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WRITTEN BY
KAY HARDY CAMPBELL

"TARAB OCCURS WHEN I, AS A PERFORMER, AND THE AUDIENCE ARE IN TUNE TOGETHER. IT'S A HARMONIOUS EXCHANGE."

-SIMON SHAHEEN

or more than a thousand years, performers, listeners and scholars have recognized ••••• as one of the most important esthetics in Arab music.

It has no English equivalent, explains A.J. Racy, author of ••••••• . It is a term full of subtlety and layered meanings, both historical and regional. At its heart, tarab is about musical affect and relationship: a deep emotional response by a listener that leads to a feeling of connection between listener and performer. In this way, he says, tarab evokes "intense emotions, exaltation, a sense of yearning or absorption, feeling of timelessness, elation or rapturous delight." In short, "ecstasy."

Tarab appears to have come into use first in reference to early Arabic poetry recitation. After the seventh century CE, it came to be associated also with recitation of the Qur'an, which today endures as a highly popular virtuosic vocal art form. Music historian George Sawa notes more than 500 mentions of tarab in the ••••••••; produced in Baghdad in the 11th century,

including instances where listeners wept, laughed, danced and tore their clothing.

EVEN THE MOST CLASSICAL
ARAB MUSICAL PERFORMANCES
HAVE ALWAYS BEEN HIGHLY
INTERACTIVE EVENTS.

Far more recently, for decades during the mid-20th century across the Arab world, listeners would gather around radios on the first Thursday of each month to tune into live radio broadcasts of concerts by Um Kulthum, the famous Egyptian vocalist and • • • • • • • • • one who elicits tarab." Those lucky enough to be inside the Cairo concert hall often wept openly, shouted and begged her to repeat verses.

The tools of tarab are, of course, musical

instruments, from the simplicity of the human voice and percussive hand clapping to hand drums, end-blown woodwinds and stringed instruments that are both plucked and bowed.

As Islam spread west and east, both instruments and musical ideas flowed along trade routes, and they were assimilated, adapted and often locally renamed. Even though the term "tarab" is used primarily in the Arab world, similar concepts are present from Morocco and Spain in the

PATTERNS OF Moon, PATTERNS OF Sun

WRITTEN BY
PAUL LUNDE

THE HIJRI CALENDAR

In 638 CE, six years after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, 'Umar, Islam's second caliph, recognized the necessity of a calendar to govern the affairs of Muslims. This was first of all a practical matter. Correspondence with military and civilian officials in the

newly conquered lands had to be dated. But Persia used a different calendar from Syria, where the caliphate was based; Egypt used yet another. Each of these calendars had a different starting point, or epoch. The Sasanids, the ruling dynasty of Persia, used June 16, 632 CE, the date of the accession of the last Sasanid monarch, Yazdagird III. Syria, which until the Muslim conquest was part of the Byzantine Empire, used a form of the Roman "Julian" calendar, with an epoch of October 1, 312 BCE. Egypt used the Coptic calendar, with an epoch of August 29, 284 CE. Although all were solar calendars, and hence geared to the seasons and containing 365 days, each also had a different system for periodically adding days to compensate for the fact that the true length of the solar year is not 365 but 365.2422 days.

"IT IS HE WHO MADE THE SUN TO BE A SHINING GLORY AND THE MOON TO BE A LIGHT (OF BEAUTY) AND MEASURED OUT STAGES FOR HER; THAT YE MIGHT KNOW THE NUMBER OF YEARS AND THE COUNT (OF TIME)."

-QUR'AN 10:5 (ENGLISH BY YUSUF ALI)

In pre-Islamic Arabia, various other systems of measuring time had been used. In South Arabia, some calendars apparently were lunar, while others were lunisolar, using months based on the phases of the moon but intercalating days outside the lunar cycle to synchronize the calendar with the seasons. On the eve of Islam, the Himyarites appear to have used a calendar based on the Julian form, but with an epoch of 110 BCE. In central Arabia, the course of the year was charted by the position of the stars relative to the horizon at sunset or sunrise, dividing the ecliptic into 28 equal parts corresponding to the location of the moon on each successive night of the month. The names of the months in that calendar have continued in the Islamic calendar to this day and would seem to indicate that, before Islam, some sort of lunisolar calendar was in use, though it is not known to have had an epoch other than memorable local events.

There were two other reasons 'Umar rejected existing solar calendars. The Qur'an, in Sura 10, Verse 5, states that time should be reckoned by the moon. Not only that, calendars used by the Persians, Syrians and Egyptians were identified with other religions and cultures. He therefore decided to create a calendar specifically for the Muslim community. It would be lunar, and it would have 12 months, each with 29 or 30 days.

This gives the lunar year 354 days, 11 days fewer than the solar year. 'Umar chose as the epoch for the new Muslim calendar the • • • • • , the emigration of the Prophet Muhammad and

west to Malaysia in the east, and from Kazakhstan in the north to Somalia in the south. Notably these include •••• in Persian music and ••••• in Spanish music.

Europe encountered Arab music through many routes, but perhaps most importantly through the legacy of Ziryab, a ninth-century Baghdad émigré in al-Andalus, now southern Spain. Arriving in Córdoba in 821 CE, he helped spark a flowering of music that today echoes in a Moroccan music style that some call Tarab Andalusi. Currently linguists dispute whether or not "tarab" is the root word for "troubadour."

Beginning in the 1800s, Arab musicians assimilated Western instruments—primarily fretless, tonally versatile violins, violas, cellos and basses. It did not fundamentally affect the esthetic of tarab, and the best Arab and Arab-influenced musical performances, then as now, almost regardless of region or genre, remained nearly always highly interactive events.

A resurgence of Arab music occurred in the early 20th century with independence. The advent of mass media and recording technology—including the flowering of now-classic Egyptian musical films—brought up the question, still argued, of whether or not a recording can elicit genuine tarab.

TAQSIM and TARAB

Ethnomusicologist Jonathan Shannon notes that one particular way Arab musicians create tarab is by improvising outside rhythm or meter, and then returning to it. This improvisation is elemental to Arab music, and it is named taqsim in Arabic (pr. tahk-SEEM; plural taqasim). A musician can play a taqsim almost anywhere in a piece: at the beginning to introduce it, in the middle between verses or at any time players take turns playing solos.

In a taqsim, a musician creates a melody that explores a sophisticated network of modes or scales called maqamat (pr. mah-kah-MAHT; singular maqam). Many maqamat feature microtones, notes that occur between neighboring notes in Western scales. A great player must know how to play a wide, creative variety of taqasim within any given maqam, and how to transition among several maqamat.

To end a tagsim, the performer must resolve it masterfully, often with a tarab-creating burst of energy that can be subtle and tender or expansive, even showy.

Today, as satellite and digital media allow the music from Arab and neighboring cultures to flow around the world at an unprecedented pace, tarab remains like a heartbeat, in the words of Syrian master musician Muhammad Qadri Dalal, "the connection between performers and audiences."

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On the cover: The pear-shaped, fretless 'ud was popular in Arabia from the seventh century

•• and remains the "Prince of Tarab," centerpiece of any Arab ensemble. Ancestor of the
European lute, it evolved at the hands of innovators like Ziryab, spectacular protégé of the
leading Abbasid court musician Ishaq al-Mawsili of Baghdad. Ziryab became his teacher's rival
and in 821 moved to al-Andalus, now southern Spain, where he established a music school.
He added a fifth string to the 'ud, and he played it with an eagle feather or talon—causing the
previously used wooden plectrum to be discarded by 'ud players thereafter, to this day.

Cover art: watercolor on paper by Norman MacDonald (macdonaldart.net).

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70 Muslims from Makkah to Madinah, where Muslims first attained religious and political autonomy. The hijra thus occurred on 1 Muharram of the year 1 according to the Islamic calendar, which was named "• ••• " after its epoch. (This date corresponds to July 16, 622 CE, on the Gregorian calendar.) Today in the West, it is customary, when writing hijri dates, to use the abbreviation AH, which stands for the Latin ••••••• "year of hijra."

Because the Islamic lunar calendar is 11 days shorter than the solar, it is therefore not synchronized to the seasons. Its festivals, which fall on the same days of the same lunar months each year, make the round of the seasons every 33 solar years. This 11-day difference between the lunar and the solar year accounts for the difficulty of converting dates from one system to the other.

THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR

The early calendar of the Roman Empire was lunisolar, containing 355 days divided into 12 months beginning on January 1. To keep it more or less in accord with the actual solar year, a month was added every two years. The system for doing so was complex, and cumulative errors gradually misaligned it with the seasons. By 46 BCE, it was some three months out of alignment, and Julius Caesar oversaw its reform. Consulting Greek astronomers in Alexandria, he created a solar calendar in which one day was added to February every fourth year, effectively compensating for the solar year's length of 365.2422 days. This Julian calendar was used throughout Europe until 1582 CE.

In the Middle Ages, the Christian liturgical calendar was grafted onto the Julian one, and the computation of lunar festivals like Easter, which falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox, exercised some of the best minds in Christendom. The use of the epoch 1 CE dates from the sixth century, but did not become common until the 10th.

The Julian year was nonetheless 11 minutes and 14 seconds too long. By the early 16th century, due to the accumulated error, the spring equinox was falling on March 11 rather than where it should, on March 21. Copernicus, Christophorus Clavius and the physician Aloysius Lilius provided the calculations, and in 1582 Pope Gregory XIII ordered that Thursday, October 4, 1582, would be followed by Friday, October 15, 1582. Most Catholic countries accepted the new "Gregorian" calendar, but it was not adopted in England and its colonies until the 18th century. Its use is now almost universal worldwide. The Gregorian year is nonetheless 25.96 seconds ahead of the solar year, which by the year 4909 will add up to an extra day.

The late **Paul Lunde** was a senior research associate with the Civilizations in Contact Project at Cambridge University and author of more than 70 articles for *AramcoWorld*.

CONVERTING Yearsland Dates

The following equations convert roughly from Gregorian to hijri and vice versa. However, the results can be slightly misleading: They tell you only the year in which the other calendar's year *begins*. For example, 2018 Gregorian begins in Rabi` II, the fourth month of hijri 1439, and ends in that same month in hijri 1440.

Gregorian year = [(32 x Hijri year) ÷ 33] + 622

Hijri year =

[(Gregorian year - 622) x 33] ÷ 32

Online calculators can be found by searching "Gregorian-hijri calendar calculator" or similar terms.





RABI` II 1439 - JUMADA I

S	М	T	W	Т	F	S
NOTES:	14 1	15 2	16 3	17 4	18 5	19 6
	Ziad Rahabani, Lebanese composer and son of Fairuz, born 1956			Ali Douagi, Tunisian cultural pioneer, born 1909		
20 7	21 8	Egypt begins Aswan High Dam construction 1960	23 10	24 11	Premiere of Leyla and Majnun, first opera in the Muslim world, in Baku 1908	26 13
Kaifi Azmi, Indian Urdu poet	28 15 Ay Qap, Kazakh journal in Arabic script, published in Russia 1915	29 16	30 17	1 18	2 19	Turg'un Alimatov, Uzbek master musician of shashmagam, born 1922
4 21	5 22	6 23 Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz crowned King of Saudi Arabia 2015	7 24	8 25 Mirzabek Toybayev, Kyrgyz national playwright, born 1935	9 26	10 27
Akhmet Baitursynor, Kazakh intellectual and writer, born 1872	12 29	13 30	14 31	DECEMBER 2017 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	FEBRUARY 2018 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	NOTES:

Hand clapping is an important percussion instrument in folk music styles across the Arab and Islamic world. In Morocco and the Arabian Peninsula, clappers create a loud resonant popping sound called tasfig or safaga. Tasfiq accompanies the performances of the Gulf art music style called sawt. During music interludes in sawt songs, a lead clapper starts and stops a chorus of clappers that create lively syncopation.







JUMADA I - JUMADA II

S		М			Т	W		Т		F		S
NOTES:	•							15	Arab Colombian Shakira born 197		17	3
18	4	Dame Nemat Shafik, B American economist, b			ab–Um Kulthum colla- a <i>Umn</i> " premieres 1964	21	7	22	Chagatai poet A born in Herat 14		24	10
Akbar, third Mughal emp begins reign 1556	11	26	12	27	13	28	14	Zeb-un-nissa, Mughal princess and poet, born 1638		16	1 Layla Murad, E and film star, b	17
2	18	3	19	4	20	5 Bangladesh Language A marks preservation of E		6 22	2 7	23	8	24
Traveler Ibn Batutta borr Tangier 1304		10	26	11	27	Jambyl Jabayev, Kazakh composer and singer, bo		JANUARY 2018 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 22 23 24 25 26 28 29 30 31	13 4 5 6	8		

On the front top register of the British Museum's 4,500-year-old Standard of Ur, a box ornamented with lapis, shell and red limestone mosaic found at the Mesopotamian city of Ur, south of Baghdad, Iraq, a man plays a finely crafted lyre decorated with a bull's head. He performs at what appears to be a court occasion, and behind him stands a woman, perhaps a singer. The box was discovered in 1927 and 1928, and the site also yielded four actual lyres including one much like this one—that are considered to be the oldest existing string instruments. Today, numerous local and regional variants of lyres are played in East Africa, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula.







JUMADA 11 - RAJAB

	S		M	Т			W		Т		F		S
NOTES:				FEBRUARY 2018 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 1 18 19 20 21 2 25 26 27 28	1 2 3 8 9 10 5 16 17	APRIL 2018 1	3	Gurbannazar E	Ezizow, Turkmen	14	2	15	3
16	4		5 Khusraw begins rney 1046	18	6	Baha ad-Din ib biographer of S	7 on Shaddad, Saladin, born 1145	20	8	21	9	22	10
23	11	24	12	Composer and vocalist Muhammad Abdul Wa born 1902		26 Cairo Congres convenes 1932	14. s of Arab Music	27	15	28	16	Harun al-Ras arts, born 763	17 hid, patron of the
1	18	2	19	3	20	4	21	5	22		23 innual Saudi cultural gurated 1985	7	24
8	25	9	26	10	27	11	28	12	29	13 Philosopher Córdoba 113	Maimonides born in	14	31

Plucked and hammered zithers—lap harps built on a wooden box—like the ganun in the Arab world and Turkey, and the santur in Iraq and Iran, have deep roots in the region and are key instruments in art music ensembles today. The qanun has 75-78 strings, with three strings tuned to each tone. The player plucks the strings with his or her index fingers using tortoiseshell picks, or plectra, held in place on the fingers by metal rings. Microtones are achieved using small, moveable metal bridges called 'urab in Arabic and mandal in Turkish. Moving these bridges allows the ganun player to transition a new magam in an instant.







RAJAB - SHA`ABAN

S	М		Т		W		Т			F		5
15 1 Easter	16	2	17	3	18	4	19	5	20	6	21 Lebanese Americ Dale releases "M	7 van surf-rocker Dick vserlou'' 1962
22 8	23	9	24 Terjiman, pan-Islamic newsbegins circulation in Russi	10	25	11	26	12	27	13	28	14
29 15 Ottoman "starchitect" Sinan born 1489	30	16	1	17	2 First Ouarzazate (Moro national Film Festival op	18 cco) Interpens 2016	3	19	4	20	London Times pragift from Ottoma people 1847	21 ses humanitarian in sultan to Irish
6 22 Talal Abu-Ghazaleh, renowned	7	23	Mamluks admitted to Fren	24	9	25	10	26	Kazakh singer D. named "Most Po Singer" 2017	27 K. Kudaibergen pular Asian	12	28
Arab accountant, born 1938 13 29	Koroglu, an opera based of Turkic heroic epic, premie Baku 1937	30	MARCH 2018	2 3 9 10 16 17 23 24 30 31	MAY 2018 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 13 14 15 16 17 20 21 22 23 24 27 28 29 30 3	4 5) 11 12 7 18 19 4 25 26	NOTES:		Singer" 2017			

One of the most versatile percussion instruments, a rigq (or its larger variant, a daff) can hold its own as the sole drum in an Arab art music ensemble. With its delicate skin, traditionally made from fish or goat, and its lightweight cymbals of brass, in the hands of a skilled player a riqq can produce both complex classical rhythms and rousing folk beats. This image of a wooden-inlaid rigg is depicted amid the traditional architecture of Chinguetti, Mauritania, once a vibrant trading hub of West Africa and a center of culture and scholarship.







SHA`ABAN - RAMADAN

	S		М		Т		W		Т		F		S
NOTES:				15	1	16	2	17	3	18	4	19	5
						Syrian tenor Sa born 1933	abah Fakhri			Sundarban Nati Bengal, India, es	onal Park in West stablished 1984		
20	6	21	7	22	8	23	9	24	10	25	11	26	12
				Algerian singer (Mamie du Rai," I	Chikha Rimitti, "La born 1923			Uzbek poet and Gå fur Gù lom b	writer orn 1903			American write born 1881	r Achmed Abdullah
27	13	28 Djerba become	14 es part of the	29	15	1	16	2	17	3 Omar Khayyam	18	4	19
5	20	Ottoman reger	21	7	22	8	23	.9	24	Rubaiyat al-Khaj	25	11	26
Vasco de Gama from Europe 14	a's ships reach India 498							Fairuz makes fir appearance 197	st European TV 5				
12	27	13 Habil Aliyev, A kamanche play	28	14	29	15	30	16	31 Um Kulthum helps o Cairo 1934		11 12 13 14 18 19 20 21	JUNE 2018 3 4 5 10 11 12 17 18 19 24 25 26	1 2 6 7 8 9 13 14 15 16 20 21 22 23 27 28 29 30









RAMADAN - SHAWWAL

	S	М			Т		W	Т		F			S
NOTES:						MAY 2018 1 6 7 8 13 14 15 20 21 22 27 28 29	2 3 4 5 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 30 31	JULY 2018 1	12 13 14 19 20 21	17	1	18	2
19	3	20	4	Beirut become to host World 2003	es first Arab country Environment Day	22	6	23	7	24 Abu Bakr, first caliph o begins reign 632	8 Fislam,	25	9
26	10	27	11	28	12	29	13	30	14	1 'Id al-Fitr	15	2	16
Kyrgyz poet, M singer Togolok	lanaschi and folk Moldo born 1860												
3	17	4	18	5	19	6	20	7	21	8	22	9	23
								Musician Abdul Halir born 1929	n Hafez				
10	24	11	25	12	26	13	27	14	28	15	29	16	30
		Qutub-ud-Din Aibek of Sultanate of Delhi, reign 1206	, founder begins			Nasri Shamsed singer and acto	dine, Lebanese r, born 1927						

Today's Western oboes descend from a family of loud, double-reed instruments usually played outdoors, including the shawm of medieval Europe and the zurna or surnay of the wider Islamic world. The zurna was an integral part of the Ottoman mehter marching bands, and it is still played at celebrations across the Arab world, Turkey, Greece and the Balkans. In Malaysia, the ornately carved and painted serunai, a cousin to the zurna, accompanies shadow puppet performances that remain popular today.







SHAWWAL - DHU-AL-QA'DAH

S		М		Т		W		Т		F			S
17	1	18	2	19	3	20	4	21	5	22	6	23	7
		Raha Moharrak become woman from Saudi Arab the seven summits 2017	ia to climb			First London Shubbak F kicks off 2011	estival					First Jameel	Prize awarded 2009
24	8	25	9	26	10	27	11	28	12	29	13	1	14
Singer and child advoca born in Cairo 1948	ate Raffi			Hamza el Din, composer player, born 1929	r and 'ud	Algerian singer Cheb M. born 1966	ami						
2	15	3	16	4	17	Charlemagne receives a from Caliph Harun al-R	n elephant	6	19	7	20	8	21
9	22	10	23	11	24	12 Philosopher ibn Al-'Arat	25	13	26	14	27	15	28
16	29	17	30	18	31	JUNE 2018 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 12 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	1 2 8 9 1 15 16 22 23 3 29 30	AUGUST 2018 1 2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 25 26 27 28 29 30		NOTES:		First Marfake Festival open	sh International Film s 2001

This painting is based on an original gold luster-glazed dish produced in 11th-century Cairo during the Fatimid period, a time when ceramic objects were often decorated with scenes and activities. This dish portrays a female musician playing a twostringed instrument without a plectrum. While many other music-related designs from the period feature the larger, pear-shaped 'ud, this instrument's compact, tuliplike design is reminiscent of the *robab* of East Tajikistan in Central Asia—evidence of how both music and instruments flowed freely along the Silk Roads.





August

DHU-AL-QA'DAH - DHU-AL-HIJJAH

S	М	Т	W	Т	F	S
NOTES:	JULY 2018 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	SEPTEMBER 2018 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	19 1	20 2	21 3	22 4
23 5 Arabist and humanist Insenhus	24 6	25 7	26 8	9	28 10	29 11
Arabist and humanist Josephus Justus Scaliger born 1540						Kyrgyz national singer Mirbek Atabekov born 1986
1 12	2 13 Halal Science Center opens food research labs in Thailand 2003	3 14	4 15 Bahrain declares independence 1971	5 16	6 17	7 18
8 19	9 20 Mo Farrah becomes first Briton to win four Olympic golds 2016	10 21	11 22 'Id al-Adha Yarrow Mamout, American freedman, manumitted 1796	12 23	13 24	Salif Keita, "Golden Voice of Africa," born 1949
15 26	16 27	17 28	18 29	19 30	20 31	NOTES:
Physician and polymath Al-Razi born 865		Sitar virtuoso Vilayet Khan born 1928				

Military and ceremonial bands of the Ottoman Empire, called mehter, featured ranks of kettledrums and large, hand-held crash cymbals. The largest drums were played on camelback, and their deep booms inspired the troops and intimidated their enemies. These instruments so fascinated Europeans visiting the Empire that European composers adopted the instruments during an 18th-century craze for everything Turkish. By 1825 kettledrums and crash cymbals were integrated into both the European orchestra and marching band. Today descendants of the mehter band can be found in nearly every large American high school and heard during nearly every holiday parade.





September

DHU-AL-HIJJAH - MUHARRAM 1440

	S		М		Т		W	Т		F			S
NOTES:								AUGUST 2018	10 11 6 17 18	OCTOBER 2018 1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 23 24 25 28 29 30 31	12 13 19 20	21	1
22	2	23	3	24	4	25	5	26	6	27	7	28	8
Mexican American Hayek born 1966	actress Salma			Al-Biruni, "Fathe born 973	r of Geodesy,"			Algerian Amir Abd el-k born 1808	Kader			Gazi Malik, fo dynasty in Ind	under of Tughlaq lia, begins reign 1321
29	9	30	10	1	11	2	12	3	13	4	14	5	15
Prophet Muhamma Hijra 622	ad begins					Kathem al-Saher Arabic Song," bo	r, "Caesar of Irn 1957			Treaty of Erdine signed, Russo-Turkish War 1829	concluding		
6	16	7	17	8 Algerian Rai-rock	18	9	19	10 Launch of Djerbahood	20	11	21	12	22 , Afghan singer and
				born 1958				Er-Riadh, Tunisia 2014	Project in			composer, bo	'n 1962
Kingdom of Saudi Ara proclaimed 1932	23 abia	14	24	15	25	16	26	17	27	18	28	19	29
	30									Saudi singer Ibtisam Lut born 1951			

The world's oldest and most universal instrument—the human voice—is also considered the most powerful vehicle for inducing tarab. In modern times, Egyptian vocalist Um Kulthum, who was born in 1904 and lived until 1975, is most often cited as a preeminent vocalist with the power to lead her audiences to profound, sustained tarab. Born the daughter of a Qur'an reciter, she was a masterful interpreter of poetry in song. Two of the many other leading tarab vocal artists include Egyptian musician Abduh al-Hamuli (1836-1901) and Syrian singer Sabah Fakhri (1933-).

















MUHARRAM - SAFAR

S	M		Т	W	т	F	S
NOTES:	21	1 22	2	World's largest falcon hospital opens in Abu Dhabi 1999	24 4	25 5	26 6
27 7	First Fez Festival of World	8 29	9	1 10	2 11	Royal Opera House in Muscat,	4 13
5 14	Sacred Music kicks off 1994 6 Jahangir, fourth Mughal emperor, begins reign 1605	5 7	16	8 17	pop music videos, born 1961 9 18	Oman, opens 2011 10 19 Egyptian composer, singer and actor Farid al-Atrash born 1910	qawwali superstar, born 1948 11 20
12 21		2 14	23	Abadi al-Jawhar, Saudi 'ud player and composer, born 1953	16 25	Tatar Romanian statesman and composer of Ottoman-styled music Dimitrie Cantemir born 1673	18 27
Rimsky-Korsakov's Scheherazade premieres in St. Petersburg 1888	20 2	9 21	30	22 31	SEPTEMBER 2018 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOVEMBER 2018 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	NOTES:



In the 13th century CE, King Alfonso x of Castille in Spain produced a book of more than 400 songs in praise of the Virgin Mary. Known for his patronage of music, Alfonso assembled court musicians that included Muslims, Jews and Christians. The manuscript illuminations are one of our most vivid sources depicting musical contact between Hispano-Arab and European cultures. The woodwinds, like the shawm, or double clarinet, and bagpipes, resemble the zurna, mijwiz and habban of the Middle East. The illustration of an Arab and European musician playing long-necked lutes, top left, particularly captures the era's storied cross-cultural music-making.





November

SAFAR - RABI`I

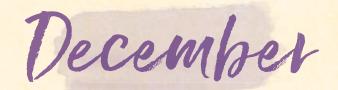
S	M	Т	W	Т	F	S
NOTES:		OCTOBER 2018 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	DECEMBER 2018 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	23 1	24 2	25 3
26 4	27 5	28 6	Epic poem of Bani Hilal tribe proclaimed masterpiece of intangible heritage by UNESCO 2003	8	1 9	2 10
3 11	4 12	5 13	Malaysian singer-songwriter Yuna born 1986	7 15 Egyptian literary giant Taha Hussein born 1889	8 16	9 17
10 18	11 19	12 20	13 21 Lebanese singer Fairuz born 1935	14 22	15 23	Composer and master of classical Kurdish music Kayhan Kalhor born 1963
Egyptian vocalist and actress of Syrian origin Asmahan born 1912	18 26	19 27	20 28	21 29	Abdulbasit Abdussamed, Egyptian Qari, passes away 1988	











RABI' I - RABI' II

	S		М		Т		W	T			F		S
NOTES:								NOVEMBER 2018	2 3	JANUARY 20	019 2 3 4 5 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 30 31	23	1
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Premiere of "Ar television show."		3	10	4	11	5	12	6 Lebanese singer Majida born 1956	13	7 Polymath and a theory Al-Fara	14 Juthor on music bi born 950	8	15
9	16	10	17	11	18	12	19	Author of Turkish natic anthem Mehmet Akif E born 1873			21 k Zappa, son of illians, born 1940	15	22
16	23	17 Verdi's Aida prem Opera House, Ca		18 Christmas	25	19	26	20	27	21	28	22	29
23	30	24	31										



The tar, or frame drum, is made from animal skin stretched over a wooden frame, and it is played across the Islamic world. Women have played this instrument to accompany singing in celebration for centuries. In some areas, such as Iran, Pakistan and India, metal chains or small "jingle" bells are attached to the inside for more complex sounds and opportunities to display virtuosity. In the Arabian Peninsula, folk groups use tars in a range of sizes to produce different tones and to add depth to syncopated rhythms.





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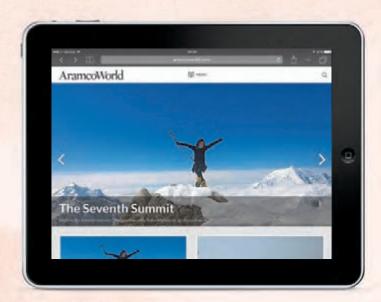
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