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Editorial Foreword

In this issue, Ansāq Journal presents a rich and diverse collection of research papers spanning multiple fields of knowledge, united by a common pursuit of exploring linguistic, narrative, and cultural issues in both their theoretical and applied dimensions. This issue is marked by the richness of its topics and the depth of its approaches, with articles arranged in a coherent sequence, each leading into the next, enriching the reader's knowledge and opening new horizons for reflection and research.

The issue starts with an article that examines the pragmatic study of the language of the Qur'an by Imam Abd al-Hamid al-Farahi, through an analytical approach that highlights his contributions in linking the meanings of the Qur'an to the contexts of Arabic usage at the time of revelation. The article demonstrates how Farahi's ideas anticipated certain concepts of modern pragmatic analysis without naming them as such, showcasing the precedence of Islamic exegetical thought in employing cognitive tools that parallel, and sometimes surpass, those later developed in Western linguistic theories. The article also emphasizes the importance of considering the specific context of the Qur'anic message and the conditions of its first audience, establishing Farahi's heritage as a rich source deserving further study and investigation.

The second article delves into the semiotics of wayl "woe" and its derivatives in Arabic usage, through an interpretive analysis tracing the manifestations of this word across ancient and modern Arabic texts, both formal and colloquial. The study highlights how the word wayl has historically occupied a central role in expressing emotions, particularly among women, reflecting a cultural and semantic continuity within the Arab collective memory.

Turning to narrative studies, the third article offers a detailed narrative classification of al-Hamadhani's Maqāmāt, extracting three levels of classification: a primary level distinguishing between narrative, semi-narrative, and non-narrative texts; a secondary level concerned with the complexity of the narrative

structure; and a qualitative level highlighting major narrative significations such as description. This classification sheds light on the artistic diversity and rich narrative structure that characterize al-Hamadhani's Maqāmāt, underscoring their role in shaping classical Arabic narrative literature.

The fourth article explores the field of cultural tourism, focusing on the role of the National Museum of Saudi Arabia in promoting it, based on an analysis of the perceptions of local visitors. Through a quantitative field study, the research uncovers the role of the museum in enhancing historical and cultural awareness, while also identifying challenges that limit its effectiveness, such as weak marketing, difficult access, and a lack of interactive activities. The article proposes ways to improve the performance of the museum and enhance its status as a prominent cultural destination.

The fifth article examines Israeli news coverage of the 2023–2024 war on Gaza and its connection to the crime of genocide. It aims to uncover the role played by Israeli media in expanding and entrenching anti-Palestinian hate speech within the collective consciousness of the Israeli public. The article concludes that Israeli media contributes to the dissemination of hate speech against Palestinians. Media content, including digital materials and public statements circulated in Israeli outlets, serves to dehumanize Palestinians through incitement and the propagation of hate discourse, often interwoven with biblical references.

The sixth paper investigates the impact of the digital boom on the training of translators and interpreters in Algeria, reviewing the current state of education amid rapid technological changes. It underscores the importance of integrating AI tools and digital platforms into academic programs, while also pointing out challenges in practical training and limited mastery of advanced tools. The article calls for a restructuring of curricula in alignment with the needs of the contemporary job market.

The issue concludes with a historical article examining the loyalty of Umayyad governors in Morocco after the completion of

the Islamic conquest. It analyzes the criteria used by Umayyad caliphs in appointing governors and their connection to political loyalty and administrative stability. Drawing on primary sources, the research addresses a neglected dimension in the history of Islamic Morocco, shedding light on the close relationship between the policy of appointing governors and ensuring the unity and continuity of the state.

Together, these studies reflect the vitality of scholarly research in the humanities and social sciences, demonstrating the contributing researchers' commitment to critical and intellectual engagement with linguistic, narrative, cultural, and historical issues. They are meant to and should indeed enrich the academic field and open new windows for future studies.

Finally, Ansāq Journal aims to continue to serve as an academic platform that contributes to enriching research in the fields of language, literature, and cultural thought. The diversity of topics and methodologies featured in this issue reflects the commitment of the journal to providing a dynamic space for researchers and academics to share their findings. The contributions contained in the present issue of Ansāq highlight its ongoing dedication to presenting new perspectives and innovative approaches that advance the academic field through deeper analysis and critical thinking.