The Methodology of Saudi Critical Authorship

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Abstract

Methodology is among the most crucial tools for both general linguistic composition and critical analysis. Every classification system requires a methodology to determine how its categories are selected and its contents are organized. Methodology refers to the specific approach appropriate for each science or topic within that science. It consists of a set of general rules designed to uncover the truth in a field of study. Essentially, it is the approach that a researcher uses to explore a problem, discover the truth, or achieve the desired objective.

Keywords: *Curriculum, Purpose and Reason for Composing, Critical Trends.*

Introduction

The importance of studying the approach to Saudi monetary composition lies in knowing the mechanism and methods adopted by Saudi critics in guiding modern linguistic methods, how they monitor common errors and linguistic corrections in blogs, newspapers or circulate on the modern Arabic tongue.

Problem Of Research

The problem of research is (modernized Saudi monetary composition curriculum) In the content suitability of the title, and the multiplicity of classification approaches by linguistic composition stage, The author's curriculum has changed and evolved, depending on the evolution of the linguistic lesson. Each stage of history benefits from its predecessor's division and disaggregation of issues and, with this effect, the multiplicity of lexicographical schools, which affected the nature of pure, grammatical and audio codification, There has also been a multiplicity of monetary trends in the variability of language methods. And based on these problems, we can formulate the questions that this seeks to answer:

Are the titles chosen by Saudi critics suitable for their topics.

Know the monetary trends they have adopted in their cash ratings

Search Objective

Disclose the reasons for monetary authorship among Saudi critics, the approach followed and their monetary trends.

Research curriculum: In addressing the monetary composition curriculum of Saudi modernists, the researcher has followed the analytical descriptive approach. She has tracked their monetary classifications, examined the most important methodological points adopted by them, such as the appropriateness of thresholds for content, clarity and ambiguity, and the knowledge of their monetary trends.

Previous studies: When I was briefed on previous critical studies of language classifications, I did not find anyone to highlight the monetary authorship curricula of the updated Saudi critics, but the previous studies

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focused on linguistic criticism and its curriculum of ancient and non-Saudi speakers, and this study is the first to focus on Saudi Arabic.

Research Plan

The research plan included focusing on the term curriculum in language and terminology, and knowing the most important methodological points of Saudi monetary classifications, and their monetary trends.

Approach In Language

"My approach to it: clarify it. And it's a straight approach. Approach: The Way Too, The Gathering of Approaches. "( )

Approach to Terminology

An approach can be defined as "the way to reveal truth in science, through a range of general rules that dominate the course of the mind, and determine its processes until it reaches a known conclusion".( )

Several points can be highlighted in the methodological study of Saudi cash ratings, including:

First: Text Thresholds

Textual thresholds are all that relates to the central texts taught in a direct relationship such as addresses and exports... Or they are all that relate to the book's text from the outside,( ) and are usually meant by text thresholds, parallel texts, or surrounding texts, which include aspects of linguistic studies other than their main texts, including headline, subtitle, internal headings, gifts, presentation, introduction, attachments, margins, documentation, letters, catalogues and others.( )

Old thresholds are known by eight heads as Megrezi: "I know that the habit of old teachers has been to come up with the eight heads before each book opens, namely: The purpose, title, usefulness, rank, health of the book, and from what industry it is and how many parts of it ( )", illustrated these eight headings known as text thresholds in his book, mentioned the purpose of writing his book, and outlined the reason for choosing the title, its benefit, its ranking, the health of the book and the number of parts.( )

The textual thresholds of contemporary criticism have received considerable attention, both at the theoretical and applied levels. By opening the way to build new studies that contribute to the formulation of the threshold with its textual suitability thresholds are an important means of clarifying what is concerned with the text. They are described as a parallel text with objectives that determine the purpose and organization of the composition. And recent critical research has contributed to raising the relationship of thresholds and texts surrounding or accompanying the central text, As a result, the threshold concept has become a substantive text component, with its characteristics that open the text to the reader. It creates desires and emotions that lead him to break into the text with prior vision. Textual thresholds are semantic marks that begin the doors of the text before the recipient, because they carry meanings and blades that have a direct connection with the text, clarifying its demand, and they are characterized by the fact that they have compositional functions that reduce a central aspect of the logic of writing.( ) One aspect of the thresholds of the Sawaoui monetary studies is:

Relevance (Thresholds Fit For Content)

Clearly, each text threshold must be appropriate for the content it indicates, and the researcher may strive and write his writing under thresholds that do not directly indicate the content, for justifications that critics may find to be the safest in choosing the title, one of the Saudi monetary headings indicating the subject. Professor Abdelaziz Al-Harbi, a title that clearly indicates its content, is intended to monitor what the critic sees as a tune in the saying, and the same in the title (Reforms in Writing Language and Literature) by Abdul Quds al-Ansari, Book (Say Don't Say) For Qassim bin Mohammed al-Amir, the title is commonly used in

linguistic correction and linguistic correction studies, and we may note in some critical headings the old character of the formulation as in the title In general, we find Saudi monetary titles close to the zeitgeist, modern and appropriate to thoughtful content.

In addition to the foregoing, Saudi monetary titles may indicate the order of the material studied, namely lexical wording such as Mahmoud bin Ismail Al Ammar and (The dictionary of the chosen from error and correctness in the language) of the inclusive Shaheen, these titles indicate the way in which the issues and linguistic subjects studied, which is the method of arranging Arab metaphors arranged according to the sequence of letters (a thousand B) in Arabic.

Clarity And Ambiguity, In General and In Particular

The headings in Saudi monetary classifications have been clear and clear on the content. This is a trait calculated for the Saudi monetary lesson. The title on its content is closer and more desirable at the reader, especially in this era when the title is the most reliable for the researcher to access knowledge.

This name, we find that one of these titles is a general indicative of unspecified linguistic issues, such as the title (Linguistic Space) for Ibrahim al-Shamsan, this title is not oriented, and it includes the word (space) which means all linguistic trends, as well as the title (opinions in language) Ahmad Abdul Ghafoor Attar, whose address does not stand at a specific linguistic destination, and that of (Total articles in Arabic sciences) by Faisal Al-Mansour. The articles cannot be identified without reading them, and all linguistic studies and explanations are included in their content, whether monetary or non-monetary, although what is most included in them is included under critical studies.

Objective, Purpose and Reason for Authorship

The goal is one of the most important elements of linguistic composition, an aspect of text thresholds; The objective indicates the purpose behind the classification and clarifies the importance of the study required in it. It is therefore necessary to indicate the objective of the study since a scientific study is not without an objective that demonstrates its importance in the field of knowledge and authorship. In Saudi monetary studies, the aim and purpose of the composition of the study is clearly evidenced by the title. (threshold) as in the title (say and don't say) of Qasim al-Amir, or the author may simply explain the same title as in a book (linguistic space) for Abu Os Ibrahim al-Shamsan, who simply described the meaning of the space, and the way the blame was included in the word "linguistic".

One of the authors who sends a statement of the purpose of the book, based on verses and linguistic texts showing the requirement, such as Abu Trapp's ostensible work in his book leJam al-Qalam,( ) which relays a text about Abu Ahmad's military, stating: "People have in the past been overwhelming without much and journalizing in the meticulous to the many scholars and the care of the learners. Scientists have gone and little care has been taken. What they are surfing more than they are correcting, what they are falling more than they are tuning in. "( )

In the book Kabwat al-Rafah, Abu Trab explains the book's purpose and the way in which he desires to follow it: "Yet: This is a book we have written to fix the writers' mistake, and it is not a way who take ibn kutaiba who is a sergeant in the writer's literature, not Alzubaidi in the public tune, also not Ibn McKee in the education of the tongue,and not Alhariri in the diver's dirt, also not Ibn Aljawzi in the calendar. "In tongue correction We just walked up to the pen bumps and the language of the Yazji newspapers.( ) this regard, Prof. Abdelaziz Al-Harbi relied on a Quranic verse, which he cited as the reason and purpose for his book: "The original in this door in which we wrote this book is the words of the Almighty: Those who are safe do not say our shepherd. 104, knowing the reason for her descent further reveals the truth of this divine termination and education in the upbringing of tongues in order to avoid the delusional words "( ), the Warrior made this blessed verse a launch and a reason to compose his book.

Second: Tab

The importance of tabulation in linguistic codification is not concealed; Because it is concerned with dividing linguistic issues into multiple considerations commensurate with the scientific methodology of authorship, typology is a means of grammatical recourse to which to limit the language material provided to the reader, whether it be grammatical rules( ) or stylistic phenomena intended to be cast in a grammatical form. or is the structured method of collecting and experimenting with observational information, drafting and testing the study's hypotheses.

The classification curriculum has been multiplied by the phases of linguistic authorship, as the authors' curricula have changed and evolved. According to the evolution of the linguistic lesson, each historical stage benefits its predecessor in dividing and disaggregating issues, The impact has been many lexicographical schools, which have influenced the nature of pure, grammatical podcasting. which has begun to move from general inclusiveness to personalization and assignment, rather than being inclusive of all linguistic titles Go to be specialized in specific parts such as letters of meaning books, such as (The meanings of the letters of the pomegranate) (the paving of buildings in the explanation of the letters of the meanings of 702H), verbs, reminders, femininity, etc. In addition to linguistic material, the purpose of codification also influenced the nature of the linguistic tabulation and division, although the purpose of the educational composition was consistent with that purpose, although it was extensive for all the linguistic joints.

It is clear that the authors of the linguistic books differed in their authorship goals, which later influenced the classification method and the order and sequencing of their materials. Some researchers outlined these goals, coupled with the tabulation foundations attributed to them, inter alia:

First: The overall explanatory goal of mental interculturalism: the goal of advanced linguists in collecting and collecting language and in identifying its interpretations and origins is influenced by schools of thought and speech in collecting scientific material that has adopted logic and philosophy and linking it to linguistic studies, which has expanded aspects of composition The best aspect of this aspect is the book Siboh,( ) and the idea of mentality is the basis of the linguistic tagging.( ) The category proceeds from a realistic world based on the reverence of a mental image based on abstract theoretical and intellectual reasoning.( )

Educational Second

This goal is what advanced linguists have produced in order to achieve the most important goal of orthodoxy and preserve the language of the Holy Koran.( ) The educational objective imposes a scientific tabulation on the classifier that takes into account the rounding of the learner's thoughtful language material and the synthesis of it with the manufacture of something that is valid; To mention in each section,( ) the examples of tabs associated with the educational objective are below the son of Hisham al-Ansari in Qatar al-Nada and Bel al-Sadah.

Third: Competent Or Indicative Tabulation

 Many of the competent compilations have come from one aspect of the language They are classified according to the considerations and types of the study, and the letters of the meanings are written by the types of the letters, The books of derivative acts are based on the types of such acts and the spelling books are based on the topics of the spelling study. Some of the classifications according to the indicative directive of the material studied are also packaged. (The Great Meanings Book in Abayat al-Ma'ani for my father Muhammad bin Katiba al-Dinori) and the books classified in the subjects are classified according to the purpose of the language material studied. Linguistic subjects are closely linked in the division of their branches in the sense, as the holistic meanings of which they are subdivided, and then subdivided the bifurcations of those branches into other branches, until that section is met.( ) In Saudi monetary studies, the classification and division curricula for monetary subjects were based on three types: among them, they were structured according to a general holistic method, which contained a range of critical linguistic issues, including those distributed according to the linguistic issues dealt with by the classifier, including the lexical framework taken in the codification.

The First Curriculum

Classification of critical topics according to the general holistic method: This type of tabulation includes a book (total articles in the Arabic sciences of Dr. Faisal bin Ali Al-Mansour) and the book is distributed on topics including a series of issues, articles and main themes: Ancient literature and poetry, their news and customs, the origins of grammar and drainage and their ills, sounds and performances, dictates and punctuation, rhetoric, investigation and printing, (linguistic correction), drainage, grammar, Arabic scholars and writers, my books and issues, the body of language, my thoughts, my poetry, from Arabic issues, Arabic science curricula and learning. The headings included a series of issues and critical articles that were not included in his book, but rather in the linguistic correction, grammatical and monetary issues.

This tab contains the Book of the Sun (linguistic space, grammatical matters). In its area and linguistic issues, it included a range of critical issues such as (Contemporary language correction issues),( ) and linguistic correction issues such as (the same thing and the same thing),( ) and the issue of (let the child sleep or sleep),( ) as well as questions of drawing errors,( ) his book (grammatical matters) He came to describe some grammatical issues and clarify them such as his explanation of (Consensus in Arabic),( ), (and in the origins and terminology of the wording),( ) However, the author included critical issues such as (From authentication errors),( ) and (linguistic errors between two positions),( ) and in his book The Sun tried to correct some of the grammatical concepts from it in a matter of In his book,( ) he also argues that a veiled conscience is only a grammatical invention. A veiled conscience is not supported by a linguistic description, an invention made by grammatical people to address provisions they have assumed.

It also includes Qassim bin Mohammed al-Amir, a small book that is supposed to be competent about what should or should not be said, but the author has chosen to guarantee it a range of linguistic subjects that are often beyond the title's purview. In his book Amir (Examples of writing some words containing a letter) (z) and (q) the different meanings of these words),( ) and (how to put punctuation when writing),( ) and (some of the names of men's recipes, women, horses, lions, sounds and food in Arabic),( ) and it is understood that these subjects are studied in spelling books, The author did not write down the correction in it, but mentioned it according to what it is in the spelling books. But this book is divided into ten chapters for each chapter, its character and its method, The only chapter in the title is the first to contain ninety hundred common errors in writing, reading and pronouncing, arranged by letters A and B.( ) The rest of the classes are free of linguistic correction or "say and don't say".

What is taken from this approach is that most of their classifications are devoid of divisions that enable the reader to access specific issues and know their types. Perhaps, what has led them not to divide their compositions according to chapters, investigations or separate titles is their desire to write down totals of scattered linguistic issues that are not included under a specific heading.

The Second Curriculum

is in the literature on critical study and explanation of issues of linguistic correction in pronounced and written use, the book (Jam of Pens, Pontificates of the Firefly, and the book's illusions of the Father of Apparent Dirt), the book (Melon of Aziz Ben Ali Al-Harbi), and the book Reforms of Writings and Literature ites of Abdul al-Quds. The reader of these books does not find a division in them, but the issues are presented according to their titles without being included in the sections or detectives and the like. The subjects of the books were not specifically arranged, such as by alphabet or alphabet. In his book, the author selects what he finds to be a need for correction and includes it in his book without attention to divisions.

Perhaps it is the multiple types of correction that prompted the authors not to divide the issues by general headings. Once we find the author corrects one single word and the way it is used, another corrects a

common speech style, either on the tooth or in the letters and correspondence, books and newspapers, and what is taken on this type of composition without the tabulations that collect the issues.

Third Curriculum

Composing according to lexical curriculum: Some authors classified their critical writings according to lexical curriculum based on choice of words and order by alphabet sequence They were called lexical, and although the lexicon denominators were generally and comprehensively, they were competent with one aspect of language errors except for one title. s intention, namely: (Picker's Lexicon of Error and Correctness in Arabic, by Dr. Shamil Shaheen) This book starts with a shake and ends with a shred, but the door vocabulary was not sequenced in the alphabetical order as it is in the lexicon doors, and the words are not bereft of the increase and did not follow the original rank in the letters, but Shaheen mentioned them as they are in the common tongue. Sometimes words are multiplied to be drafted in the form of his sentence on correction, a word from the centre of the sentence, which may be difficult to access if the reader wants to access it, such as saying in the letter "Wounded, wounded, wounded, some of them corrected the first sentence".( )

One such collection is Mahmoud Ismail Al Ammar, which specializes in collecting contemporary errors in one aspect of language; The first in the crowd, the second in the use of prepositions, was arranged by the Ammars in lexical order. The lexicon of mistakes came with the crowd on the first two parts, starting with the letter "A" and ending with the letter "U". The vocabulary is also in alphabetical order. Hence, Professor Al Ammar has facilitated access to the word for correction. The other book (common mistakes in prepositions) is divided by Al Ammar into six chapters, the first: In Arabic, and second: In changing the letters (replace the letter with the letter, replace the envelope with the letter) and third: Drop the traction, fourth: increase the traction, fifth: insert the traction on the other than its original traction, and sixth: the two faces may be permitted. The Ammars relied on a root display of the word and arranged it in terms of the sequence of Arabic letters within each chapter. He concluded his book by setting tables of error and correctness in alphabetical order.( )

Saudi Monetary Trends

After reading what the authors of Saudi critical books wrote, it became clear that those books were distributed in two directions in their critical studies. Each direction represented the nature of the critical study, and the author's approach to correction:

The First Direction

which adhered to ancient linguistic methods, and not to depart from what came about Arab scholars.

This trend can be called conservative; Because it calls for more rigorous and rigorous criteria in the use of language methods in error, correction, analysis and linguistic guidance. and this earlier trend in terms of appearing in critical studies, They have been called by critics,( ) including hardliners, conservatives and conservatives,( ) Traditionalists,( ) this trend emerged after critics' attention to the dissolution of language and corruption in codification and use. This trend was not the result of Saudi critical studies, but was preceded by some scholars and critics Maduna Yazji in his articles. And the controversy that has emerged about the book of the writer's ticket to Dr. Asaad Dagher. One of the proponents of this trend is the Saudi language critique, Abu Trab Al-Dahrai in his books (Jam Al-Qalam, Capwat Al-Rafah, and delusions of the book), Dr. Abu Os Ibrahim Al-Shamsan in (linguistic issues, linguistic space) and Dr. Mahmoud Fadal-Fagal in his book (true).

This trend was characterized by characteristics that distinguished it from other contemporary monetary trends, including its features:

- Pursuing ancestral adherence to methods of language use, and in error deviating from the old linguistic norms set by ancestral scholars, all that has been mistaken by those who have made this trend, including matters that are ostensibly correct in, say: I apologize for the failure and no less apologize for it, and I cite a bunch of linguistic uses in which (apologies) are infringed on (who) as well as the books of advanced linguists.

- Applying stringent criteria in accepting language uses not stipulated in old language books in an attempt to link modern dialect use to the old, and calling for the rejection of everything that was outside the old Arabic years.

- To follow up on advanced and late language scientists in correction and errors by taking all the language corrections and inferring their statements.

- To adopt a strong opinion in the diversity of opinions, as Abbas Ali Al-Soussaoui described Abu Trab's approach to correction and linguistic criticism by stating: "In many of his judgments, Mustafa Javad (T 1969) is a deceased person who may not be subjected to a rare attack. Likewise, between two partial judgements, he chooses only the hardest. "

One of these is the ostensible Father of Dirt in his response to Religion's Lia Rajab in fulfilling the word Shaji: "I don't know how he missed the word Shaji in which they are imitating those who preceded him in the illusion and depending on those who mistook him by the son of Al-Fareed, the witness of the free places, the frotts and the president of the language complex Alshik Al-NJajar. Because he gave Alshabi a tightening up and without that he doesn't straighten the weight, and the aggravation is an unwarranted mistake... Abu Hilal Al-Askri Al-Jamhra ' Because it is an intransigent and inherent brawl, "the text illustrates the apparent insistence that (an) aggravating mistake, and his commitment to the more complex metrics of his linguistic correction, have been made.( ) This is a course that prevails over his critical writings. In this sense, the two Suns go to choose the most stringent words of a thousand when they stop in a (boy, stick). "As the moratorium was only a thousand in names that differed in this thousand incidents at the time of the suspension, Sibuh and the public went on to circulate the pattern of the moratorium in the correct name, such as Zeid: A boy came in like Zedd, and I went through a boy like I went through Zedd, And I saw a boy like I saw Zeda, so a thousand in the case of lifting and dragging them is a thousand deleted because of codification, And with the monument, it's the dragon that swapped a thousand, and the Mazny, the Lavish and the Fur went on to replace a thousand of his engraving at all with a lift, a drag, a monument. Abu Amr, El Kasaei, Ibn Kissan, Serafi and Ibn Burhan went on to never be replaced; It eliminates hoisting, dragging and erection, and the 1,000 return in all cases. The third saying is my successor; A thousand in a boy/stick is not a word for word and the dal of Zeid is not the same. The metadata (young) and the wai (stick) are deleted before them with the slot and then replaced by the omission of the opener of the name "( ), and the two suns are supplemented by the codification of the soundcodes to prove a choice for the opinion that the Arab scientists went against.

- The introduction of the high language, the Easter language or the months, other than poor language, abandoned language, fallen language, aberrant language or devoid of other provisions describing the returned language.

- Extending and prolonging discussion and evidence, a feature that almost overwhelms Abi turabi aldaheri writings, for example, his response to Ansari is up to seven pages expanding on the evidence and the statement of guidance to prove what he went to, although the issue is about how the honorable prophet entered the veil, his turn on the way from right and north,( ) and on the question of (on the 10-page meeting of the Seine and tahil Meeting),( ) the question of responding to Mustafa Javad and proving his inconsistency,( ) to other issues of at least seven pages' clarification and inference.

Second Direction

The trend towards linguistic expansion and the adoption of widespread use in the variability of linguistic methods.

This trend towards Arabic renovators can be named; Because they forgave so many linguistic uses, and they went to correct them, The owners of this trend were less stringent than the first-direction linguists.it has been submitted that the Conservative-oriented people have overstated common methods, particularly in the use of letters, While the renovators went linguistically wide and responded to many issues that were prevented by the first directionists s views, such as the testimony of Ibn Hisham in the poetry industry and other issues that we will begin to discuss, and the proponents of this trend have been called lenients.( ) and the renovators,( ) and from the Saudi critics who are characterized by this description Dr. Abdulaziz Ben Ali Al-Harbi in his book (Tune of words), and Dr. Kassim bin Mohammed Al Amir in his book (Say and Don't Say) Dr. Mahmoud bin Ismail Al Ammar in his book "Glossary of Contemporary Mistakes in the Masses" And Dr. Shamil Shaheen in his book (Dictionary of Choice from Error and Correctness in Arabic). Features of this trend include:

- The tendency to expand the methods of linguistic development, such as acceptance of the birth, the Arabic, the intruder and some vernacular and common ones, is what Dr. Mahmoud Al Ammar went to in the validity of collecting a word (Kilo) Although it is stated that the word "kilo" is extraneous and is used in space and weight, it is compiled by people on Kilowatt and it is more accurate that this term entered Arabic as a single word with a single meaning. It is a collection of unreasonable, gathering a thousand pounds and entering the combination mark of the last word like the other peaceful aggregate. The expression of names after the number in Arabic is expressed in numbers (3-10), singled out and concentrated in numbers (11-99), saying: the distance between Mecca and Jeddah seventy-five kilometres, weighing eighty-eight kilograms, and bending in the same way.

- Linguistic consent under the pretext of widespread use; The widespread use of some methods that are not far removed from their language restraint is a linguistic development and this direction is taken from what Emile Yacoub sees in his statement: "On the other hand, millions of people who use a particular word on the grounds that it is not included in the lexicons should not be mistaken, because the function of lexicons is to write down what people say, not to impose words on them. Here, the task of linguistic collectors is to permit another term or prohibition."

In such asa sense, Alharbi responds to a scholar's denial that they say: "The world denies such an act", which has it right to say: denies this act; Because like something is not the same thing, it is something else, and the Warrior replies that the jurisprudence of the language does not refrain from this denial, corrects the speech procedure in this regard, but considers that the introduction of a word (such as) in this method is more than deleted.( )

Elsewhere, he was authorized to use (intentions) to gather intent despite measuring it against intentions and directed the passport to him in saying: "Intentions as hobbies and folds on weight (virtues)... The gathering was justified by a group of other people of the age, including the linguist described, Ali Najdi Nasif, a member of the Arabic Language Complex in Cairo, and the circumstances of the passport are summarized as follows:

- The prevalence of this collection in today's language; Not to mention other people's collection of intent.

- The collection of fracking is widely heard, and many words are then heard on the weight of (effective) such as harm and injuries, kaanah and kanaen, freedom and liberty, binoculars and binoculars. "

- features of this approach include facilitation and clarity in linguistic reasoning And we find that the proponents of this trend tend to simplify and clarify critical ills and move away from the language of graduation and the inclusion of evidence, This method is often found in lexicon-themed critical books. For example, Shamil Shaheen explains his mistake for breaking the bullshit in barreto bewa'adi (I kept my word) and his rightfulness for breaking the bullshit in barreto bewa'adi;(I kept my word) Because the last verb (barr) has a broken eye( ), or it just mentions the wrong and right without mentioning the reason as wrong. (Mars) and the right (Mars) to break the meme, it merely says that without mentioning illnesses or prolonging them,( ) including Mahmoud Al Ammar's statement on the issue of trespassing. (Da 'as), he plots the infringement of the act (Da' as) by letter, and merely mentions a text of a son of Mandor,( ) in which he mentions the act as an infringement of himself, and the Ammars end up saying: "This act goes beyond himself, not the letter of traction.( )" From following up on the issues of the owners of this trend, I have noted that they tend to be easier to explain compared to those of the first direction.

- The writings of the authors of this trend frequently address the erroneous and incorrect language methods common in the modern Arabic tongue and the changes and wording reported in modern times, while codifying those words and methods in the way they are used as a matter of war. (Copyright reserved for author),( ) issue (out of coverage),( ) and (The Rest of God),( ) (Al-Qassim Clegg and its Cherries),( ) (Al-Shayyab and the Old)( ) and (University Graduates).( )

Conclusion

Saudi monetary literature, with the exception of the oscopic system, was not categorized and disaggregated according to a clear mechanism. The reader was given easy access to the monetary material studied, as the issues were not arranged according to the formal order (A B) or substantive: according to the sequence of its subjects. Their issues were distributed according to the author's willingness to submit and delay, as well as the fact that the issues of these books did not relate to a specific topic or level of critical study but encompassed multiple linguistic aspects. This diversity and lack of tabulation create the learner's ambiguity in knowing the types of issues discussed in these literature. With the foregoing, these efforts are fruitful in their fields; That she acknowledged many of the issues that modern linguistic studies missed.

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