

APRIL 2020 ISSUE

THE BEACON

STUDENTS' MAGAZINE

The Covid Pandemic Humanity Against A Virus:

THE KINGDOM'S FIGHT AGAINST CORONAVIRUS



PRODUCED & PUBLISHED BY
THE STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES UNIT
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PREFACE



This magazine comprises several contributions from the faculty members, and more importantly, from the students who are our main audience here. This first edition is published while classes have been canceled due to the pandemic outbreak of Covid-19 throughout the world. Hence, the first part of this edition sheds light on this situation by highlighting the Kingdom's efforts in fighting the pandemic as well as addressing several tips that could help slowing the spread of the virus. I am grateful to my colleagues in the English Department for their distinguished efforts in continuing the education process during this turbulent time. In particular, I am greatly indebted to the head of the Student Activities Unit, Dr. Abdulraouf, who assiduously encourages students to take part in this magazine and to get involved in a range of other activities that help hone their skills on both academic and social levels. I hope everyone remains healthy and safe.

Dr. Hmoud S. Alrwais

(Head of English Department)

College of Science & Humanities

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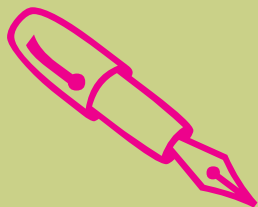


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On Behalf Of
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Shaqua University



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EDITOR'S NOTE

In the heart of midnight darkness, beacons always provide a glare of hope. Their flickering brightness used to mesmerize countless mariners in the past, for they stood as glittering beams of joy for the disappointed hundreds.

In a world severely hit by the Covid pandemic, nothing but optimism can be our best weapon for winning this battle. Let the beacons of hope light our endless future. Bygone history has been a series of struggles. But, at the end of the tunnel, there will be a light. We will overcome the present crisis for sure, with our love, confidence and care.

As teachers it is our duty to spread this feel of optimism among everyone. Infusing positive energy is one of the prime duties of an ideal teacher. Like a beacon, he guides his students to the right path.

Finding out the hidden skills of the students is very important for a teacher. The barren ground which appears a wasteland at the first look can be turned into a cradle crops and hopes with right care. Most of our students can cherish multiple skills and talents if attended and nurtured properly. It won't be wise to expect some particular crops to be harvested from every land. Choosing the right type of crop which suits the soil can make all the difference. We cannot expect rice or wheat from a hilly desert, nor can we wait for dates to be grown in a paddy field. If guided in the right direction, no doubt, our students will never disappoint us. We, at the Students' Activities Unit, always strive to open up the doors of opportunities in front of our multi-talented students.

Provided with an opportunity to pen down their thoughts and feelings, the talents expressed by some of our students were really amazing, a fact which encouraged us to collect all these works in the form of a publication, which finally took the shape this magazine.

The Unit is really thankful to the Head of English Department Dr. Hmoud who extended his sincere supports to make this dream come true. Though, it may be a humble step to begin with, we hope it will mark a giant leap for the future.

A. RAOOF K.KUNNAN

Humanity Against A Virus:

The Kingdom's Efforts in Fighting the Pandemic

Thanks to the timely intervention and relentless efforts of its government, Saudi Arabia has been relatively successful in containing the Coronavirus Pandemic so far, at a time when infections have spiraled out of control in countries like Iran, much of Europe and the US.

BY THE EDITORIAL TEAM

Extraordinary situations need extraordinary actions. Times of crisis are the real occasions to judge and see how effective and responsible a government machinery functions. Thanks to the visionary leaders and its effective system of administration, Saudi Arabia has been one of the few successful nations in the world in effectively managing the COVID crisis so far.

Prevention is Better than Cure:

We are always reminded of the saying that prevention of a disease is better than its cure. When it comes to a disease like COVID 19 for which no effective treatment has been found, taking the preventive measures is not only better; it is very much essential. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was one of the first nations in the world to realize the oncoming danger of the Coronavirus pandemic and act accordingly. It started taking precautionary

measures long before any Corona case was reported on its territory.

Saudi Arabia suspended direct passenger flights between the Kingdom and China as early as 2 February 2020. On 6 February, it

announced a ban on travel to China on citizens and residents. On 27 February 2020, temporary suspension of entry for visitors traveling from COVID affected countries was announced.

Meanwhile, the General Authority of Civil Aviation, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health allocated medical teams

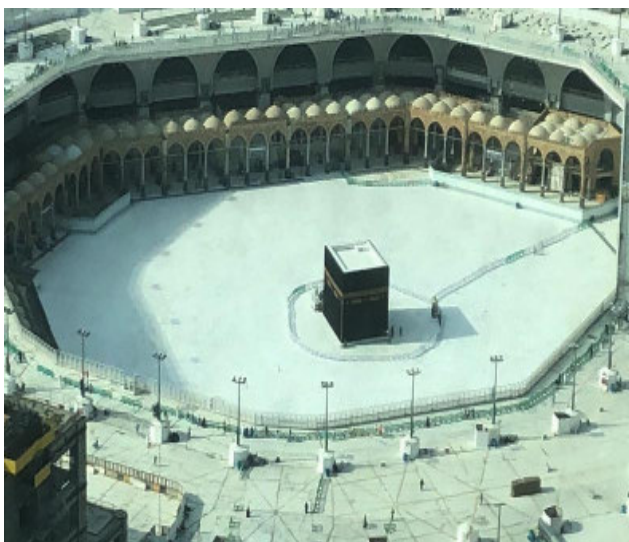
at the arrival ports throughout the Kingdom's airports to examine all arriving passengers from regions and countries where the Coronavirus was prevalent. Health precautions were implemented with suspected cases, in addition to sterilization and continuous disinfection of all facilities.



The Custodian of Two Holy Mosques, King Salman Bin Abdulaziz addressed the nation amid Corona crisis on 19

In spite of all these precautionary measures, the first COVID case in the country was confirmed on 2nd March. The infected was a Saudi national returning from Iran via Bahrain. Two days later, a second coronavirus case was confirmed in a companion of the first, who crossed the causeway from Bahrain without disclosing that he had visited Iran. On the following days a few more cases were reported, most of which were returnees from Iran who did not disclose the authorities where they had been.

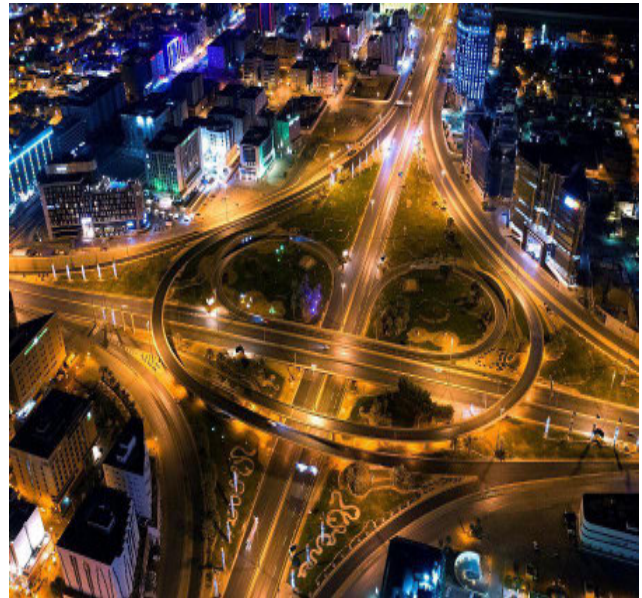
As the number of infected cases went on gradually increasing, the government came up with more strict measures to prevent the disease from further spreading. On 5th March, the Umrah visiting was suspended, and the holy Mosques of Makkah and Madinah were temporarily closed for sterilization purposes.



On 5 March Mataraf was Temporarily Closed

On 8 March, the government announced a lock down on the city of Qatif because all the confirmed cases so far were from there. Thus, all transport in and out of Qatif was temporarily halted. On the same day, the Saudi Ministry of Education announced its decision to close the schools and

universities throughout the kingdom till further notice. The Ministry urged the learning and teaching process in the universities to be continued via various e-learning platforms.



Riyadh Streets During Night Curfew

In another important effort to contain the spread of the new coronavirus, came the Kingdom's decision on 14th March to halt all international flights to and from the kingdom. The closure of all shopping malls, restaurants, coffee shops, and public parks with the exception of pharmacies and supermarkets was announced the next day.

By March 17, after two weeks from the report of the first COVID case in the Kingdom, the number of infected cases had hit 171. In an unprecedented move to check the disease and minimize frequent contacts among the people, after consultation with the Council of Senior Scholars, the concerned authorities decided to suspend congregational prayers including the Jum'ah' prayer across all mosques in the Kingdom.

On 20 March, all domestic flights, trains, buses and taxis were suspended. The following day, as the total number of infections surged to 511, a 21-day curfew was launched. People were urged to stay at homes and not to leave except in cases of extreme emergency.

Looking back from the present scenario of the countries who failed to take the issue very serious in the beginning, all these decisions turn out to be very wise and timely.

Measures for Drugs & Protectives

Apart from these precautionary measures, the government and concerned authorities did their best to ensure that there is no shortage of drugs and protectives. Millions of masks and sterilizers were produced locally. The Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) stepped up measures to ensure the availability of all necessary drugs and pharmaceuticals. Earlier, the Authority had taken steps to ease importing restrictions, and provide all support for local factories and distributing companies to ensure the smooth supply of drugs and devices that could save lives.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the municipalities intensified its efforts to sterilize and disinfect



Sterilization Works are Intensified

the public places including the streets and general facilities in various cities and townships. Special teams were mobilized to disinfect the two Holy Mosques who carried out their duties round the clock tirelessly.



Frequent Food Level Checks Carried out

Steps to Ensure Food & Commodities Supply

During times of crisis, market management is going to be the biggest challenge for any government. The measures taken by the Saudi government authorities in order to ensure adequate food supply throughout its territories are clear indicative of a system par excellence, rarely found elsewhere. The Saudi Ministry of Commerce is taking regular steps to ensure the stock levels. The ministry is also carrying out frequent inspection of shops and supply outlets in all regions of the Kingdom to check any possible hoarding or black-marketing. Special teams are conducting daily checks on the cost of basic food items and other important commodities.

All these measures have helped in providing abundant food and health commodities in the Saudi local market, compared to the shortage recorded in many markets in major countries, which proves the success of the Kingdom's policy in dealing present crisis.



The G20 Virtual Summit held on 26th March was chaired by the Custodian of Two Holy Mosques King Salman Bin Abdulaziz

Caring For the World & The G20 Virtual Summit

The efforts of the Kingdom in beating the pandemic are not restrained to its own borders and to its own people. The Kingdom is playing an important role in countering the crisis on the global.

In one of the major moves to combat the spread of pandemic, the custodian of two holy mosques convened a virtual meeting of the leaders from the Group of the 20 major economies on 26th March. The extraordinary meeting, chaired by the Saudi King Salman Bin Abdulaziz, discussed the global efforts to tackle the pandemic and its implications on the economy of various counties.

The King urged the world's biggest economies to take firm measures to combat the Coronavirus pandemic, following which the leaders pledged to inject over \$5 trillion into the global economy to limit job and income losses.

Financial Helps

As always, Saudi Arabia was in the forefront of the world nations to stretch the hand of help to countries severely beaten by the virus. On 23 March, the Kingdom airlifted medical equipment and supplies to be distributed in Sana'a and Aden. Earlier on 9th March, it had delivered a shipment of medical equipment to Wuhan city in China. In response to an urgent appeal by WHO, the kingdom donated US\$10 million to support all countries of the Region in their fight against the disease.

Stimulus Package

The health and safety of its citizens and residents being the Kingdom's first priority, the government initiated a financial stimulus package of more than SAR 120 billion. The initiative aims at providing necessary health services needed for the prevention, treatment and control of infection. It also aims to support the economic activities most affected by the crisis.



Saudi relief trucks carrying food and equipments en-route to war torn Yemen

The stimulus package also included several measures to support Kingdom's private sector by exempting or postponing various government dues such as the expat levy and Iqama renewal fee etc.

Free Treatment to All

One of the biggest issues in fighting the disease has been the high cost of the treatment. This is because the patients may need to stay on ventilators for several days. Even a basic Covid test can cost hundreds of dollars in some countries. This can be a real threat for someone who is not covered by Medical insurance or if he is an illegal resident.

However, in Saudi Arabia one doesn't need to be worried about the cost of Coronavirus treatment at all. On 30th March The Custodian of two holy Mosques issued an order that the treatment of Coronavirus will be free for any patient in the Kingdom, in all government and private health facilities. The royal order included not only the citizens and residents, but even the residency violators, a decision hardly heard from anywhere else!

Thanks to the timely decision of our rulers and the relentless efforts of the concerned authorities, it is of no doubt that Saudi Arabia has been relatively successful in containing the virus so far, at a time when infections have spiraled out of control in countries like Iran, much of Europe and the United States.

As of 2 April, exactly one month from the report of the first Coronavirus case in Saudi Arabia, the number of positive cases reported is 1885, out of which 238 cases have been completely recovered. That means one in each five positive cases has been successfully treated. This recovery rate is much more than the world average, which is another indicative of the success level of our health care system in dealing this pandemic.



Doctors, Nurses and Hospital Authorities Bidding Farewell to Corona Recovered Patient

However, the weeks ahead are very crucial. In the days to come, the successes of our nation in tackling this disease will mainly be depended on how responsible do we, the public, act.

Let us join together to help the nation. Let us help others. Let us help ourselves. Let us obey our authorities and follow the rules of social distancing. Let us act more responsible.

COVID Virus or PAFLU Virus? Both are Killers!



During this turbulent time of Coronavirus pandemic, one has to be aware of another virus that is exceptionally dangerous and could divert our lives forever, the PAFLU Virus. -By Dr. Khaled M. Bahaaeldin

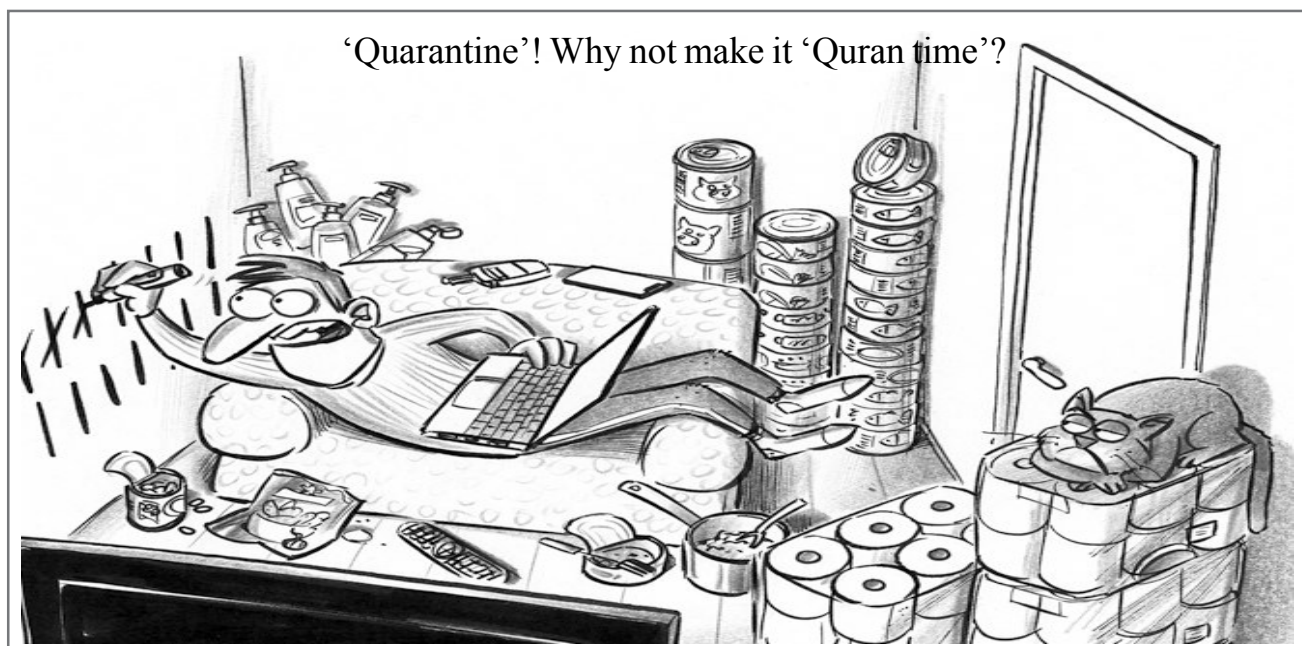
It is great to stay at home to avoid COVID-19 virus. It is also extremely crucial to take all the precautions necessary to avoid the lethal pandemic but be aware of another virus that is exceptionally dangerous and fatal and could divert or change our lives forever.

I call this virus PAFLU. It consists of the initial letters of a number of very regrettable characteristics man could accumulate during this turbulent time. It is really scary should such unfortunate qualities turn into a plague or even a pandemic.

The “P” stands for pessimism. It is a vicious characteristic that could creep into our souls causing a lot of untold damages like despair and depression. We have to be very alarmed against this negative attitude particularly during these days and throughout our live in general. The “A” stands for Apathy. According to Encyclopedia.com apathy is related to the absence or suppression of emotion, feeling, concern or passion. An



apathetic person lacks interest and has no emotion toward different aspects of his social life and the world around him. This characteristic is particularly hazardous as the person might show lack of discipline toward many of the restrictions imposed nowadays on whole societies such as social distancing, lockdowns, etc. It is unfortunate that many



of the cases that had been reported around the world were caused by people who intentionally violated instructions and went to beaches and public places to enjoy themselves regardless of the warnings and the potentials threats of infection and thus harming others and even their loved ones.

The “F” stands for frustration. In times of crises, losing calm and tranquility usually results in mistakes. In the case of Coronavirus in particular, time is extremely crucial in the containment of its spread. Those who will feel frustrated so soon will not be able to help societies to get out of this global disaster. In such circumstances, patience is exceedingly important to the metal health and wellbeing of everyone.

“Laziness” is another awful illness that could surrender man to all sorts of the hazards mentioned above and more. Maintaining your physical and mental activities during these days will help you a lot in your quick return to normal life when this crisis is over. Many health experts cautioned that those who do not have daily routine and make good use of their time would not be able to

swiftly pick up with their normal life. Moreover, if we have good time management, we will certainly emerge in a better shape when the calamity is over.

Finally, during times of distress, people should help each other to overcome the trauma of this pandemic. To be “uncooperative” in such circumstance is undoubtedly the worst scenario. There are people whether being family, friends and even strangers who are in dire need of moral, social or financial support. We should not stand by just doing nothing. Of course, this doesn’t mean to expose yourself to the risks of infection or any other threats, but rather to do anything in your capacity, big or small, to help others while keeping safe.

If you feel that you are exhausted, afraid or any of the qualities due to the pandemic drama, just remember this brilliant saying by Brazilian novelist Paulo Coelho. He says: “An arrow can only be shot by pulling it backward. So, when life is dragging you back with difficulties, it means that it’s going to launch you into something great. So just focus and keep aiming”.

China's Fight Against Corona

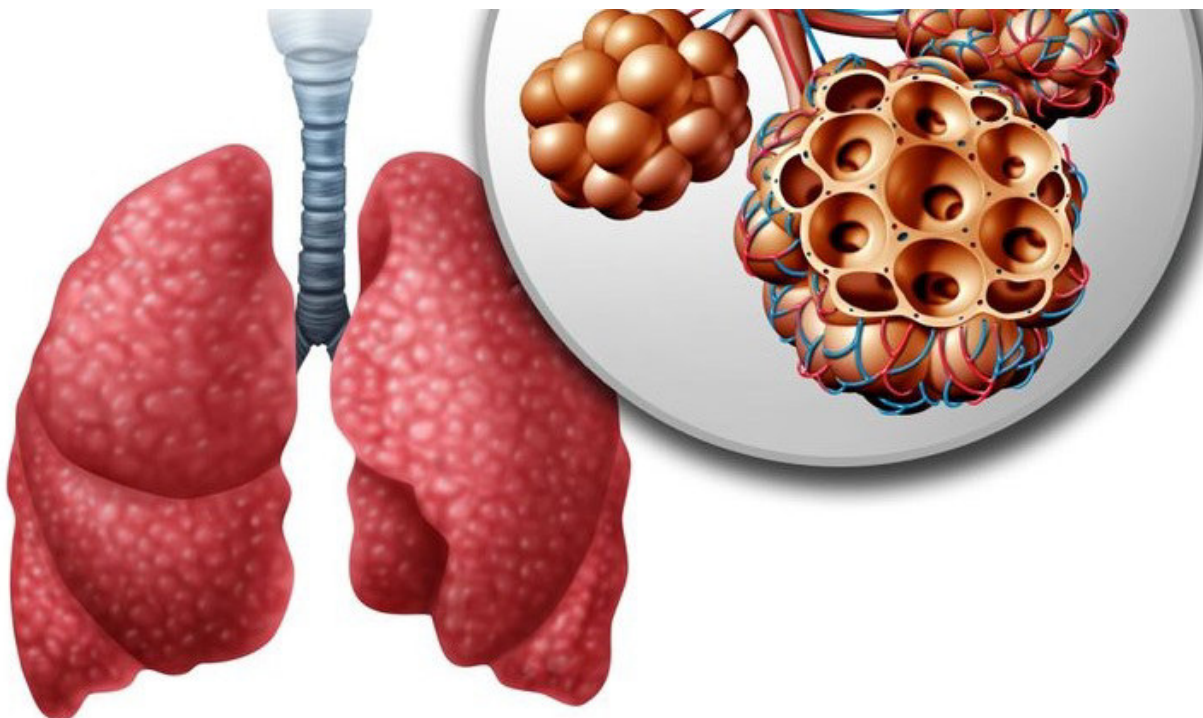
Some of the innovations that China put in place to fight the disaster are noteworthy. The forerunner in the field, China has indeed set an example to the world in how to tackle this deadly virus. BY A. RAOOF K. KUNNAN

The first report of Corona came from Wuhan, on December 31st last year. A large number of people with respiratory problems were hospitalized. Doctors initially thought it was pneumonia. Most of them worked in a seafood market in Wuhan.

The authorities locked the market the next day and sealed it. Many doubted that the

old villain SARS was back on the scene once again. And so, the authorities didn't take it much serious.

The World Health Organization (WHO) held a press conference on January 7, stating that a new virus had been found in China. It belonged to the Corona family and was first called the 2019 novel Coronavirus. It was



Once the virus reaches the lungs, it can cause inflammation in their mucous membranes, damaging the air sacs in the blood vessels

later shortened to Covid. By that time the number of patients had exceeded one hundred.

The first death was reported on January 11. A 61-year-old gentleman man who had earlier visited the Wuhan seafood market was the first man to succumb to this deadly virus. On January 13rd, a Thai man who had previously visited Wuhan was suffering from coronavirus; the first ever case reported outside China. Covid arrived in Japan on January 16.

The second death happened on January 17 in Wuhan and the third death on January 20th. This change the notion that virus actually spread from animal to human. China made an announcement to the world through state television that this new virus will spread from human to human. By then, the number of registered cases had reached 550 with seventeen deaths.

What Wuhan witnessed since then, was an unprecedented war that the world had never heard of. A Complete Lock Down!

At first, the Lunar Anniversary celebrations were cancelled. Then the city was completely shut down. Wuhan, one of the Chinese cities with the best connectivity, was detached from the rest of China. The sixty million residents of the city were strictly

ordered not to get out. China's high-tech moves were combined with swiftness, technology and of course, military force!

The Kovid-19 app was an example. People were asked to download this app. The app had the contacts of each infected person. It also had the details of the places they went to, of the trains they travelled, the buses they took. This new app was developed with the help of artificial intelligence and machine data. Millions of data spied over from social



A new hospital with a 1000 bed was built in just 9 days.
(Inset: The Hospital after completion)

media, people's telephone records and other popular apps were used for this. If any infected person, or someone accompanied by him was anywhere around, the app immediately gave a warning alarm. When an employee of a shopping mall in Wuhan was infected, the details of 3,000 people who had visited the shop were collected by mobile data and were all of them were quarantined.



Robots delivering food for people in quarantine

Another tool was the Face Plus app, developed by a company in Beijing. The app identified those with high temperature by simultaneously checking the temperatures of thousands of people from a large crowd. Using this app, thousands of people in Beijing's government offices and busy areas were quarantined. Apps like Baidu and Science Time helped the police find people who didn't wear a mask. Drones were often in the air to find out those who walked out in the villages who were either warned or taken away.

The QR code of the Alipay app, produced by e-commerce giant Alibaba, provided color codes to over 20 billion Chinese in Wuhan and nearby provinces. Citizens' phone details and Internet data were collected by Big

Data and were used for this experiment. Though criticized by many, the state government backed this deal to address a health emergency. Those who got the green code to travel, a seven-day quarantine for yellow cardholders, a 14-day quarantine for red card recipients, and so on. Millions of these people could not use public transport. As soon as they boarded a bus or train, the alarm would ring.

The infected people were not only mass identified, they were also quickly treated. A new hospital, which is 60,000 square meters in size with a 1000 bed and 30 IC Units, was built in just 9 days. 7,000 people worked day and night to complete the work. 1400 Army medical professionals were appointed in the hospital on the same day of when the work was completed. Soon, China started the construction of a second hospital. Both the hospitals were a great relief for the completely locked down City of Wuhan. Roads, railways, air and water ways from the city were all in the complete control of the police.

But, still 80,000 people were infected of the disease and 3,100 had died. One thousand



Fever detecting goggles



Volunteers thank a medical assistance team at a ceremony after helping with the coronavirus recovery effort, in Wuhan, China, on March 19, 2020

infected cases and one hundred deaths on an average per day. The Chinese central bank set aside \$ 600 billion just for the Corona war. China's fierce war against the virus was gradual, but the results were seen soon. The number of new cases and deaths decreased day by day. About 60,000 people were recovered. On 19th March, for the first time since the pandemic began, there was no report of new cases from China at all, marking a turning point in China's battle against Coronavirus.

Some of the innovations that China put in place to fight the disaster are noteworthy. During Corona, classes were suspended, but live streaming did not affect the teaching process. Millions of students are enrolled in such Edu- apps now.

The real heroes of the time, however, were food suppliers who timely distributed the

food using the food-distribution apps. They brought home not only food but also medications, masks and essentials with adequate security. The Chinese grocery giant Sun Art Group says that though 80% of its stores were closed, it didn't affect their profits. E-commerce giants like JD, came up with self-propelled motor vehicles. The task was to provide food and essential supplies in high risk areas. Online classes, cooking videos, and even the yoga mats were sold like hot dogs in China during the period. The PINGAN Good Doctor app which has over 30 billion subscribers was the most used app. It could treat the patients via video conference. Even in remote hospitals, surgeries were guided by robots.

The forerunner in the field, China has indeed set an example to the world in how to tackle this deadly virus by 'SOCIAL DISTANCING'.

Learning Via E-learning

I asked a student, “What’s up?
I wonder what gave you the cup.”
The student said after a thought,
“It’s a long story, I’ll cut it short.

Some days ago, our schools got closed,
For the COVID precautions were imposed.
How to complete the sem was known by none;
That’s when the authorities took the decision.

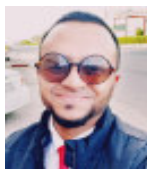
E-learning was implemented throughout;
No one had a clue, everyone had doubt.
Meetings were held and tweets were made;
Your support, teachers, left none afraid.

We followed the orders and pieces of advice
It all made e-learning look really nice.
Later, for us, it was a piece of cake;
We learnt so much after being awake.

I attended classes from my bedroom;
Thanks to LMS, Google, and Zoom.
Also, we received notes which were new;
Teachers put them on Moodle and MyU.

I took my tests and completed my tasks,
While making sure that I changed my masks.
By teachers, my participation was analyzed;
While my family checked if I’ve sanitized.

I just love my University of Shaqra
That put efforts which were extra.
I completed my sem with spirits up,
And for that I got this stunning cup.”



- Dr. Mustafa M. Siddiqui

The fun of E-learning



Badar Nashami

Following are some of the reasons why I like E-learning:

1. E-learning saves time & money.

With online learning, learners can access content anywhere and anytime. They don't need time to go for classes.

E-learning is also cost-effective; learners can save a substantial amount on the travel and accommodation costs.

2. E-learning offers easy learning experience.

Classes can be boring and stressful. However, through E-Learning, the learning process becomes more flexible and convenient. Students can access their E-Learning materials anytime and anywhere using the various types of mobile devices they have.

3. E-learning offers personalized support for students.

It is difficult for a teacher to meet each student's unique needs in a traditional classroom. E-Learning enables teachers to focus more on each student. Students can reach the teacher anytime for any personalized learning assistance.

4. E-learning offers anytime access to content

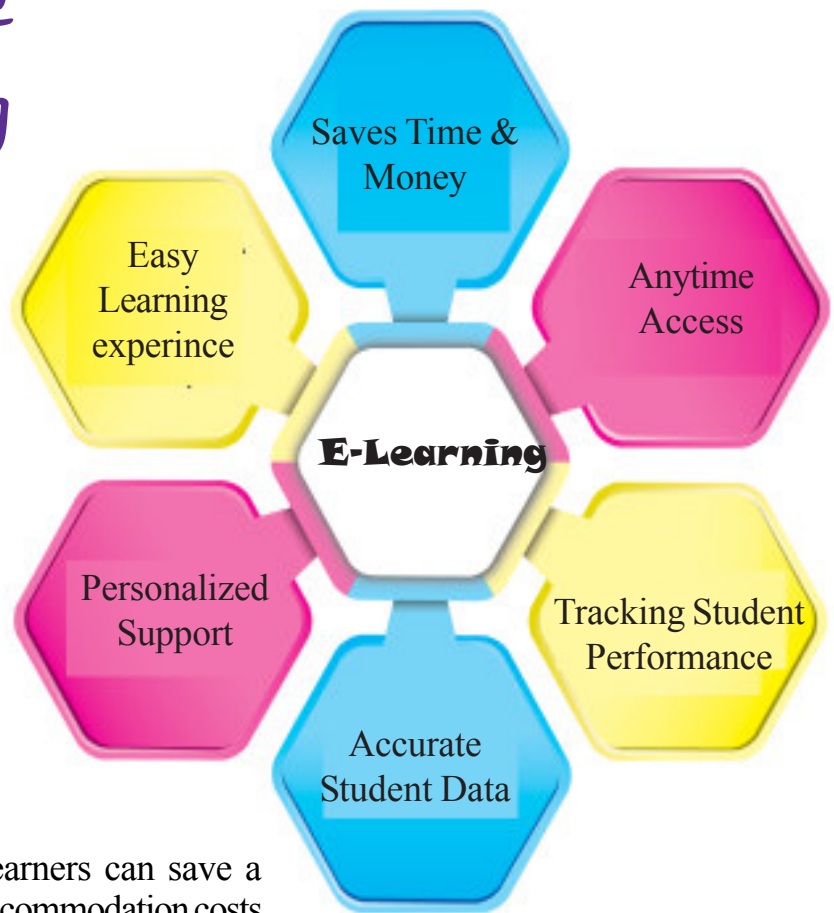
If the classes are kept recorded, or the content like PowerPoint slides uploaded, students can access the content an unlimited number of times. This will be very helpful at the time of revision when preparing for an exam.

5. E-learning provides teachers with accurate student database.

All detailed information related to students can be stored in one place. Completed assignments, homework, tests, and various learning activities, can all be easily stored and accessed any time.

6. E-learning helps easy tracking of student performance.

With the help of stored database, e-Learning can help teachers track student progress very easily.



ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD

Ziyad Ghazi Al Otaibi

A car accident happens every minute in Saudi Arabia. 78% of accidents recorded in the country are because of the use of mobile phones.

Car accidents are considered one of the major causes of deaths in Saudi Arabia. According to a report by Arab News, 12 percent of all fatalities in Saudi Arabia were related to car accidents in 2016. In that year, there was an average of 25 traffic-related deaths per day. According to statistics published in the past few years, a car accident happens every minute on average in the country. This adds up to more than 460,000 crashes per year.

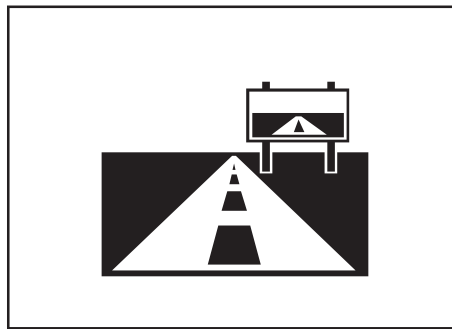
There have been several studies about the causes of accidents in Saudi Arabia. Over speeding is one of the main causes of accidents.

According to the Insurance Information Institute, nearly 17 percent of all traffic crashes in 2017 and 26 percent of all traffic fatalities were caused by speeding. When driving at fast speeds, one loses the ability to control the vehicle.

Another important cause is crossing the red light. According to some studies red-light crossing causes more than 5.9% of traffic accidents in Saudi Arabia. Many accidents are caused during changing the lanes. One must be vigilant to ensure that he can safely change lanes, especially if there are other drivers on the road. However, not all drivers take these precautions when low visibility,

aggressive driving, and failure to check a blind spot.

Roundabouts are another major place of accidents. While roundabouts are great at preventing serious crashes, they may bring on more non-fatal accidents. Giving priority for those inside the roundabout is crucial to avoid the accidents in the roundabouts.



Another major cause is the use of mobile phones. According to Saudi Arabia's General Directorate of Traffic, 78 per cent of road accidents recorded in the country are because of

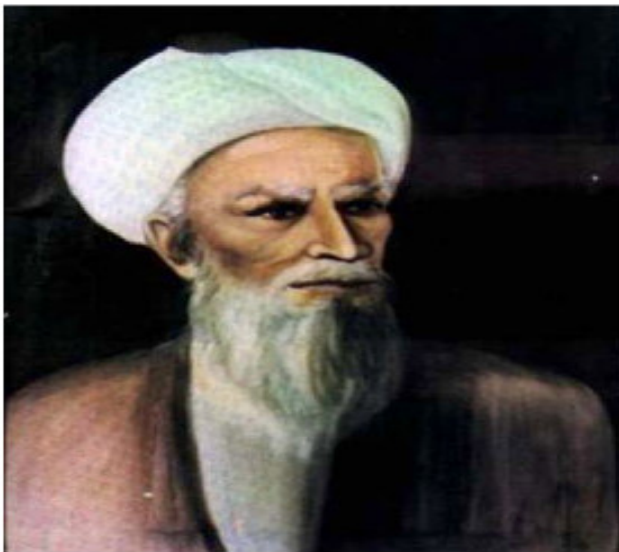
the use of mobile phones while driving. A survey conducted by The Saudi Standards Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) found that over 160,000 traffic accidents take place annually in the kingdom due to the use of mobile phones while driving. Airbags and the use of seat belts significantly reduce death rates in traffic accidents. In fact, wearing a seat belt brings accident rates down by 40 to 60 percent.

While most of the accidents are caused by reckless and hurried driving, Obeying the traffic rules, and taking adequate care while driving can reduce the number of accidents.

Abu Bakr al Razi: *The Most Enlightened Physician of Islam*



MUHAMMED HABEEB AL HAZIMI



Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya Razi, known as Rhazes in the west, was the most famous physician of Islam after Ibn Sina. Born in AD 865, he was an outstanding physician, scholar, pharmacist and philosopher.

He was the most distinguished physician of his time and contributed to the progress of medical practice in many ways. He composed over 200 books on various

subjects of medicine and philosophy. He was a pioneer in introducing experimental medicine in patient care. He was appointed as the chief physician of Baghdad hospital by Islamic Caliph because of his reputation for being an outstanding clinical physician and serving the poor.

His Life & Career

Razi was born in the city of Ray. It is located on the southern slopes of the Alborz mountain range situated near Tehran, Iran. Razi, means “from the city of Ray. In his youth, Razi moved to Baghdad where he studied at the hospital. Later, he was invited back to Rey by the governor of Rey, and became a head. Because of his popularity, Razi was invited to Baghdad where he assumed the responsibilities of a director in a new hospital.

He spent the last years of his life in his native Rey suffering from glaucoma. It ended in total blindness. He was approached by a physician offering an ointment to cure his

blindness. Al-Razi then asked him how many layers does the eye contain and when he was unable to receive an answer, he declined the treatment stating “my eyes will not be treated by one who does not know the basics of its anatomy.

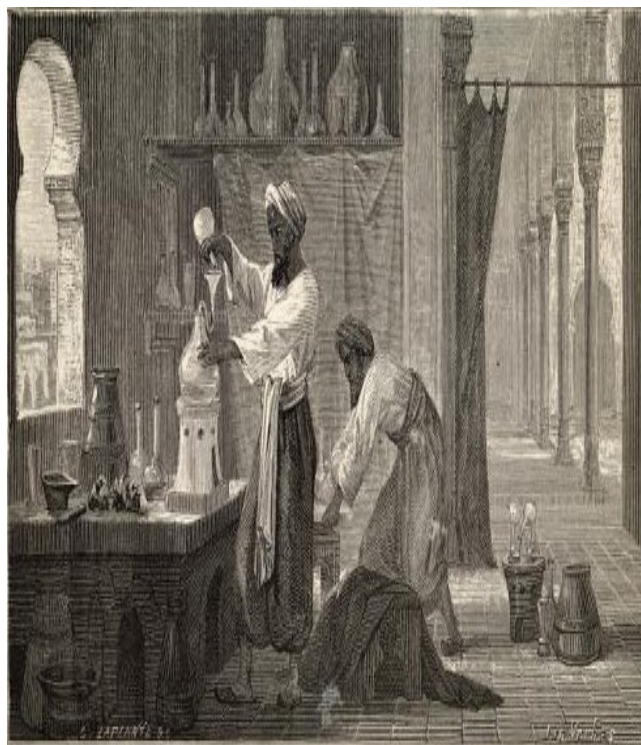
The lectures of Razi attracted many students. When someone raised a question, it was passed on to students of the ‘first circle’; if they did not know the answer, it was passed on to those of the ‘second circle’, and so on. When all students would fail to answer, Razi himself would consider the query.

Razi was a generous person by nature, with a considerate attitude towards his patients. He was charitable to the poor, treated them without payment.



His Works and Contributions

His masterpieces are Kitab-al Jami al-Kabir (The Great Comprehensive Book) and Kitab-al Hawi fi-thibb (The Comprehensive Book on Medicine). Other important books include:



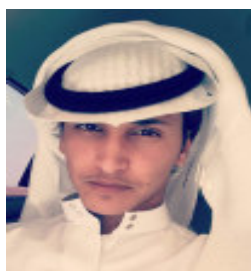
- 1- ‘Proving the Science of Medicine’
- 2- ‘Outcome of the Science of Medicine’
- 3- ‘For One Without a Doctor’

A comprehensive thinker, Razi made fundamental and enduring contributions to various field. As a teacher of medicine, he attracted students of all backgrounds and interests and was said to be compassionate and devoted to the service of his patients, whether rich or poor.

According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (1911 he was among the first to use humoral theory to distinguish one contagious disease from another, and wrote a pioneering book about smallpox and measles providing clinical characterization of the diseases. He also discovered numerous compounds and chemicals including alcohol and sulfuric acid.

Razi died in Rey in 925 sixty years of age. After his death, his fame spread beyond the Middle East to Medieval Europe.

THE MOST DIFFICULT LANGUAGE..?



Yahya Badar Mughairy

Which is the most difficult language to learn? All people think that their language is the most difficult language in the world. For example, people who speak Arabic think that Arabic is a very difficult language. First of all it has a unique style of writing. It is written from right to left while most of the other languages are written from left to right. Secondly, it consists of some unique alphabets which are difficult to pronounce such as the alphabet “ Ö “ and “ Đ “ etc.

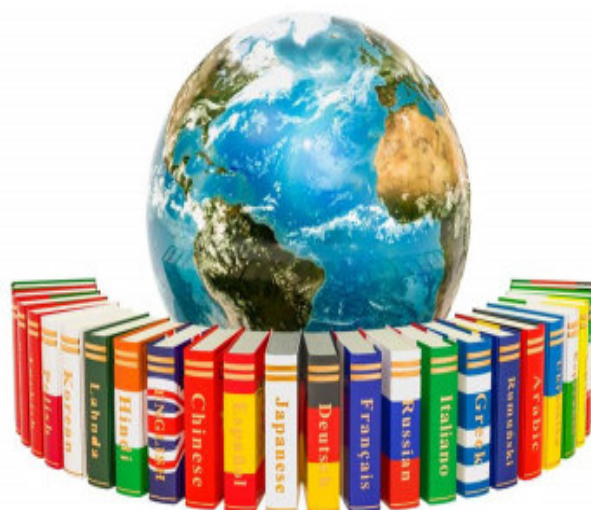
There are people who think that English is the most difficult language to master. The English spelling, they say, is often very confusing. It is written in one way, and pronounced in another way, a fact that makes one of the most difficult languages in the world.

The speakers of almost all languages, whether local or international, think that it will be very difficult for a foreigner to learn their language for various reasons they suggest. But, what is the reality?

If we consider the different languages of the world, we can see that the children of each language community learn their particular

mother tongue at more or less the same time. A three year old child, for example may speak fluent English if he is born and brought up in England or America. The same is true for a child grown in an Arabic speaking country. Children all over the world start speaking their mother tongue more or less at the same time. This shouldn't happen if at all, any particular language was ever difficult. The children of that language should show some delay in acquiring that language. But, this is not the case.

It is clear from the above example that no language in the world is difficult to learn. It all depends on creating a suitable atmosphere. Learning a second language can be as easy as acquiring the mother tongue, if one can have the circumstances. The foreigners who live in our country can be cited as one of the best examples. They start speaking Arabic after one year or so. They never go to any schools, or get any training. All what they do is to mingle with Arabic speaking community and practice it gradually on a daily basis. The same can be done with mastering English language if the practice is continued with persistence and patience.



A Survey on **PEOPLE'S OPINION ON FAST FOOD IN THE CITY OF DAWADMI**

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Note from the Supervisor:

Recently, while teaching the Advanced Writing course (Eng 413), I had the honor of introducing research article writing to my students. I am glad that I was able to lay a foundation for the future Shaqra University scholars by helping them familiarize with the basic structure of research articles. While all the students of that section co-authored and submitted several articles, the following article was found to be most accurate and with least editing requirements; hence, it has been submitted here. The research in the article below might not be related to the field of Literature, Linguistics, or Applied Linguistics, but it overtly displays the flourishing writing skills of our young writers and their awareness of the structure of research article.

Dr. Mustafa M. Siddiqui
Assistant Professor, Dept. of English (Dawadmi)





The opinions surrounding fast food are generally pretty mixed as the following quotes show. Richard Simmons says, "I have 40 pounds to lose. It is not the fault of the fast food people, and anyone who's trying to sue the fast food places needs a therapist, not an attorney." While Anthony Bourdain says, "Oh yes, there's lots of great food in America. But the fast food is about as destructive and evil as it gets. It celebrates a mentality of sloth, convenience, and a cheerful embrace of food we know is hurting us." This survey will show us what the people of Dawadmi think of fast food.

Abstract:

Fast food has become very popular in the last few decades, for it is very convenient. It is fast and does not require any dish washing or cleaning. It is no surprise that fast food is everywhere and consumed by almost everyone. Many people do not trust or like fast food, so in this study, we aim to see what the residents of Dawadmi think of fast food.

Keywords: *Fast Food, Restaurants, Dawadmi City, Eating Habits*

Introduction:

In the era of speed, it is important to have food ready to be served and eaten as fast as possible since people do not have much time to spare. According to Timothy Huzar, "The term 'fast food' generally refers

Methodology:

The given research was conducted in the city of Dawadmi, KSA in 2019. All the



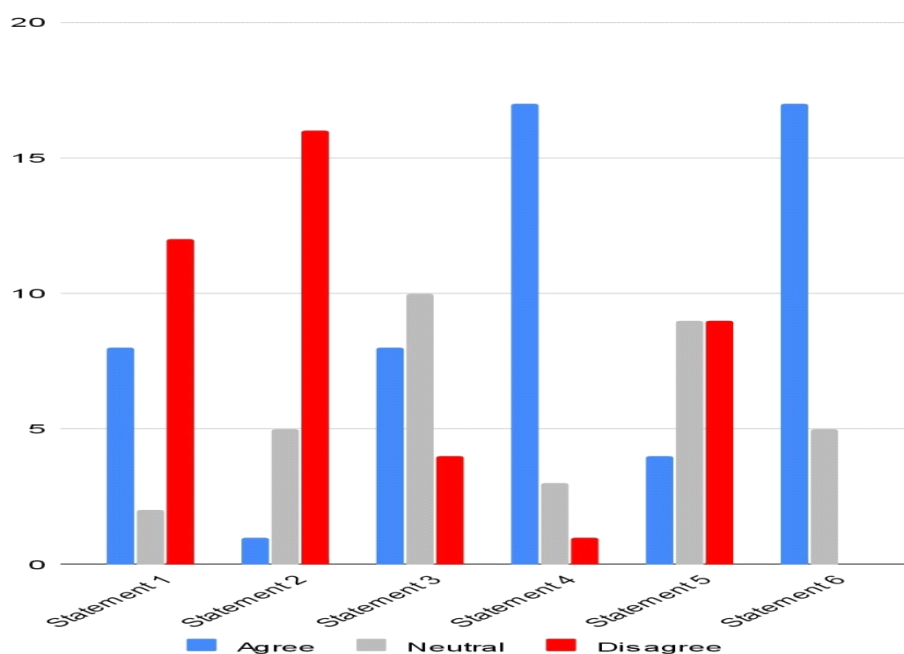
participants are residents of the city. Their nationalities vary, and their ages range from 16 to 58 years. The research was done in the form of a survey which along with the data analysis was completed within a week.

The tool used to perform the research was surveys. Each survey had six statements written in simple and easily comprehensible language, which the researchers translated when needed. The participants had to respond to each statement with one of three responses—*Agree*, *Neutral*, and *Disagree*. Apart from the target questions, the respondents were also asked to write their names, which was optional, age, and profession. In all, twenty two participants took part in the survey, and the researchers

played the role of instructor, translator, and guide.

All the questionnaire sheets were then collected and used for the data analysis. The responses were counted individually and then put into a table in MS Word. A graph was made using Google Sheets drawn on the basis of the data to outline the results clearly.

Results: The results of the study are presented in the graph and the table below:



Graph 1: Number of Respective Responses to All Questions

No.	Statement	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
1	I eat fast food at least three times in a week.	8	2	12
2	I spend at least 100SR on fast food weekly for myself.	1	5	16
3	It is difficult to give up eating fast food.	8	10	4
4	Fast food has a negative effect on the human body.	17	3	1
5	Fast food can be healthy.	4	9	9
6	Governments should check the calories and quality of fast food.	17	5	0

Table 1: All the Responses

Discussion:

From the first statement's responses, some interesting and unexpected results were gathered. Most of the participants do not actually eat fast food quite often, which could possibly be attributed to the fact that the people surveyed live in a small town and eating fast food might not be popular amongst them

Much like the first statement, many people disagreed to the second statement, which can again lead us to believe that most of the individuals living in Dawadmi do not actually eat fast food often, or at least do not spend much money on it. Another possibility is that they eat from cheap fast food chains. Something peculiar happened in the third statement's responses. Although most of the responses seemed to suggest that people in the town generally do not eat fast food often, it seems like almost all of them agree, or are neutral on whether or not giving it up is difficult. Even people who do not eat fast food often still find it addictive.

Unfortunately, in statement four, a participant seems to have chosen not to answer it, or perhaps he missed it. It is perhaps unsurprising that almost every person who took the survey believes fast food has some negative effects on the body. It is widely known that it can cause obesity and diabetes among other diseases. Statement five is a follow-up question to which people responded with a 50% split on whether it can be healthy or if they are not sure about it. It seems a few people agree on the possibility of fast food being or becoming healthy.

In statement six, the answers are almost unanimous on government oversight of fast food restaurants, with only five neutral responses and no disagreeing ones. It is not surprising that people would not trust companies that aim only to profit from them. It is understandable that people would want the government to make sure their food is fit for consumption



Conclusion:

In conclusion, it appears that most of the citizens of Dawadmi do not eat fast food very often, but they do eat it from time to time. It also seems like most of them think it is indeed hard to give up on eating it. Most of the people think that fast food has a negative effect on the body and it cannot be healthy. Lastly, no one disagrees on whether or not the government should be overseeing fast food restaurants.

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‘The Man Who Killed Hundred’

Once there was a man who had killed ninety-nine persons. One day, he thought of repenting. He then, inquired about someone who could show him the way to salvation. He was directed to a monk. He came to him and told him that he had killed ninety-nine persons and wanted to repent. He asked him whether there was any scope for his repentance to be accepted.

The monk replied: ‘No’.

He killed him and thus completed one hundred.

He then asked about the learned persons of the world and was directed to a scholar. Having told him his story, he asked him whether there was any scope for his repentance to be accepted.

He said: ‘Yes; there’s nothing standing between you and the repentance’. ‘You better go to another land where there are people devoted worship. There you will find yourself righteous. Do not go back to the land of yours. It’s an evil land for you’.

He agreed and started his journey to the land which the monk had directed him. He had covered half the distance. On his way, suddenly he was going to meet with his death. Both angels of goodness and those of punishment approached him to take his soul. So, there was a dispute.

The angels of mercy said: ‘This man has come as a penitent and remorseful to Allah. So, we are going to take him’.

The angels of punishment said: ‘In his life, he has done no good at all. So, we are going to take him’.

Then there came another angel in the form of a human being. He said: ‘I will give you my verdict on this dispute. Measure the distances that he already covered from the land of evil, and the distance he had yet to cover to the land of virtues. Whichever land he is near to, the concerned angels can claim him’

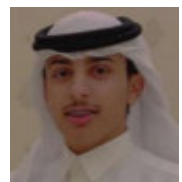
They agreed and measured.

He was then found nearer to the land of virtue where he intended to go to. So the angels of mercy took possession of him.

It was found that as death approached him, he crawled upon his chest and managed to slip in the land of mercy just for a few inches.

Sahih Muslim Book 037,
Number 6662 (adapted)

MOUNIR FARES AL RWAIS





Touching the Moon

I wish if I could touch the moon some day
Flying high above the winds and clouds
Atop the building roofs and tree tops
Up above the sparkling cities, and glittering streets,
Aloft the running rivers and green mountains
Overhead the grazing cattle and children playing
Like an eagle with two wings,
And a strong determination to conquer
The heights of glories never attained.

ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN

English: A Global Language

BY IBRAHIM AL THAKIS



People often call English the international language, and it's true because in most of the world it has been the language of business, academics, science, computing, education and entertainment.

With more than 350 million people around the world speaking English as a first language and more than 430 million speaking it as a second language, English acts a common language that enables people from diverse backgrounds to communicate all over the world. There has never been a language as widely spoken as English.

People often call English the international language, and it's true because in most of the world it has been the language of business, academics, science, computing, education, transportation, politics and entertainment.

Why English is the Global Language?

First of all, it is the academic language. By academic language I mean, it is the language of class room, workplace, text books,

assessments and assignments. It is the language of research and research articles.

Approximately 75% of the articles in international journals are in English.

Students who master an Academic language are more likely to succeed in academic as well as professional life. Those who do not master an academic language are at a higher risk of struggling

academically.

Secondly, English the dominant language of business. The cross-border business communications are most often conducted in business.

Thirdly, it is the language of internet. The amount of internet content in English is as much as 80%. So, knowing English will





Is it good to have a global language?

Having a global language certainly helps communication. It can be very economical. With a global language, in international meetings we can do without a translator. European Union, for example has 23 official languages. It will be very expensive if they have to produce the conference documents in all these languages. Instead, most documents are written in English. This can save a lot of money.

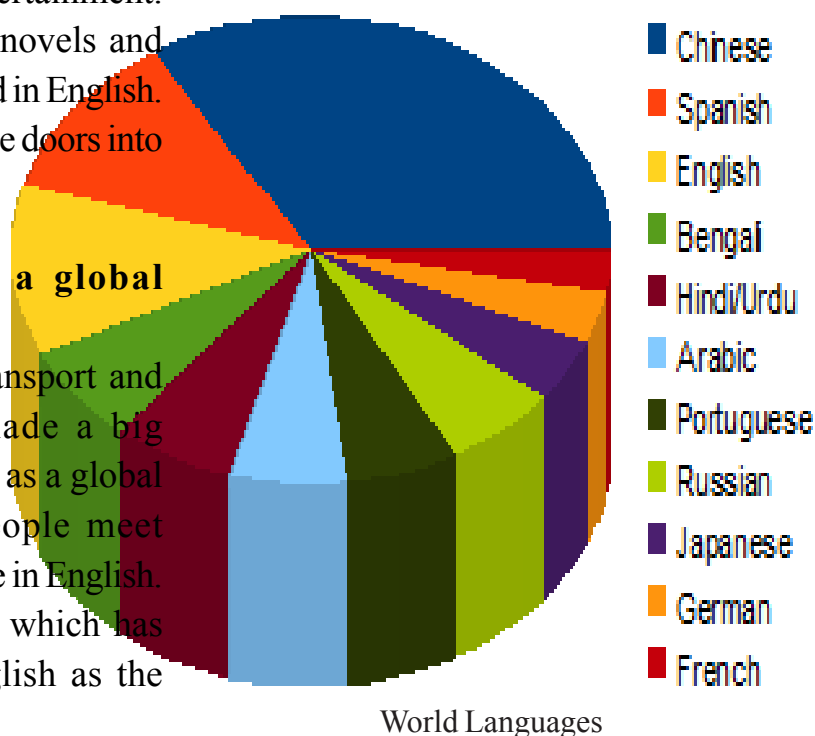
allow us to an incredible amount of information which may not be otherwise possible.

To conclude, mastering English language will open up the doors of opportunities. It will not only help us excel academically, but can also bring us many economic benefits.

Finally, it is the language of entertainment. Most of the top films, stories, novels and music are produced and published in English. So, knowing English will open the doors into a wide world of entertainment.

How did English become a global language?

Among various reasons, air transport and modern technology have made a big difference to the rise of English as a global language. When business people meet internationally they communicate in English. Internet is another main factor which has contributed to the rise of English as the global language.

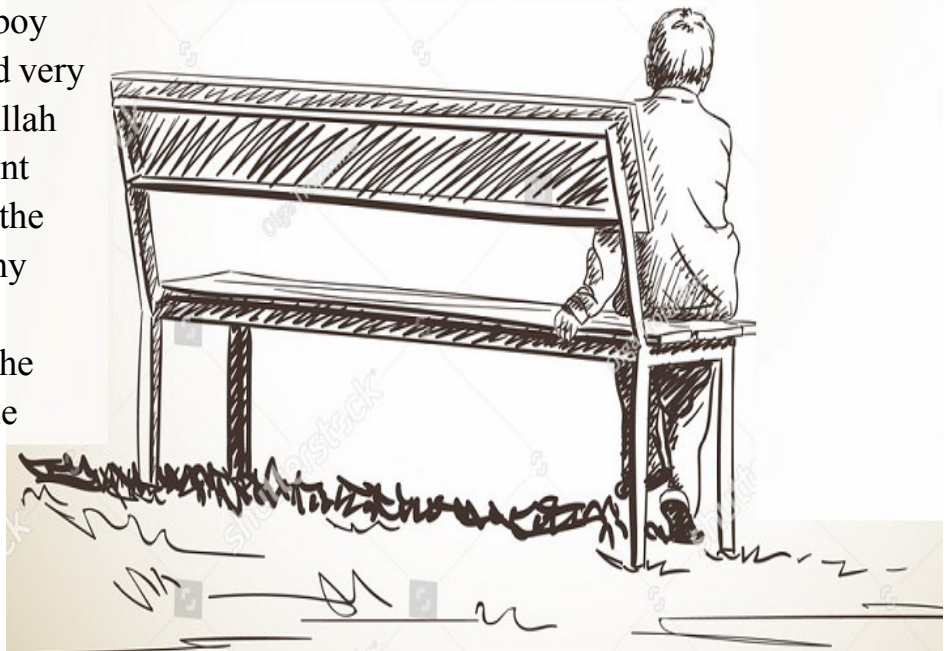


An Orphan's Eid

It was the day of celebration and a day of rejoicing. There was an air of festivity in the streets of Madinah. All the people, both young and old were dressed in their best clothes, for this special day of Eid.

It was time for early morning Eid prayers and everyone made their way to an open place on the outskirts of the city. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) arrived and led the prayers. They finished the prayer greeted each other. Now everyone was getting back home. On the streets, the Children were running and playing in excitement.

As the Prophet (PBUH) was walking back home, he met a little boy¹ sitting alone on the side of a path. The little boy was crying and he looked very sad. The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) came to him, bent down and patted him on the shoulders and asked, 'why are you crying?' 'Please leave me alone' sobbed the little boy without a simple glance upon who was talking to him.



The Prophet (PBUH) asked him

again why he was crying. This time the boy said, 'My father was martyred fighting for Islam, and now my mother has married again and my stepfather does not want me to live with him any more. Today is Eid and everyone is happy. All the children have new clothes and good things to eat, but I don't have any clothes except what I am wearing. I have no food and I don't even have a place to go.'

The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) realised how bitter his feeling was. He himself had lost his father and mother when he was a little boy. The Prophet said to him 'If I were to become your new father and Ayesha your new mother, and Fatima your new sister, would that make you feel better?' 'Oh yes, that would be the best thing in the world!' The boy started smiling. The Prophet took him home and gave him new clothes and good food on this beautiful day of Eid.

Source: From Thareekh Al kabeer of Imam Bukhari

(1) According to some sources boy's name was Zuhair

By Abdul Mohsin Al Otaibi



Abha: The Cool City of South!

BY ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN



Are you planning your vacation for the summer? Of course, Abha is one of the best choice.

It is the capital city of Aseer Province and is located in the southern region at an elevation of about 2,270 meters above sea level.

It is a very popular tourist destination in Saudi Arabia. And this is not just because of excellent climate. The city and its surrounding offers wonderful views with its mountains, valleys, modern architecture combined with local elements and lot of wonderful places.

The Climate

The climate of Abha is influenced by city's high elevation. The weather is generally mild throughout the year. The temperatures never rise above 35 °C. The city has an average rainfall of 27cm annually. The wettest season is between February and April.

Tourist Attractions

You can find many tourist attraction in and around the city. Following are some of the most popular tourist attractions:

Jabal Sawda

It is a peak located, with an elevation of 3,133 meters. It is claimed to be the highest point in Saudi Arabia. The village of Al Souda is located nearby. The town is a tourist center and has a cable car to the top of the mountain.

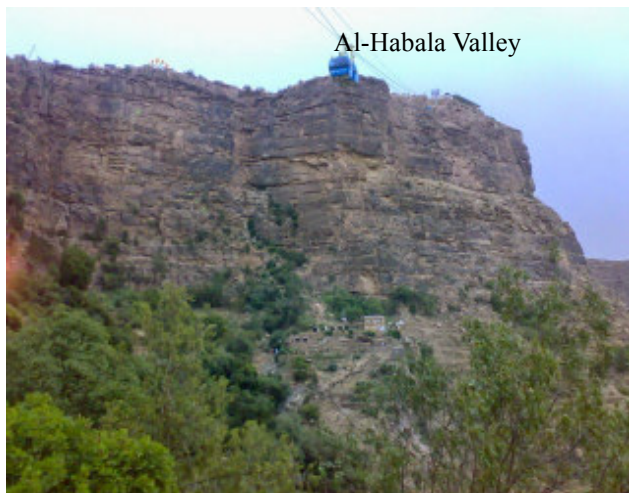
Kheyal Park Abha

It is considered as one of the best place of relaxation for families. It offers incredible diversion and relaxation. The recreation center has a kids' play area.

Green Mountain is a place at the heart of the city with Cable car. You can enjoy aerial view of the Abha city and valley. It will give you a clear picture of the city at night.

Abha Dam

It's one of amazing point to visit with family. Good place to enjoy the mountain nature. Also the landscapes make you refreshed and rejuvenated.



Abha's Architecture

One of Abha's attractions is its unique architecture. Abha has managed to preserve this architectural heritage to this day. One of such examples is the mud and stone houses.

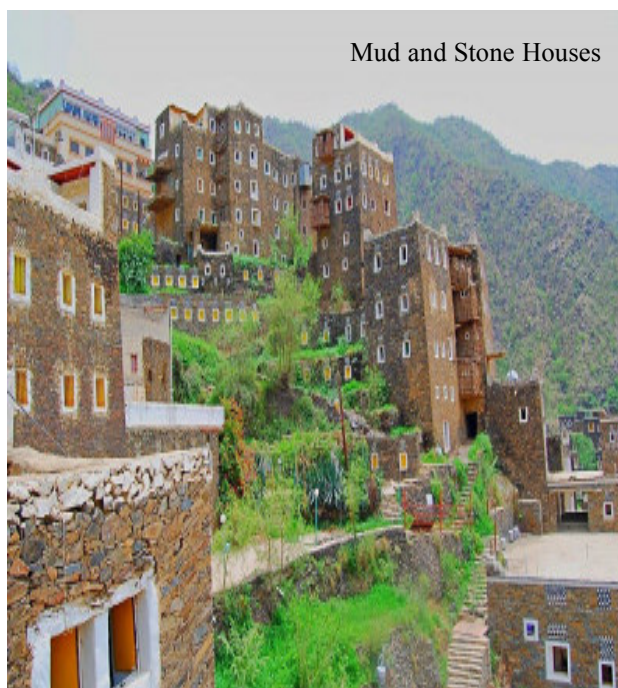
Mud and Stone Houses

The old mud and stone houses were built in rows and are more than three storey high. The walls repel heat but will capture the cool night air. It keeps the house interiors cool during the daytime.

These houses are at least 300 years old. It will be interesting to learn the construction techniques of these houses.

Al Muftaha Village

Another example of such architecture is the Al Muftaha Village. The old Muftaha Village was rebuilt in the traditional methods using local mud and stones. The new Al Muftaha Village comprises of King Fahd Cultural Center, Archaeological Centre, Media Centre and Al Muftaha Theatre.



Shada Palace

Shada Palace is yet another example. It was built in 1927 and was used as the headquarters of the Abha province. It is now a museum. It has some old planting, household tools, coins, and several manuscripts.

Al-Habala Valley

About 20 minutes' drive from Abha is the Al-Habala Valley or 'Hanging Village'. According to the official records, the Qahtan clan took refuge in this safe place to flee the attack from Turks because one could reach there only by climbing ropes! The villagers used these ropes and pulleys as a mode of transport. Now, it is much simpler to

reach there with the cable car connection.

The villages are built on the mountain edge. It's a scary experience for a visitor to open and look down through his window!

All in all, Abha provides many things for a visitor; scenic beauty, nice weather, adventure, rides, histories and much more. It will never disappoint you.



STORIES OF MULLA NASRUDDIN



Collected & Scripted by
Salman Mohsin Al Otaibi

The Nasruddin stories, also known as Mulla or Hoja Stories, are well-known throughout the Middle East. The Arabic version of the character is known as “*juha*”. Claims about his origin are made by many ethnic groups. His birthplace is believed to be in a small Village in the present-day Turkey, in the 13th century.

As generations have gone by, new stories have been added to the Nasreddin corpus, others have been modified. His stories are liked by the children and adults alike. There is a joke, a moral and a thought in each of these stories.

1 The Accident

One day two men came running to Hodja’s house.

”What’s the matter?” asked Hodja.

”A man resembling you was hit by a car in the market,” they said. “We thought it was you and came to inform your wife.”

”Was he of my height?” asked Hodja.

”Yes,” said the men.

”Did he have a beard like me?”

”Yes!”

”What was the color of his shirt?”

”Pink.”

”Pink!” shouted Hodja, in relief. “Then it was not me. I don’t have a pink shirt.”

2 Across the River

Nasrudin was standing near a river. A man on the other side shouted to him,

”Hey! How can I get across the river?”

”You are across!” Nasrudin shouted back.

3 Are You Asleep?

Nasrudin was lying on his couch with his eyes closed. His brother-in-law went up to him and asked,

“Are you asleep?”

“Why do you ask?” Nasrudin replied.

“I was wondering if you could loan me three hundred dollars,” said the other.

“Well,” answered Nasrudin, “let’s go back to you your first question—’Am I asleep.’

The answer is yes, I am—so leave me alone!”



4

The Borrowed Pot

Nasrudin borrowed a pot from his friend. The next day, he gave the friend back the pot, plus another smaller pot. The friend looked at the small pot, and said, “What’s that?”



“Your pot gave birth while I had it,” said Nasrudin, “so I am giving you its child.” The friend, happy to receive the bonus, did not ask another question. A week later, Nasrudin once again borrowed the original pot from the friend. After a week passed, the friend asked Nasrudin to return it. “I can’t,” said Nasrudin. “Why not?” the friend asked. “Well,” Nasrudin answered, “I hate to be the bearer of bad news...but your pot has died.” “What?” the friend asked with skepticism. “A pot can’t die!” “Well, you believed it gave birth,” said Nasrudin, “so is why is it that you can’t believe it died?”

5

The Lost Ring

A man noticed Nasrudin intently inspecting the ground outside his door. “Mulla,” he said, “what are you looking for?” “I’m looking for a ring I dropped,” Nasrudin replied.

“Oh,” the man replied as he also began searching. “Well where exactly were you standing when you dropped it?” “In my bedroom,” Nasrudin replied, “not more than a foot in front of my bed.” “Your bedroom?!” the man asked. “Then why are you searching for it out here near your doorway. “Because,” Nasrudin explained, “there is much more light out here.”

6

Lamenting over Dead

Nasrudin was seated near a grave at the cemetery, grieving and lamenting, “Oh, why, why did he have to leave me so soon!” A man noticed Nasrudin crying and wanted to comfort him. He said, “Is this your son’s grave that you are crying over?” Nasrudin replied, “No; this is the grave of my wife’s first husband. He is the one who died, and left me the woman who has made my life so miserable!”

7

Who is wise?

Friend: “Nasrudin, which is wiser: camel or man?” Nasrudin: “Camel.” “Why.” “Because a camel carries loads but does not ask for more, but man, even when overwhelmed by responsibility, still asks for more.”



The Clock



FAISAL ABDUL AZIZ AL MUTIRI

Icon of the World
Modern and Old
Wakes up before everyone, so early
Running steadily and Slowly

Always with a hectic schedule
With works to do in multitude
Waits for no one.
What a punctual man!

An ideal model
That treats everyone equal!
Pleases men and women alike,
Treats no one with dislike.

Behaves everyone the same,
Makes no difference for the name.
Stands unaffected by joy or sorrows
With full of hope for morrows.





The Dream

*It was dark and cold.
The night was calm and quiet.
No puff of breeze.
Not a single soul even to sneeze.*

*I got in to the boat.
Untied its rope, set it sailing.
The blue sky was calm.
The waves underneath not so warm!*

*The moonlit trees sparkling,
The stars at me were staring,
To the far horizon I was boating,
Like a cloud in the air I was floating!*

*Nothing can stop me moving,
I want this journey keep going.
Oh, dreams are really fun!
Where you can get everything done.*

A. RAOOF K. KUNNAN

The Song of Darkness

*Here I am again, in the cradle of darkness,
The blanket of night stretched like madness,
Far away from bustling streets and cities,
Surrounded by countless bushes and trees,
Listening the lament of a scary night,
In utter silence, with my curious insight.*

*Is that the funeral song for the bygone day?
Or the burial hymn on the unrecoverable yesterday?
Singing so powerfu loud and deep,
The lines so vividly clear and steep
To remind the slumbering world,
That your lost days can never be bought by gold!*

Mohammed Saad Al Otaibi



Fun Words

Pangrams

A sentence that contains all 26 letters of the alphabet is called a pangram.

The following sentence contains all 26 letters of the alphabet:

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
This sentence is often used to test typewriters or keyboards.

Anagram

An anagram is rearrangement of the letters in a word or phrases to form a different word or phrase.

For example, the word “stifle” is an anagram of “itself.”

Ambigrams

An ambigram is a word that looks the same from various orientations. For example, the word “swims” will be the same even when turned upside down.

Blend

A word formed by joining together parts of existing words is called a blend. Many new words enter the English language in this way.

Examples are:

brunch	= (breakfast + lunch)
motel	= (motorcar + hotel)
guesstimate	= (guess + estimate)

Crutch Words

Words that are used to fill in time when speaking, such as ‘like’ or ‘basically’, are called crutch words (and should best be avoided!)



Facts About Dictionary

The first English dictionary was written in 1755.

The Oxford English Corpus contains over 2.5 billion words. The Oxford English Corpus is a collection of 21st-century texts and is used to track the way English changes over time.

A new word is created every 98 minutes, which is about 14.7 words a day.

Most average adult English speakers know between 20,000–35,000 words.



1/4 of the world's population speaks at least some English. English is the official language of 67 countries. English is the third most spoken native language in the world. Standard Chinese and Spanish are first and second, respectively.

Long Words

Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious
(meaning breath) has 34
letters in it. But it is not the
longest word in English.

The longest word in the
English language is 45
letters long.

“Pneumonoultramicroscopic-
silicovolcanoconiosis.” It is
the scientific name for a
type of lung disease.

Letter Play

The word “alphabet” comes from the first
two letters of the Greek alphabet: alpha,
beta.

We can find 10 words in the 7-letter word
“therein” without rearranging any of its
letters: the, there, he, in, rein, her, here,
ere, therein, herein.

The most common letter in English is “e”

The two most common words in English
are I and you. 11% of the entire English
language is just the letter E

Only one word in all of English has the
letters X, Y, and Z in order: Hydroxyzine.
This unique word is a type of medicine
that prevents sneezing and anxiety.

If you wrote out all the numbers (e.g. one,
two, three . . .), you would not use the
letter “b” until the word “billion.



Varying Pronunciation

‘ough’

We pronounce the combination “ough”
in 9 different ways.

The following sentence contains them
all:

“A rough-coated, dough-faced,
thoughtful ploughman strode through
the streets of Scarborough; after falling
into a slough, he coughed and
hiccoughed.”

‘ee’

There are seven ways to spell the sound
‘ee’ in English. This sentence contains
all of them: ‘He believed Caesar could
see people seizing the seas’.

Common English Words

The most common adjective used in English
is ‘good’.

The most commonly used noun is ‘time’.

The word ‘Goodbye’ originally comes from
an Old English phrase meaning ‘god be with
you’.

Though not commonly used, the day after
tomorrow is called “overmorrow.”

Honesty Rewarded

‘Get up dear. Add some water in the milk, my dear’..., mother whispered in the ear of her daughter.

‘No, I can’t. Don’t you know that the Caliph has banned such cheating activities?, So I can’t add the water in the milk’; She affirmed.

‘How will the Caliph know that? He is not going to know it any way, You don’t be afraid’, reassured the the mother..



‘Though Caliph is not seeing of hearing, our Lord is knowing it..’ ; the daughter replied.

The poor mother and her did not know that not only the Lord but also the Caliph himself was hearing them.

It was the routine of Caliph Umar (R) to wander through the cityways during night to know the needs of the citizens. Mostly he did so in disguise to hide him from the notice of others. This way he could know the condition of his subjects better.

The Caliph noticed the house where he overheard the talk between mother and daughter. The daughter’s stand caught his attention.

In the very next morning he came to that house. The poor mom and her daughter were afraid that the Caliph might have come to know their secret plans. They were afraid that the Caliph is going to punish the for that.

But the Caliph said, ‘ I’m here to ask you if your daughter can marry my son’. They were overjoyed by Caliph’s will to take that daughter as his own daughter in law.

His son Aasim married that girl. This way the Caliph rewarded the truthfulness of that pious daughter.

By Fahad Naif Al Otaibi

THE SCOPE OF FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

with special reference to the Arab world

Prepared By

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Research Abstract:

This research considers the extent to which forensic linguistics can be considered a science, and outlines some ways in which it is useful in legal proceedings, including voice identification, verification of police reports and authorship attribution. It also discusses ignoring the Forensic linguistics in the Arab world, and concludes by raising some ongoing controversies in forensic linguistics.

The research aims:

The research aims to identify the areas of application of Forensic linguistics and its importance in achieving justice.

The research method:

The research is uses the descriptive method.

The research limitations and fields:

The research studies the extent to which Forensic linguistics can be considered a science, and outlines some of areas in which it is useful in legal procedures.

The research findings:

Forensic linguistics is applied in the following most important areas:

- 1- Forensic phonetics.
- 2- Discrepancies in police reports.
- 3- Authorship Attribution.
- 4- Forensic Text types.



The research recommendations:

- The need to pay attention to Forensic linguistics and take it into consideration.
- Use the help of Forensic linguistics to solve cases that require this.
- The necessity of the interest of language students in Forensic linguistics.

Forensic Linguistics: An Introduction

Forensic Linguistics is the application of linguistics to legal issues. That is a starting point, but like all answers it is imperfect and serves only to stimulate more questions. For example, what does 'the application of linguistics' mean?

When Forensic Linguistics is referred to as an application of linguistics or, more concisely, an applied linguistic science. The word applied is not necessarily being used

in the same sense as, for example, in the phrase applied statistics, where what is being applied is a theory underpinning a particular science to the practice of that science. Forensic Linguistics is, rather, the application of linguistic knowledge to a particular social setting, namely the legal forum (from which the word forensic is derived). In its broadest sense we may say that Forensic Linguistics is the interface between language, crime and law, where law includes law enforcement, judicial matters, legislation, disputes or proceedings in law, and even disputes which only potentially involve some infraction of the law or some necessity to seek a legal remedy. Given the centrality of the use of language to life in general, and the law in particular, it is perhaps somewhat surprising that Forensic Linguistics is a relative newcomer to the arena, whereas other disciplines, such as fingerprint identification and shoeprint analysis, are much older, having a well-established presence in judicial processes.

The application of linguistic methods to legal questions is only one sense in which Forensic Linguistics theories may be applied to the analysis of the language samples in an inquiry. Thus, the forensic linguist may quote observations from research undertaken in fields as diverse as language and memory studies, conversation Analysis, Discourse

Analysis, theory of grammar, Cognitive Linguistics, Speech Act Theory, etc. The reason for this reliance on a broad spectrum of linguistic fields is understandable: the data the linguist receives for analysis may require that something is said about how the average person remembers language, how conversations are constructed, the kinds of

moves speakers or writers make in the course of a conversation or a written text, or they may need to explain to a court some aspects of phrase or sentence structure. In summary, we can say that the forensic linguist applies linguistic knowledge and techniques to the language implicated in (i) legal cases or proceedings or (ii)

private disputes between parties which may at a later stage result in legal action of some kind being taken.

Forensic Linguistics: Some Areas of Application

1- Forensic Phonetics

Phonetic techniques are primarily used in the analysis of the voice as applied in criminal investigation. This comprises technical voice comparisons, lay voice recognition, transcription of spoken language, speech signal enhancement, and the authentication of recordings.

2- Discrepancies in Police Reports

Police officers typically use so-called “police speak”, which is relatively easy to detect. It



is characterized by efficient and compact set phrases, dense wording in an impersonal, official style, with precise renditions of time, place and sequence, as well as precise descriptions of objects, such as weapons.

When establishing the accuracy of police reports and alleged suspect statements one has to consider the relationship between the documents exhibited and the events they intent to describe. What is the time frame? When were the incident notes taken? Is there a chronology and accuracy in recalling the events? Too many common features between the statement and the incident notes, coupled with chronological inconsistency and frequent use of characteristically written rather than spoken discourse, may raise suspicion as to authenticity of the police record of an interview or a statement.

Authorship Attribution

Authorship attribution is the science of inferring characteristics of the author from the characteristics of documents produced by that author. The key task is to establish who said or wrote something which is to be used as evidence. Attribution is facilitated by measuring word length average, average number of syllables per word, article/determiner frequency, and type-token ratio (a measure of lexical variety).

Forensic Text Types

Forensic Text Types A forensic text is any kind of text, a written document or an audio or video recording, which is the subject of police investigation or of criminal procedure. The investigative linguist may be called upon to analysis a variety of documents. The text types may include emergency calls, ransom demands and other threats, such as hate mail, aimed at victimizing others. In this case the genuine or false nature of the call has to be determined to detect or eliminate a hoax, for

example. The same differentiation applies to suicide notes or letters. Last statements, on the other hand, may throw some light on the guilt or innocence of a convicted person, if a death row inmate decides to utter their last words:

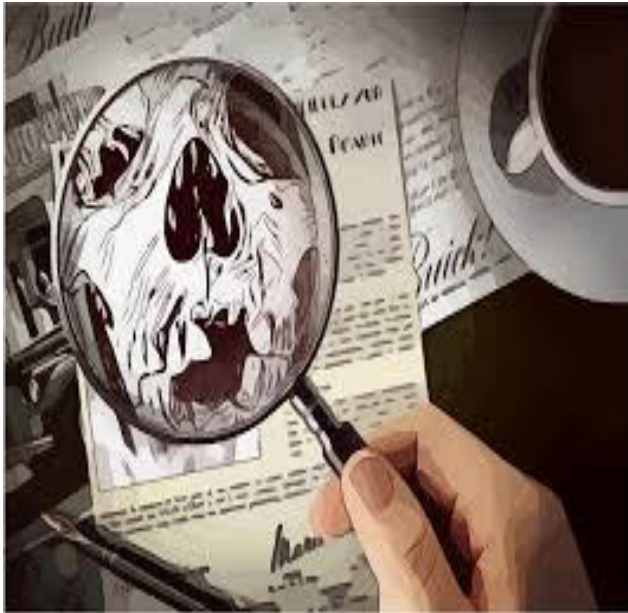
Well, I don't have anything to say. I am just sorry about what I did to Mr. Peters. That's all. Death row statements either (explicitly or implicitly) may confirm commitment of a crime, or deny it, leaving an impression of innocence behind. They may also denounce witnesses as dishonest or criticize law enforcement as corrupt. He believes that the reason for this is the lack of popularity of the term and their insufficient knowledge of the new in language and law.



Forensic linguistics in the Arab world:

Between language and law, the law cannot exist without a language that embraces and express it. Understanding judgment and understanding its meanings can only be through one tool, which is language. The ignorant of the language cannot understand the legal text. because the text is a language and the language is a specific system. Forensic linguistics in many countries of the Western world has become a standing science in itself. The science gained great confidence in them, so it became in all courts

confidence in them, so it became in all courts and investigation departments. Professor Ahmed Nor El-Din demonstrated in a questionnaire conducted that the Forensic linguistics is completely ignored in the Arab world.



Can Forensic Linguistics Establish Guilt or Innocence?

By meeting scientific forensic criteria and presenting convincing linguistic evidence in court, forensic linguists can certainly contribute to pronouncing someone innocent. They can also prompt admittance of guilt. Forensic linguists may be asked to investigate recorded police interrogations to decipher whether or not a person knowingly admitted guilt, underwent just interrogation or understood the conversation conducted throughout the interview. Since recorded interviews can be admitted in court as evidence, dialogue analysis may be carried out to (dis)prove guilt and determine potential inconsistencies in the interviewing process, making recordings inadmissible in court. The defense can therefore show that the recorded language does not necessarily indicate the defendant's guilt. conducted throughout the interview. Since recorded

interviews can be admitted in court as evidence, dialogue analysis may be carried out to (dis)prove guilt and determine potential inconsistencies in the interviewing process, making recordings inadmissible in court. The defense can therefore show that the recorded language does not necessarily indicate the defendant's guilt.

Summary and Conclusion

The present research has offered a brief overview of the interdisciplinary field of forensic linguistics and illustrated some of its applications, such as pragmatic analysis and various scientific methods of authorship attribution, serving the law and law enforcement. No matter how strongly the linguist is convinced that the defendant is innocent, he/she should restrict their opinion to only stating the degree of probability of, for example, a confession being 'verballed' by police officers. Moreover, forensic linguists need to stay impartial at all times, as they serve the law in the role of experts and cannot under any circumstances side with defence or prosecution.

Despite the fact that linguistic expertise has been frequently favourably compared to fingerprint or DNA evidence, the current state of the art in practices such as voice identification and authorship attribution has not yet reached the same level of reliability. At most, linguistic expertise facilitates elimination of a suspect as the perpetrator, but is not in a position to identify one with certainty yet.

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How to be a Leader?

BY AZOOF KHALED AL-OTAIBI

There are certain qualities that put some people in a position to be leaders.

First, a good leader must have a certain charisma that helps him lead the group, such as his form and style. He should behave reasonable and calm when beaten by odds. He should make wise decisions.

Second, it is important for the leader to be reliable and smart, for example, not to be a liar or to report false news. He should be trusted by everyone for his honesty, wisdom and intelligence.

Third, people would need a leader who provides them with safety and appears to

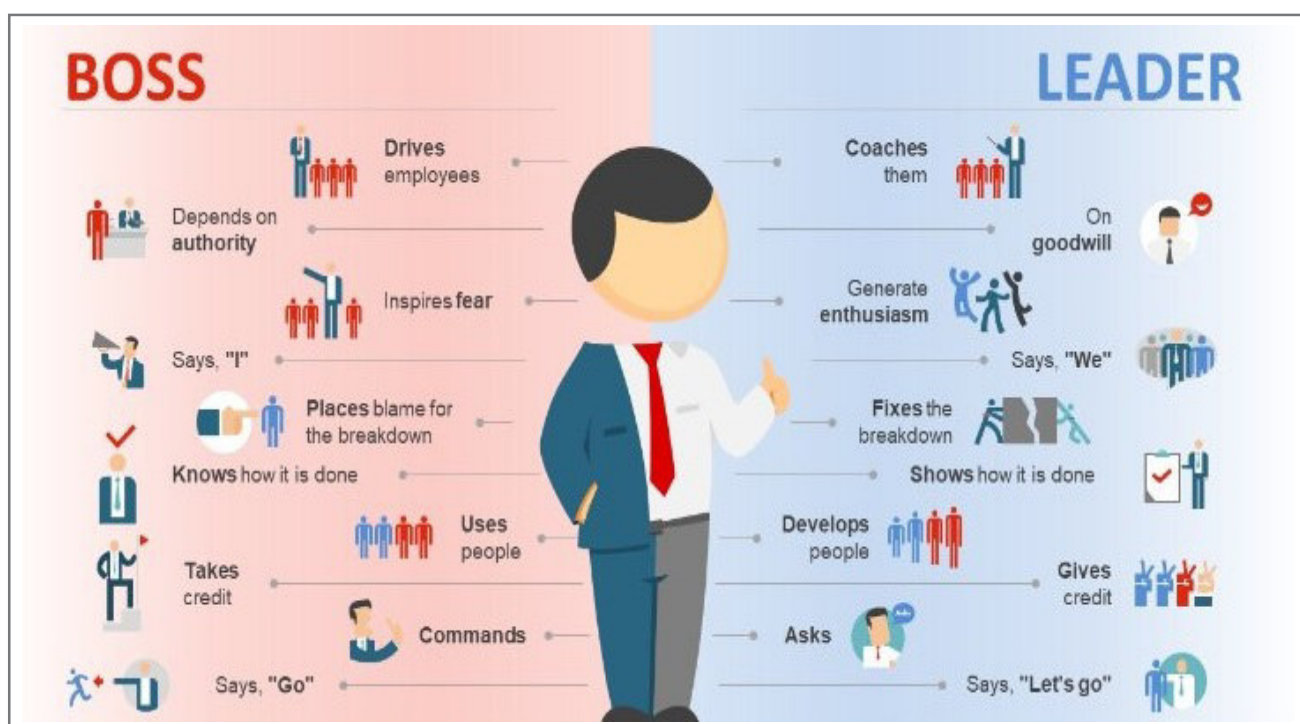


control everything firmly, like a father guarding his family.

Fourth, true leaders must have good examples and broad knowledge in a wide range of areas.

Fifth, a good leader is to be passionate about his work. He loves him and is loyal towards him.

In the end, good leaders must be a good example that people should follow, just as we are following the greatest leader in this universe which is God.



Scope of English Literature

BY MANAL SANHAD ALRWAIS



English literature is a wide field on a personal, social and global level. As an English literature student you have the opportunity to develop your language, gain the skill of analysis and criticism, and acquiring a huge knowledge of literary movements at the same time.

With all these features you have a boundless scope for job. In this essay I will mention some of the careers an English literature student can follow, especially in Saudi Arabia.

Educational Sector:

You can be a teacher in school or in the university depending on your degree.

Public Sector:

In the public sector you have a lot of choices. You can work in the state ministries, or consulates of English-speaking countries. You can work as tourist guides, in the aviation offices. Also, you can work in hospitals and clinics as administrative offices.

Private Sector:

You will have a lot of opportunities in the private sector as well such as the banking services, customer services in companies.

In conclusion, a degree in English literature is very special as it allows one to be employed in a multitude of fields.

Catch Your Dream

By Wadha Duweihi

Hold on to your dream. The future is waiting for you. Start step by step. Think well and plan for your dream.



It is sure that you may face obstacles. Be patient. Do not give up. Don't be disappointed.

Believe in yourself and your abilities. Utilise your time well and move ahead.

How to Achieve Your Goals

- 1 Take action.
- 2 Try hard.
- 3 Keep practicing.
- 4 Explore a different way.
- 5 Ask someone for advice.
- 6 Do your best.
- 7 Learn how others did it.
- 8 Build upon your strengths.
- 9 Review and fix mistakes.
- 10 Don't give up.

Always be optimistic until you reach your dream.

Believe in Allah. Allah will never waste your efforts. Be aware that the problems in life are really stations that take you up to the next.

According to Vivian Green, life does not wait for rainstorms to pass, but rather teaches you to dance in rain.

They made It!



By **Bandar Al mansour**

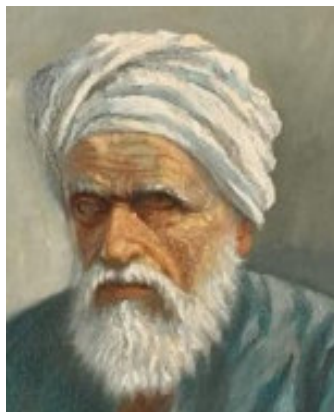
GAUDI

He was born in Catalonia, Spain. He spent a lot of time close to nature. This connection with nature helped him use natural shapes and themes for his work later. As an architect, he developed his own style and one of his famous works is Casa Batló.

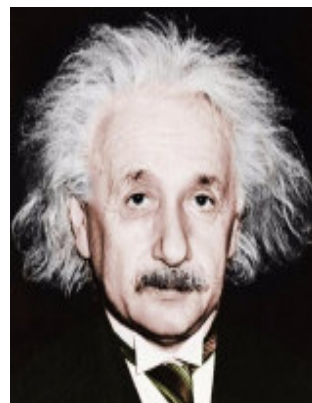


AL MA'ARI

He couldn't see after the age of four due to smallpox, but he became a great philosopher, poet and writer. He was born in Syria and he travelled to the center of Baghdad. A lot of people wanted to attend his lectures on poetry.



EINSTEIN



He was born in 1879. He couldn't talk until the age of four. He couldn't read until he was nine. He failed the entrance exam to the Swiss Federal Institute of

Technology, but he became a very important 20th century scientist.

AI IDRISI

He was a famous Geographer and Egyptologist. He was a Moroccan Arab Islamic Scholar from Palermo, Sicily. His works include "The Tabula Rogeriana". People could see the entire Eurasian continent on this map, but it actually shows the northern part of the African continent. At an early age, he spent time travelling through North Africa and Spain, so he could give detailed information on these areas.





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