmonious aesthetic style and the entrance to popular utensils in the region by linking them to employ them in new ways in popular utensils to stimulate tourism in the Asir region and through these entrances was clarified the concept of Asiri decorations and identify the types of decorations in Asir old, and modern, and identify the characteristics of the Rath Al-Asiri and the meanings and connotations of the decorations of Al-Asiri art, and identify the techniques of folk utensils in the different region, and identify the raw materials used in popular utensils, and clarify how to link them. The research has provided the background of the research and determine its problem, its goal and the assumptions that the goal achieves, then indicated the importance of the research and its limits, and one of the most important results that we reached. The multiple Asiri motifs of the Saudi heritage have a major role in achieving a new new vision, and employing them in new plastic formulations that combine simplicity and modernity and then employing the decorations of the ASR areain the new folk utensils that keep pace with the times, and the research is based on the experimental descriptive approach.

Keywords: tourism, aesthetic.

1. Introduction

The civilization of nations and peoples is not measured by its scientific, technical and economic development, but by its heritage and history rich in heritage and the ability of its people to preserve and modernize this heritage.

Due to the expansion of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in its area and the diversity of its geographical areas, it has increased with the diversity of its cultural, civilizational, social and urban heritage, as it is thus divided into several regions, and each of these regions has its own

heritage according to the different geographical region of coastal, mountainous, desert and agricultural.

The Asiri house is a piece of this ancient Saudi heritage and is considered the most important thing that is unique to the southern region, as it is characterized by many features that differ from the rest of the regions, as the house is characterized by its wonderful design and its lacy colors from the outside and inside, and the lady of the house began her work in interior decoration after the man finished his role in building and installing windows and doors, so she smoothed the walls, decorated and colored them, because the house was the focus of women's attention.

Thus, women exploited the raw materials available in the environment of colors, clay and stones for decoration and employed by the optimal organic employment, thus combining the aesthetic form and utilitarian function has been repeated these decorations and drawings in the house Asiri on the old crafts and crafts (ornaments, household utensils, clothes and hats, which is what the women of this region are famous for) as the Asiri woman took from the walls of her house, and the man also from the windows and wooden doors as a place to express his popular artistic style Asiri and aesthetics (1).

From this artistic environment, it was necessary for the artists of this region to be affected by this beautiful art and try to bring it out to the world loaded with the heritage methods of the Asiri house and folk art in creating works for them, and the Prince tried the artist Khalid Al-Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, Governor of the Asir region previously, to revive these Asiri folk arts through tourism activation programs and Asir artists invented artworks inspired by Asiri folk art to get these works that have an aesthetic function that achieves their membership with the environment and heritage until It has become an advertising medium that attracts the attention of tourists and encourages them to travel to this area and get to know it. Therefore, advertising was used as one of the most important methods of introducing this tourist area and attracting the largest number of tourists. Asiri folk utensils are a method of attracting tourists and communication between peoples and tourism is a catalyst for cultural and civilizational communication between peoples.

Background to the problem:

Due to the values of the Asiri art aesthetic and symbolic appreciation expressive, so should be criticized first on its inception and types and aimed at it from the philosophy of special and multiple trends and a distinctive character makes them unique on the other. has been able to the Saudi artist spontaneously and spontaneously modify things abstract derived from the manifestations of nature to achieve them integrated units translate the purpose that culminated for him and at the same time carry the aesthetic value. To emphasize some rhythms and coordinate the relationships between these elements and units with each other in an integrated unit to achieve the desired purpose.

The Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage in Asir Region, in cooperation with the Municipality of the region, seeks to develop tourist paths in the city of Abha linking it to the surrounding area, which helps its success.

Al-Basita: It is one of the old neighborhoods, a heritage neighborhood consisting of a group of old buildings and castles, some of which date back to the Ottoman era, with a public square in the middle and some old traditional shops. Name.

Search problem:

From the above, the research problem is summarized in the following:

- How to benefit from Saudi folk art in the development of tourism through folk utensils.

Research Objectives:

1. Identify Asiri folk art and its aesthetics and forms.
2. Highlighting the role of Asiri folk art as a major influence in stimulating tourism.
3. Identify the artists of the region and the themes of folk art that they were inspired by the heritage, artistic trends and techniques they followed in their works to revive the Asiri heritage.
4. Explaining how to benefit from the aesthetics of Asiri art in enriching the engraving on Asiri folk utensils in stimulating tourism in the south.

Assumptions:

1. The aesthetics of Asiri folk art add a distinctive role in stimulating tourism.
2. Due to the diversity of shapes and sizes of Asiri folk pots, they correspond to the construction of different designs on their surfaces through Asiri decorations.
3. Due to the presence of abstract symbolic values in the Asiri motifs, they correspond to the work of modern designs with different functions that help stimulate tourism.

Research Limitations:

1. The research is summarized on the motifs of Asir art in the southern region.
2. The research is presented on Asiri. Asiria has a variety of shapes, sizes and colors popular with Asiri art motifs.
3. The aesthetics of Asiri folk art offers a role in stimulating tourism through folk utensils.

Importance of Research:

The importance of the current research is embodied in the following points:

1. Paying attention to Asiri folk art and introducing its symbolic and aesthetic features through Asiri folk utensils.
2. The research revealed: Al-Asiri folk utensils in stimulating tourism and preserving Al-Asiri folk art, by analyzing the works of artists who dealt with folk art.
3. Highlighting the role of Asiri folk art in rooting the social features of Saudi society and that it is an important factor to attract tourists and stimulate tourism.

2. Research Methodology:

The research in the subject of study depends on the descriptive and experimental approach,
First: Theoretical Framework:

1. A study of the meaning of folk art and the art of Asiri folklore for pots.
2. A review of the most important things that Asiri art includes its concept and importance.
3. A study of the meaning of tourism and the important elements for the success of tourism, tourism services and tourist attractions for the Asir region.
4. A study of the most important folk decorations of the Asir region.
5. A study of some artists who painted on Asiri pots.
6. The research relied on the descriptive and experimental approach.
7. The research is limited to the motifs and aesthetics of Asiri art.
8. The research presents elaborate applications for drawing and engraving on vessels with Asiri motifs as an example of how to stimulate tourism.

Folk Art:

When we deal with folk arts or traditional arts, we do not mean primitive arts that date back to prehistoric times, it is not fair that our contemporary folk arts are primitive arts, but we mean folk arts of various classifications, which stem from our customs, traditions and legacies. He differentiated between them by saying: from students of folk arts they say that the original difference between primitive art and folk art is in the degree of civilization represented by this or that art (2).

This art has been called several names, it was called civil art because of its connection with the people and parents, and it was called rural art because of its association with the countryside and its raw materials, and it was called innate art because of its apparent instinct, and it was called folk art because it is born of the people themselves and this last name.

Characteristics and features of folk arts:

There are characteristics and advantages that distinguish folk arts from other arts, namely:

- 1- The first characteristic of folk arts is that they are linked to heritage and preservation.
- 2- Folk arts are characterized by originality and tradition, as they belong to grandparents and parents.
- 3- Folk arts are vibrant, they are alive, lasting and continuous with us, sharing with us our homes, and our special things of daily use, such as bedspreads, clothes and utensils.
- 4- Folk arts are characterized by not being subject to the controls of intellectual art, which he says is urban art practiced by talented individuals.

5- Folk arts develop and mature during their daily use.

6. Folk arts are often symbolic.

7- Anonymous folk arts whose owner is known only in rare cases because when the popular artist produces the currency of art, he is not intended to gain material or spread his reputation among members of society, otherwise he would not be the keenest people to put his signature on his works in memory of him.

Folk arts and their link to social life:

Folk art is closely related to the society in which it is produced, it is from society and from society itself. Folk art in the Asir region originated in an environment that has characteristics and climatic and terrain influences that must have affected it as well as the customs and traditions of this society, and since man by nature influences and is affected by his society and his environment around him, and with his simple experiences, he was able to express the requirements of this community, including their need for beautification and decoration. He decorated and beautified everything that falls on his eyes, and the popular artist (Al-Qatat) in the Asir region is keen that her taste corresponds to the taste of her group, as she practices decorative art for them and for them, thus reflecting their customs, traditions, ideas and visions, and thus all members of her village accept her work so that they inquired these decorations and inscriptions painted on the interior walls of buildings in their pottery pots, fire stoves, and on wooden shelves on which decorative tools are placed.

Folk Artist:

The popular artist is considered an artist by nature, as he paints spontaneously and spontaneously, strongly linked to his environment (the site of his origin) and to his society, to which he belongs with his customs, traditions and legacies, an artist who did not receive some education, he is illiterate by nature, but he carries a popular culture that qualifies him to be distinguished in his art and thought. He is considered the artist of the people, his ideas do not depart from the ideas of his people, he expresses their hopes, ambitions and dreams, trying as much as possible to make them happy for his personal benefit.

Folk artists in general are united by simplicity, spontaneity, honesty with boldness and directness in expression, but each of them has its own mark and character that distinguishes it from others.

Folk motifs of the Asir region:

What remains for us so far of architectural decorations is the best witness and evidence of the aesthetic sense enjoyed by the people of the region, and the great ability to innovate these decorative forms, until they became permanent art exhibitions watched by generations after generation to this day.

The people of the Asir region have realized the importance of beautifying and decorating their traditional homes, so the nature around them, including their beauty, was a source of inspiration, so they derived from it their decorations and inscriptions, so it came out to us in a wonderful way that we still remember and live, it is true that their decorations were based on unity: the triangle, the circle, the square, but they did not cancel the world or the meanings of nature completely,

because the triangle can suggest its nest, hut, pyramid, mountain or hill, and the circle may suggest the moon or the sun, and the square can suggest a house or a window, because man translates these symbols with his past subjective experience. Despite the geometric orientation of these units, their basis is associated with popular symbols, some of which are considered the basis for forms of popular vernacular tools or modified living elements.

Colors:

In ancient times, man used local materials in the process of coloring his drawings and decorations, which experience taught him to be strong and perform good experience.

These colors of a metal origin taken by the ancient artist from the mountains and then grinded and mixed when used, either with glue or egg albumen or water. In the same context, the people of the Asir region used in coloring their drawings and decorative units natural dyes taken from some plants and special clays. We will discuss each of these colors separately:

1. Green color:

He refers to a scientific fact that "the green color represents the world of plants and contains the green substance (chlorophyll), so the neutral green color is widely used in the Asir region, to provide it and for ease of preparation and preparation, and because it has a great place in their souls, it is the color of the clothes of the people of Paradise.

2. Black color:

The people of the area used the black color (tar) extracted from the trunks of the west or opacity after distillation.

Another way to extract the black color is to grind charcoal and then add the colloidal substance (vegetable gum) taken from some trees, to work on the cohesion and stability of the color.

3. Red color:

One of the primary colors used in coloring folk motifs in the study area is also the red color taken from the soil rich in iron. The reason for its use is due to its availability and because it is a color that radiates from afar and shows its color clearly on rocks.

The method of its preparation in the Asir region goes through several stages, starting with bringing red stones and rich in iron oxide and after crushing them are mixed with vegetable gum to gain the color luster, which is currently acting as varnish.

4- Blue color:

The blue color is prepared from the Blue Nile powder. Sedimentary rock to which specific water is added. The popular artist in the Asir region uses it to color her wall decorations after adding vegetable gum to the mixture to be more stable and cohesive.

5- Orange color:

Orange paint is one of the favorite colors of the people of the Asir region, perhaps because it provides them with warmth due to the cold of the region.

6- Yellow color:

The yellow coating is extracted from natural sulfur powder. It is a yellow powder called (yellow) that they bring from mountains and hills.

Drawing and decoration tools:

The work of the popular painter was hard and difficult and required a long time and great effort, as his work was not limited to drawing only, but he had to "bring himself drawing tools, dyeing and other materials, and each photographer had his own way of preparation. In the Asir region, lamb hair, goat tails and feathers were used as paint brushes.

Types of clay pots, their forms and uses:

1- Jar:

The collection of jars has been defined by linguists as a decorative vessel, which is one of the vessels commonly used to preserve liquids or otherwise, as in Picture No. (1).



Photo (1)

2- Jugs:

It is one of the vessels of the heavens, it was mentioned by the words of the Almighty: (circumambulate them two sons immortalized with cups of jugs) (Surat Al-Waqi'ah any 18) and jugs are a vessel in which a drink is kept with one or two buttonholes, a mouth and an estuary, as in picture No. (2).



Picture (2)

3- Fate:



Picture (3)

Collect pots which is the pot that is used in cooking.

4- Pottery:

Gardener defined pottery is porcelain or cooked clay and was said cooking is clay as he defined pottery as the process of converting clay from a flexible material to a solid material after being exposed to heat ranging between 900 – 1250 m so that this material can not return to its first state and claims pottery and another definition of each body made of clay, whether other materials were added to it or not added everything pottery goes through the stage of formation and then drying and finally strengthening or hardening by heat It is this last process that turns clay into pottery, as in picture 4.



Image (4)

5- Porcelain:

It is glazed pottery and is made of clay or clay that burns, so the pottery is and after painting it with glass, porcelain is produced.

The ceramic industry has developed in the southern region and its forms and uses have varied according to the requirements of life, and these utensils are:

(1) Jars and their types:

A - The first type of small and medium size is characterized by a wide nozzle with an outward inclined edge and has a short neck and the body is open spherical shape maximum breadth at the

shoulder of the jar while tapering at the bottom and the base round wide and flat and provided the jar with four small semi-round nudity.

B - The second type is characterized by a wide nozzle, but it has an inclined edge and protruding to the outside and with a very short neck, while the body is open or spherical shape tapering at the bottom and its base is round wide and flat, and some of them are equipped with small nudities similar to the nudity of the first type.

The third type is characterized by a nozzle with an outward inclined edge connected to a long neck and an oval-shaped hull and equipped with large and small nakedness of semicircular shapes and alternately weak, i.e. the large lug followed by the small lug and so on.

(2) Fate:

It is a pot used for cooking purposes and is characterized by a medium-wide nozzle with a straight edge, while the body is spherical in shape that expands in the middle and tapers at the bottom, while its base is circular and wide and flat, the hull is provided with many nudities ranging from two to five, some of which are equipped with a cover consisting of a round base wide flat and a round and short hull and the diameter of the lid is as much as the mouth of the pot to be fully applicable to the nozzle.

(3) Jugs:

It is used to keep the drink in which the nozzle with a wide edge of fine thickness tilted outward and has a long neck and is connected to the body spherical shape and has a round round base equipped with a long round loop high starting from the edge of the mouth of the jug and up to the middle of the hull.

Some artists who painted on pots:

Pottery is the first list of handicrafts in Asir from the fragrance of the past scattered throughout the Asir region amid large squares and many markets Vivid evidence created by the hand of an artist who possessed a unique aesthetic awareness His distinguished arts were reflected in all that his hand created from the requirements of his life, so he earned his products an original art that derives splendor and splendor from the components of a cultural heritage in which the elements of creativity are integrated with the elements of life, resulting in craft products whose vocabulary expresses a distinct cultural identity.. Despite the primitiveness of the machines used in Handicraft Products However, the accumulation of experiences and skills across the generations inherited for crafts, in addition to the innate sense of beauty that characterized the craftsman Al-Asiri, made handicraft products characterized by elegance and beauty to appear as a musical piece whose maqamat is formed from the decorations of antique pot inscriptions.

There are artists who are famous in this field, including:

1. Jahaha bint Breidi, which is said to be inaccurate and inscribed by anyone and has some inscriptions still in some existing palaces such as Diriyah Palace.
2. Sharifa bint Ahmed, who refused renewal and had little desire for the power of color.

3. Amna bint Mohammed bin Hadi, the mother of the contemporary artist Fatima Ali Abu Qahas, the only pioneer of this art in our time, who is able to renew, has a distinctive automatic artistic presence, and she is the one who begins to plan and then dictates to her talent and artistic sense all the details of the work and leads her to many creations, and she has won the Abha Award for National Service in her distinguished artistic field. Her only daughter says that she keeps drawing and planning even during non-working hours when she finds a paper and a pen. It is in picture (5-6-7).

The most famous inscriptions created by Fatima Abu Qahas are found in the Razih Fort, in the House of Al-Zahr in Al-Khulais, in the Al-Alwan Fort (Musmar), which is home to the permanent Almaa Heritage Museum, and in a number of houses of the rich, and one of her paintings is in the lobby of the Abha Palace Hotel.



Image (5)



Image (6)



Picture (7)

Tourism:

Tourism is not limited to one meaning, but it has two foundations: the first: the need for a person to move from his home country or from his workplace to another place for a specific reason focused on the use of leisure time, and the second: it is that the transition process is temporary and tourism is one of the important factors that help the process of cultural communication between peoples as it helps to identify and accept the cultures of others, and thus tourism has developed in all countries, especially in developing countries where the elements and elements of tourism are available, and thus They help raise the standard of living of their population, create jobs, and increase income.

Important elements for the success of tourism and tourism services:

In order to ensure the success of tourism and its programs in any region, there must be many **activities, services and conditions:**

1. Preparing and qualifying administrative and technical elements working in the field of tourism or those that plan and prepare for tourism programs and services.
2. Provide workers who have sufficient information about the archaeological and tourist areas and tourism services available in the country and understand the patterns of culture in their community.
3. Training those in charge of tourism activities on how to benefit from social studies and theories and their development in many countries and societies.
4. How to preserve the natural environment and tourism projects and pay attention to the development of the cultural heritage of the local population when implementing these projects.
5. Raising and training the members of the tourist communities to practice tourism work.
6. Promoting the positive trend towards high-end dealing with tourists by the members of the local community.

Tourist attractions:

The factors that attract tourists to tourist areas vary from person to person according to the interests of each person, some tourists may be interested in heritage and folk arts, others attracted

by nature and natural beauty, and there are others attracted by museums and galleries, and some are interested in other entertainment such as various mathematics and others, and for this tourist attractions can be divided into three sections, and each section falls under many factors, namely:

- 1- Natural attractions.
- 2- Heritage and popular attractions.
- 3- Entertainment and marketing attractions
- 4- Conferences and exhibitions.

The following is an analysis of heritage and popular factors and their tourism potential:

Many tourists are attracted to the cultural heritage of countries spanning history from architecture to folk arts and crafts, and these factors are often one of the most important tourist attractions.

Hence, we determine the tourist attractions in the Asir region specifically:

First: Natural attractions:

It is represented in (the picturesque nature of the Asir region, and provides all the terrain of mountains, valleys, plains, coastal areas, deserts and valleys, in addition to the mild and rainy climate).

Second: Heritage and popular attractions:

It is represented in (castles and archaeological forts in the region, and the beauty of architecture from the inside and outside, the presence of decorations and colors, as well as private museums that are available in the region and public museums such as the Museum (Rijal Alma and the village of Al-Muftaha) and these museums contain what is characterized by the region of lifestyles and ancient heritage and speaker.

In addition, Asir contains (folk arts and ancient crafts) that are distinguished from other arts in terms of decoration and colors, this appears in all crafts, the most important of which are knitting and distinctive Asiri costume. There are also customs and traditions that characterize the Asir region and appear in the celebrations and carnivals held every year to celebrate tourists.

Third: Entertainment and marketing attractions:

Among the sports attractions held in Asir (mountaineering, bicycles, aircraft shows, light and sound shows, aircraft shows, and entertainment).

Fourth: Conferences and Exhibitions:

Rhyme conferences and poetry evenings are held in the literary club, as well as the Muftaha Theater, which is qualified for such seminars, celebrations and folk dances for which the region is famous.

Ascer Tourism:

Due to the atmosphere and picturesque nature of the Asir region, and the heritage and folk arts characterized by originality, beauty and love of innate creativity and colors in particular among the people of the region, which is reflected in everything they own and the nature of its tolerant people, the Asir region has become a first-class tourist area, due to the availability of tourist attractions in it from nature and heritage, and then the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia appeared to provide and achieve other attractions, which are entertainment, marketing, work, conferences and exhibitions, whether for books, art exhibitions and exhibitions Weapons as in picture (8,9).



Image (8)



Image (9)

Tourism Benefits:

We note that tourism has developed and begun to spread among the majority of people and the movement of tourists between tourist countries is beneficial and beneficial to this country, including: economic and social benefits, cultural and scientific development and exchange of experiences.

Economic Benefits:

Studies prepared by the World Tourism Organization have shown that tourism revenues have exceeded the value of the productive sectors – industry, agriculture and petroleum – worldwide.

Hence, tourism emerged as the most important economic sector in the world, and tourism and related economic and service activities have become the most important sources of income for countries.

Tourism in Saudi Arabia:

Tourism in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was not of interest to the bodies and institutions of the state and did not receive any encouragement from them, but it sensed the importance of tourism and its benefits and revitalization through the Kingdom's treasures, heritage and folk arts many and varied due to its breadth, so the folk and heritage arts of each region differ from the other, as well as geographical areas, there are deserts, plains, mountains and coasts.

Perhaps the Asir region is the first region to create in its structure a special department for tourism development in 1401 AH under the name of the Tourism Revitalization Committee in the Asir region, headed by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal bin Abdulaziz, former Governor of Asir Region, the committee is concerned with all areas related to tourism activity in the region, and then the General Directorate of the Tourism Revitalization Committee in the Asir region appeared in the first of Safar for the year 1419 AH.

Second: Practical Framework:

After studying the theoretical framework, the research is developed and the approaches that can be taken in stimulating tourism through Asiri folk pots.

1. Taking some Asiri elements that are characterized by the symbolic and abstract aspect and formulating designs in a new way.
2. Directing attention to the popular designs of Asiri and their role in the tourism activation through popular utensils.
3. Orientation using one decorative template in some designs in different repetitions or combining two or more templates in other designs.
4. Using some Asiri art techniques to benefit from them in drawing on popular pots.

Experimentation Controls:

Experimentation controls are based on the following:

A- Materials:

1. Pots (Asir pots) were used.
2. Glass colors.
3. Reliev pen.

B-Core Technique:

1. Direct drawing technique and drawing application to glass.

C- Added Technologies:

1. Grafting technique with raw materials.

D- Experimental axes:

1. Experimentation with direct drawing to achieve abstract and symbolic values in new designs.
2. Experimentation with direct drawing to achieve abstract values through drawing on pots.

E- Applications:

The idea of applying the research is based on benefiting from the results of previous experiments in order to achieve new creative images of the aesthetics of Asiri folk art through pots, and these applications begin below.



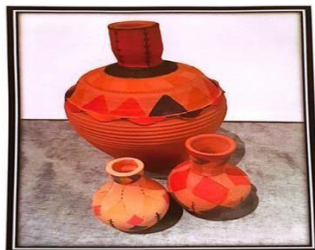
First artwork

First artwork:

1. Material: Use glass incense burners (ceramic), opaque glass colors and a black relief pen.
2. Technique: Direct drawing with the relieving pen, brush and color.

Artwork Analysis:

In this work, the abstract trend is evident, as different geometric motifs were used, including (triangle and line) in one color and in different shapes and sizes. And use the main colors (red, green, blue, yellow) to fill in different spaces. Also, some of the touches came in part of the geometric shapes by adding the relief and the main colors in the style of the brush to increase the color richness and unevenness of the surface, simulating the Asiri folk motifs.



Second artwork

Second artwork:

1. Material: Use pottery and opaque glass colors.
2. Technique: direct painting using brush and color.

Analysis Artwork:

I illustrated my work in this Asiri direction, where I used both the triangle and the rhombus line point any many geometric decorations in several colors consistent with each other to fill different areas in shape, size and color and find its echo in some heritage products in the region The line is a major element of the color belts that separate the engraving organization and the surrounding color space and geometric shapes They come with color spaces that follow a repetition method, which makes them a repeating belt surrounding the jar and they differ in size, shape and use of basic colors There is no visual continuity in the engraving of the eye and all of them give a feeling and draw the viewer's attention.



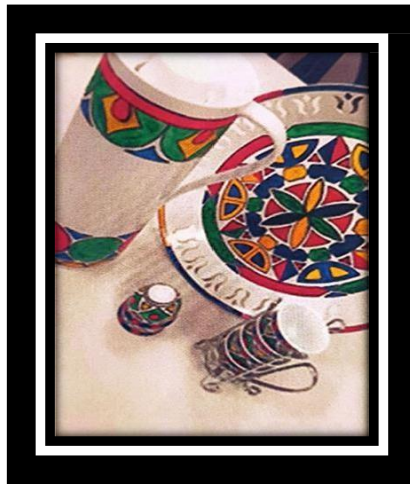
Third artwork

Third artwork:

1. Material: glassware (ceramic), opaque bottle colors and black glass pen relief.
2. Technique: Direct drawing using pencil, brush and colors.

Artwork Analysis:

It is clear in this work the use of symbolic and abstract direction, where the Asiri motifs were used in this work with geometric shapes, the line and the triangle, and in four main colors, as well as the texture of the colors was prominent in which the work of the hand was shown.



Fourth artwork

Fourth artwork:

1. Materials: glassware and shatterproof plastic (melamine).
2. Technique: Direct drawing on glass using relief, brush and color.

Artwork Analysis:

In this work, the abstract trend is illustrated where geometric motifs and shapes were used with their various elements, including (line, triangle, and circle). These items were used in different sizes and sizes. The technique of direct painting and painting on glass was used specifically on the utensils used for serving coffee and hospitality.

The colors of the Asiri motifs and inscriptions were used: (white, red, blue, green, and yellow). The technique of brushing was also used to make the color stand out, simulating the old folk motifs, which were characterized by the prominence of colors and the uneven surface.



Fifth artwork

Fifth artwork:

1. Material: Use of aluminum utensils and opaque glass colors.
2. Technique: direct drawing and brushing.

Artwork Analysis:

In this work, it is clear that the symbolic and abstract direction was used, as the Asiri motifs were used in this work in geometric shapes such as line, triangle and circle and in four main colors.

The texture of the colors was also prominent in which the hand was occupied.



Sixth artwork

Sixth artwork:

1. Material: Use break-resistant plastic utensils (melamine).
2. Technique: direct painting and brushing

Artwork Analysis:

In this work, it is clear that the symbolic and abstract trend is used, as the Asiri motifs were used in geometric shapes (line, triangle, circle and square) and in four main colors (red, yellow, blue, green).

The texture of the colors was also prominent in which the hand was occupied.



Seventh artwork

Seventh artwork:

1. Material: Use break-resistant plastic utensils (melamine).
2. Technique: direct painting and brushing

Artwork Analysis:

In this work, it is clear that the symbolic and abstract trend is used, as the Asiri motifs were used in geometric shapes (line, triangle, circle and square) and in four main colors (red, yellow, blue, green).

The texture of the colors was also prominent in which the hand was occupied.



Eighth artwork

Eighth Artwork:

1. Materials: glassware (ceramic).
2. Technique: Direct drawing on glass using relief, brush and color.

Artwork Analysis:

In this work, the abstract trend is illustrated where the use of motifs and geometric shapes with their different elements, including (line and triangle). These items were used in different sizes and sizes.

The technique of direct drawing and drawing on glass was used specifically on the utensils used in serving coffee and hospitality.

The colors of the Asiri motifs and inscriptions were used: (white, red, blue, green, and yellow).

3. Related studies:

The variety of studies and research dealt with by the research that are related to the subject of the current study are summarized as follows:

□ An unpublished master's thesis (Creating decorative designs based on employing rhythmic systems for a selection of Saudi folk pot decorations). It is an applied study that aims to find an experimental approach through the plastic systems of decorative units derived from the heritage represented in the folk utensils of the tribes of the southern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in order to achieve decorative designs linked to artistic and aesthetic values, and contemporary formation systems with a new vision. In it, the researcher presented folk arts as part of heritage and design in its various aspects, with heritage models of folk utensils and analysis of their decorative units. The main findings of the study were:

-There is a positive correlation between dealing with folk art as a source of inspiration and the results reached through experience. Dealing with folk art with some study and analysis. There is a broad base that enriches the field of design with vocabulary stemming from the environment. The researcher recommended the need to address the branches of folk art with some study and analysis, and the importance of working on developing methods of dealing with folk heritage and providing the opportunity for experimentation and innovation, which ensures the development of creative abilities. The current study benefited from this study in identifying aspects of Saudi folklore in particular and the extent of agreement or difference in the vocabulary of the decorative units of the different regions in the Kingdom.

□ Study by Ali Abdullah Marzouq Al-Shahrani (1420 AH) Unpublished Master's Thesis entitled (Technical and Aesthetic Elements of Traditional Architecture in Asir Region) The study aimed to identify the plastic structural foundations and artistic values extracted from the study and analysis of the aesthetic elements of traditional utensils in the Asir region, in addition to extracting and studying the elements of folk decoration used in traditional utensils in the region. In his study, the researcher followed the descriptive analytical approach that he began with a historical study and then followed it with a field study during which he presented the models of the decorative units used and their performance methods. The researcher concluded several results, the most important of which was the multiplicity of units and decorative patterns used in traditional utensils in the region and the predominance of the geometric character over them, in addition to the fact that most of these decorations are not defined by specific names. The present study benefited from this study in identifying the types of decorative units used in the study area.

□ Study of Fahd Ali Saeed Al-Ghamdi (1422 AH) Unpublished master's thesis entitled (Benefiting from the environmental heritage in the Abha region in pots) The study aimed to benefit from the artistic and aesthetic values available in the popular decorations by adapting them to suit the design of popular utensils and the researcher used the descriptive and experimental approach to the study, the study concluded that the region is rich in popular decorations and that these decorations are scalable and renewable and can be used in the field of contemporary utensils in a way that preserves the heritage spirit and does not contradict with contemporary, renewal and development. that we live. The current study benefited from this study in identifying the popular motifs of the Abha region, which is one of the regions of the study area.

The bottom line:

The researcher has clarified the background of the problem, determine its problem, its goal and the assumptions achieved by the goal, then the researcher pointed to the importance of the research and its limits, then the research methodology and steps.

4. Conclusions and recommendations:

-Results:

1. The study proved that the multiple plastic possibilities of the Asiri arts play a major role in achieving a new vision and new designs.
2. Asiri motifs are a means of communication between members of society and work to convey cultural and social values and customs in a symbolic way.
3. The psychological significance of the Saudi Asiri inscription addresses the feelings, sensations and internal psychological conscience of the individual.
4. The artist Al-Asiri derives his decorations and symbols from several things, including the environment surrounding the artist, whether natural or industrial environmental.
5. The study proved that Asiri art does not aim at artistic and aesthetic aspects only, but also to achieve tourism through popular Asiri pots.

Recommendations:

1. Conducting more experiments and solutions from the aesthetics of Asiri folk art, which was characterized by the symbolic aspect and the formulation of designs in a new way.
2. Take advantage of the Asiri folk art style, as it carries abstract and expressive symbolic values in some designs in different repetitions or combining two or more templates in different designs.
3. Conducting more experiments and solutions on the plastic values of Asiri art and applying it to utensils.
4. Benefiting from the techniques of Asiri folk art in enriching the tourist beauty.

Acknowledgement:

"The authors extend their appreciation to the Deanship of Research and Graduate Studies at King Khalid University for funding this work through Large Research Project under grant number RGP2/495/45 "

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