Researcher Name	Search Name	Abstracts	Issue number
Hamdi Al-Jabali	**Features of Dialect Variation in AL-Farra`a Ma`ani AL-Qura`n**	This study was intended to look for some features of dialect variation designated by AL-Farra`a, who compiled them in his book, Ma`ani AL-Qura`n. It addressed the three linguistic levels of Arabic: the phonological, the morphological and the syntactical, related to different issues of the Arabic language . The study has pointed out,in the one hand, that the stated dialects are indicative of large investment as well as clear interest in Arabic Speech employed by AL-Farra`a in order to discover the meanings of AL-Qura`n, and construct its regulations and rules, and that all these dialects are not suitable for building up rules, according to AL-Farra`a, who denied and rejected some of them, and described others as errors, or grammatically incomplete on the other hand.	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007
Abdallah Al-Tarazi	**Locations Distributions Patterns for Human Settlements Centers of Irbid Governorate: A Comparative Analytical Study of**	The objective of this research is to determine the location distribution models of the population centers in Irbid governorate, Jordan. These models were found to be affected by two main factors. The first factor is the natural factors such as the geomorphology, the weather, the natural green cover, and water resources. The second factor is related to the humanatian factors such as the historical background, the economic development, and the social and cultural development. By adapting the Nearest Neighbors' Index, the research has discovered that various models are found in the same region but with different deviation degrees. For example, the unorganized deviated model has been found in the districts of North Jordan Valley, Bani Kenanah, Al-Wosutyah, Al-Koorah, Irbids' Kasabah, and Northern Mazar. The organized deviated model was found in the district of Al-Ramtha.	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007

	Neighboaring Relation	Finally, the districts of Al-Taibah and Bani Obied were found to follow the random model. The research has also found that the population centers in the northern Jordan Valley and internal planes are larger than the ones in the mountains region. Finally, the research recommends stopping providing construction licenses between any population centers with a separating distance less than two and a half kilometers. In addition, it recommends selecting uncultivated lands for any new residential and industrial projects.	
Adnan Ayyash	**Abadeyah Roots in Moors Countries**	The connection appearance of the Renegades (Apostates) in the moors countries was related to the political development, which happined to them in the Islamic Orient at the end of the Mohammadan first century and after the failure of their revolutins in the heart of Isalmic World. The Renegads followed the propagnd's way and politic oraganizing in the Islamic neuty growth states (counties) . The Renegades had been found a fertiled field in order to spread their creed or faith. In fact, the Renegades particularly the Abadeyahs went to the moors countries, in the subsequents of the Islamic conquest to the moors countries and on their desier to gain a new field in order to spread their beliefs, which they are opposed the Abbasian and Omaweh rule system. The Abadeyah was appeared between the Berbrs and created a very great success between them (the Berbers) due to their suffering from the Abbasis and Omaweh rulers (governers) oppression in the moors states. So on the mentioned foundation or basic principles, I can say that the Abadeyehs people are the real introductions or initiations عياش 276 for the political construtinthe heart of moors countries. In the year of (The	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007

		Mohammadan 160/777m). The Abadeyahs were be able to be transferred from the stage of their propaganda into the stage of practical work on their principles.	
Khalid Basandi	**The Theory of Clues in Linguistic Analysis**	This study aims at finding out the different uses and synonyms of the term clues in linguistic heritage. It also investigates the different dimensions of the theory of clues and its effect on linguistic analysis. The study also attempts to link the term Clues with Abdulghader Al-Jorjani's theory of semantic formation and its relationship to linguistic analysis. The major components of the study include: 1) The term clues in the syntactic theory. 2) Tamam Hassan's concept clues. 3) The concept of clues in light of the theory of semantic formation. 4) The relationship between clues and syntax. Tammam Hassan establisles anew direction in the theory of traditional Arabic grammar, when he introduces the concept of making using multi semantic Clues without ignoring the effect of the syntactic factor in language analysis, which is used as a guideline by Arabic linguists scholars who also take care of the lexical semantics. Finally, Arabic linguistic studies are characterized by taking care of both form and meaning, in addition to structural semantics.	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007
Moh'd Raja'i Rayyan	**Lebanon Independence Case and the British Position 1943-1946 A**	The goal of this study is to research Lebanon's Independence Case between the years 1943 and 1946, and the related issues of authorities and services which were under France control and was not transformed to Independent Lebanon. Independence declaration was issued in 1941 which included common interests, "Troupes Speciales", and the withdrawal of the French and British troops. This study also	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007

	Historical and Documentary Study	aims to research the British position on this case which was motivated by the British military and political presence in Lebanon since 1941. This presence positively helped Lebanon full Independence in 1946. The study used British, American, and French documents.	
Mohammad Khazali	**The Image of America and Americans in Arabic Novels**	This paper studies the image of America and Americans in eight Arabic novels from different Arab countries. This theme is treated in one or two of these novels as a secondary theme, while it is a central one in the rest. American characters are studied here both as individual characters in literary works, and as typical characters representing a collective identity. In most cases the image of America and Americans in these novels is negative, due, it seems, to many factors, chief among them is the biased position taken by the United States in support of the Zionist entity, as well as its position against the inspirations of many poeples for freedom and progress. These Arabic works share this negative image for America, with many works by writers from different parts of the world.	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007
Abdul-Aziz Tashtoush & Muhammad Al-Zu'bi	**Vision and Structure: a Study of the Daliyyeh of Abeed b. al-Apras.**	This research tries to study the poem of Abeed which has an organic unit in depth and it seems to lack this unit in appearance. The research tries to strengthen the relation of the main themes of various topics. The researcher aims to show how these topics together in order to make a harmonic unity of the poem.	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007
Fayez Al-Quraan	**The Image of Night in Al**	This study observes the night phenomenon as a metaphorical topic, it dealt with the poetic talent of Al Sayyab	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007

	Sayyab's Poetry and its Effect on Semantics Production	experiment, and that through the semantic role the metaphorical structure offers, until it reveals this semantic role. It has dealt with the contexts that surround the borrowing structure and their functions. It found that this experience dealt with the night through seven semantic circles. The night hardness circle that extended to the hardness of life on the feeling ego and the unit headquarters that on the ego the united poet revealed the intensity of the night pressure, the vigilance circle that observed two semantic lines is the line of night and vigilance, and the night line and the ego of wakefulness, the beauty circle that saw in the night an aesthetic moment, the circle of pain and sadness, that showed the night a practitioner on the ego the effectiveness of pain and sadness . and the circle of fear and death that forms the night on its according then it was severe the tread on the ego that dealt with . and the time circle that the ego was feeling its negative doing.	
Ismail Roba'i	**From History to the Philosophy of History: Writing and Construction:**	An active reading of history occurs between the space comprising the event and its meaning. This reading strives to encompass the whole through two elements: Unity and organization (as an end) and beyond time and space (as a means). From this perspective, therefore, the philosopher of history looks at tribal thinking, as a starting point to understand the relationship between the idea of history and the event and the influence of such a relationship on people and societies. In trying to reveal the picture of reality and meaning (proposed by the professor of History), the problem arises between the philosopher who tries to understand the "ends" through the law of historical movement and, the historian who tries to understand the mind, thought and interprets	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007

		relationships and events.	
Tahani Shaker	**The Legend of "The Beginning of the Universe" In "La Ta´tather Amma Fa´alt" and "Kazahr Al-Lawz Aw Aba´ad"**	The Study aims at following the legend of "Beginning of the Universe" in Mahmoud Darwish Divans: La "Ta'atather Amma Fa'alt and Kazahr Al-Lawz Aw Aba'ad. It is obvious that this legend has affected the poet's vision towards his home country, also, it affected his view towards woman and his opinion about her. This research is an analytic and applicable study for models of Mahmoud Darwish poetry in which the Intertextnality with the legend of "The Beginning of Universe", is obvious. The Method of this research is built on recalling the intertextuality from its position in the two Divans and showing its role in forming the version's indication. That is so because the legend had mixed with the body of the poem and became apart of it, and it contributed in directing the way we read and explain it.	Vol. 4 / No. 2/ 2007