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Strategies for Acquiring and Mastering Scientific Research Skills Applied Study on UNISHAMS' Master's and Doctoral Students

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Abstract

The research deals with the problem of many common errors in plans presented in Arabic for masters and doctorate at UNISHAMS. The research deals with several elements, including: clarifying the importance of scientific research for the individual and society, and identifying common mistakes in writing plans presented in Arabic for masters and doctoral degrees at UNISHAMS, explaining the methods of treating these errors, and explaining the skills of the researcher so that he can produce the new useful for the Malaysian society. The research came out with several results, including: scientific research is the great importance in serving society, and in eliminating negative phenomena in it. The reason for the weakness of the plans presented by students at the master's and doctoral levels is the lack of complete knowledge of the goals and objectives of scientific research, and insufficient knowledge of the basics of scientific research. The research explained the reasons for this and its treatment, and the researcher behind knowledge should be characterized by several characteristics and be able to several skills, including: to be accurate in collecting evidence and observations, and to be characterized by reflection, analysis and the ability to communicate with others. One of the research topics useful to society is the application of a theory or rule that did not take its luck from the practical side, especially the modern contemporary applications. This is clear in the doctrinal field of financial transactions and the like. In the new linguistic theories as well, and other linguistic theories, including monitoring a societal problem, knowing its causes and manifestations, and then finding possible solutions to it.

Keywords: Research, Basics, Skills, Errors, Fix

Introduction

In the name of the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, praise be to God. Prayers and peace be upon the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace.

Serious scientific research has an impact on the progress of nations and the rise of civilizations. It represents a necessity for human life, because it can benefit from what God has bestowed on this earth. It is also necessary for countries in the modern era, because it has become essential to continuity and progress.

Our need for scientific studies and research is increasing day by day. Science is in a great and continuous race to obtain the largest possible amount of accurate knowledge derived from science that ensures comfort and well-being for humans and ensures superiority over others. The primary function of scientific research is to access useful knowledge that provides life and better conditions for human survival, security and well-being.

Scientific research, with its well-known methods and required procedures, has become a necessity in any field of knowledge. Familiarity with the various scientific research methods and the rules to be followed, starting with defining and describing the research problem, then passing through the selection of a specific methodology for collecting data related to it, and ending with data analysis and drawing conclusions, became one of the important matters in all theoretical and applied sciences.

Many students need training that refines their abilities and develops their talents to write the research in an excellent manner and produce deep results, and from here we chose this research because of its great importance and our keenness in this research to define the problem in an accurate way, and to indicate the necessary skills for all researchers, and to come up with appropriate practical results for all students and researchers.

Research Problem

After examining a number of plans presented in Arabic for master's and doctoral degrees at UniSHAMS, we noticed many common mistakes in these plans, so we decided to address this problem by clarifying the purpose of scientific research, and showing the skills and tools necessary for the researcher.

Research Objectives

- Explaining the importance of scientific research for the individual and society.
- Determining common errors in writing plans presented in Arabic for master's and doctoral degrees at UniSHAMS,, and showing ways to fix those errors.
- Explaining the researcher's skills to be able to bring out the new useful for the Malaysian community.

The First Topic: The Importance of Scientific Research for the Individual and for Society First, what is Meant by Science in Islam?

Science in Islam is broad in meaning and concept. It includes all sciences that benefit from it, even if it is not a purely religious science. Allah says, (*يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ* , (*دَرَجَاتٍ*). Al-Imam Al-Qurtubi said: That is, in the reward in the hereafter and in the honour in this world, so the believer is raised above the one who has no knowledge. Ibn Masoud said: Allah praised the scholars in this verse. The meaning is that Allah raises those who have been given knowledge to those who have believed, and who have not been given knowledge by degrees (Al-Qurtubi, 2006).

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: "When a man dies, his deeds come to an end except for three things: Sadaqah Jariyah (ceaseless charity); a knowledge which is beneficial, or a virtuous descendant who prays for him (for the deceased)." (Ibn Hanbal, 2001)

In this hadith, the Prophet - may God's prayers and peace be upon him - specified the knowledge that benefits from it, and it is known by necessity that the knowledge that benefit from it may be related to religious or worldly matters. In this hadith, there is evidence that every permissible knowledge that is beneficial to its owner or to others is required, rather it is desirable to seek and learn it, and its owner will be rewarded for it, and its reward continues after his death as well.

The Meaning of Science in Terms of Language: Knowledge is the realization of a thing with its reality, and knowledge is "certainty", and knowledge is a light that God casts into the heart of those he loves, and knowledge is knowledge. And it was said: "Knowledge is referred to as comprehension of the total and complex, and knowledge is said for comprehension of the partial or simple." (Al-Arabiah, 2011)

The Meaning of Science Idiomatically: The real meaning of the word knowledge is to perceive. (Al-Kafwi, 1998)

Division of knowledge in Islam: The word "Knowledge" in the Quran and Sunnah came absolutely without any specification, and it included all useful sciences that are useful in religion and in this world. However, the scholars of Islam divided the knowledge into two parts:

Sharia Sciences: These are religious sciences that a person needs to know his Lord and correct his worship such as jurisprudence, principles, morals, the sciences of the Quran, the Sunnah, and creed. The sciences of language, literature, history, and the like, and other sciences related to religion and Sharia, related to its learning and jurisprudence with religion.

Life Sciences: These are the worldly sciences that a person needs to reform his life, and to reconstruct his land and worldly life. Exploring the environment and the universe around it; such as medicine, engineering, astronomy, chemistry, physics, geography, earth sciences, plants and animals, and the like that a person needs in his life.

Second: What is the Importance of Scientific Research for the Researcher and for Society?

The primary function of scientific research is to serve society, meet challenges, and provide comfort, security and safety for all its members. Scientific research, with its methods and procedures, is one of the essential things in any field of knowledge. Familiarity with the different scientific research methods and the rules to be followed, starting with defining the problem of scientific research and describing it procedurally, then choosing a specific methodology for collecting data related to it, ending with data analysis and drawing conclusions, became one of the important matters in all theoretical and applied sciences.

Countries are increasingly reliant on scientific research, in recognition of the importance of scientific research in achieving progress and civilizational development and its continuity. Scientific research methodology and methods of doing it have become recognized in academic institutions and research centres, in addition to its widespread use in addressing problems facing public and private institutions alike. Furthermore, the benefits that scientific research achieves for the human society, it brings great personal benefits to the researcher himself, as well as to society.

It contributes to providing the researcher with great experience in the field of scientific research, and in developing the researcher's abilities in criticism and analysis. And to obtain a prestigious position in society. The importance of scientific research to society is shown in the following:

- It works to rid society of negative phenomena.
- It provides a vision about the future, the direction in which the knowledge fields are moving, and the extent of their development.
- It helps people to understand and see the universe more clearly.
- Contributes to the success of businesses and projects.
- In general, it contributes to the reconstruction of the land. See (Doudri, 2000).

The Second Topic is the Manifestations of Common Errors in Writing Plans for Scientific Theses in Arabic among Graduate Students at UNISHAMS.

The first requirement: Examine a number of messages and make a questionnaire for students

30 plans submitted for obtaining a master's degree and doctorate were examined, A questionnaire was made for the students, the questionnaire papers were analyzed, and then the manifestations of errors were extracted

There are many definitions of questionnaire, including:

A set of written questions that are prepared with the intention of obtaining information or opinions of the respondents about a particular phenomenon or situation (Elayan, 2016).

Resolution Data Analysis

First: Errors in the basics of research as follows:

In choosing the title 90% of the difficulties among students

In determining the reasons for choosing 70%

- Errors in setting research goals 75%
- In the research structure 90%
- Errors in results 80%

Second: Errors in not benefiting from the supervisor 50%

Third: Errors in not showing the researcher's personality despite the effort 85%

Fourth: Errors in the language: "Masculine and feminine – infinitive formulation....." 95%

So, it can be said that the most common errors in the theoretical framework of research, and in the language of research.

The theoretical framework is one of the basics of scientific research, and without it there will be no scientific research from the ground up, and it will become an article devoid of any glimpses or research frameworks, and it includes. See (Elayan, 2016)

Research title and introduction, study background or introduction to the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problem, research questions, research objectives, importance of the study, scientific methods used in the study, research limits, research terms, hypotheses formulated by the researcher, previous studies. So, the plan has elements and criteria that must be adhered to (See the conditions and signs of a good plan (See the conditions and signs of a good plan (Sini, 1994).

The Second Requirement is to Analyze the Errors in the Plans Submitted for Obtaining a Master's Degree and a Doctorate at Unishams

Errors in the research title: The title of the study has conditions and specifications (See the required specifications for the title in (Sini, 1994), and some researchers choose titles that do not reflect the content of the research and its basic problem, in addition to using inappropriate words, for example: relationships, extent, reality, history. The title is also formulated from many inappropriate and unnecessary words, and addresses are often

chosen, i.e., not authentic, and what indicates the researcher's weakness is resorting to putting a title in the form of book titles, and this leads to lack of clarity.

Study Background or Introduction

The background of the study paves the way for the research and clarifies its importance and the necessity of carrying out this study. Why did you do the study and the main objective of the study are the most important questions that the researcher answers in the background of the research that is presented with the research paper. The background of the study is a way in which the researcher can prepare the reader mentally about some unfamiliar concepts that he will discuss in his research paper. In addition, the background links the introduction to the research topic and ensures a logical sequence of ideas. This will help readers understand the reasons for entering into this particular study.

There is no successful, in-depth and purposeful study without any background on why it was written. Background information is very important because the reader always wants to know about the events that preceded the research. The background is the cornerstone of construction, which is the basis for all the foundations beyond.

Research Problem Formulation Errors

As for formulating the central problem of the research, it is more complex and more difficult than finding its solution. That is why researchers make many mistakes, most notably writing the problem in an incomprehensible and ambiguous manner, all ambiguity, and putting questions that are not related to the problem of research. It has nothing to do with the topic of the research that will be dealt with (see the discussion about the research problem, its identification, sources, how to formulate it, and examples: (Elayan, 2010).

The research problem differs from educational research from linguistic and legal research. In educational research, there is a complex problem or crisis, for example, such as the poor level of students in the Arabic language at the secondary level. This is a problem that needs to be solved.

As for linguistic and legal research, the matter is different. There is no problem in the sense of a crisis. But there is an issue that needs research to reach certain results. For example, if a student studies the rulings of the judiciary in the Islamic state, for example, in the sixth and seventh centuries in light of the four well-known schools of thought. This is an issue that needs to be studied to reach a conclusion stating the impact of the four schools of thought on the rulings of the judiciary and the extent of their spread in the countries, and thus the research comes out with a recommendation that attention should be paid to teaching the four schools of thought and facilitating their books for young people.

In educational research, the first step in research is to feel the problem. See: (Al-Tawdari 2012).

Research Question

One of the common mistakes made by students at the master's or doctoral level is not to formulate research questions correctly, which indicates a lack of understanding of the aspects of the problem correctly.

Research questions are a detail of the research problem, and this is something that many students do not realize. It is a partial formulation of the research problem. The questions should be closely related to the topic of the study and its related questions, and be applicable in terms of implementation on the ground.

Objectives of the Study

It is one of the basic elements for the theoretical framework in scientific research, and it clarifies the main ideas of the researcher.

It is the formulation of research questions, but in a declarative form, not in an interrogative form. Thus, if the research questions were five, for example, the research objectives would be five as well, unless two elements were formulated into one. This matter is absent for some students, so you find the objectives sometimes differ from the questions, which indicates that the researcher does not understand the concept of research objectives. The objectives of the research express the final results that the student or researcher expects to reach by the end of the study. This should be done in writing, making sure that the objectives are understandable and clear, and can be understood by all readers. It is important to avoid tricky terms.

Mistakes in mentioning the importance of the study: There are many researchers who confuse the importance of the study with its objectives, but there are big differences between them. The importance of the study expresses the gifts it will carry for scientific research. And what you add of new ideas about the problem or phenomenon that is being studied. In another sense, the importance of the study is to reach new generalizations, and add to the cognitive aspect. The importance of the study can be clear in answering the following questions: What is the benefit of the study from the scientific point of view? Can this be applied in the scientific aspect? Is there a strong justification for conducting the research?

For example, in the case of a study or research entitled: The impact of listening skill in teaching Arabic to non-native speakers. Theoretically, it is important to study the skills necessary for non-Arabic speakers in order to graduate a group of teachers in schools who have passed all these skills. The importance from the practical point of view is to qualify university students to pass this skill successfully, to become in the future translators or teachers in schools, institutes and universities.

Study Methods

If the student does not have a great deal of understanding of the idea of his studies, he will not be able to choose the appropriate curriculum for the nature of the study.

The term study curricula or scientific research methods, as some are called, refers to the methods and procedures that the researcher follows in the method of collecting information, and then they are placed in classifications. The use of statistical means in its analysis, which is one of the most important components that should be found in the theoretical framework in scientific research. Among the most important methods of scientific research: See (Elayan 2010, p. 36 and beyond).

The historical method: It is a research method commonly used in scientific research methods, and it depends on conducting studies on historical matters related to the problem or subject of study, and collecting evidence. In order to reach the causes of the problem or phenomenon, through comprehensive and accurate monitoring of the old facts. And then analyze it logically to reach the solutions used to treat the problem, or prove new ideas.

Descriptive approach: It is used to describe problems or phenomena, without the human element interfering with any factor that affects them. Rather, it is described only, to answer the research questions submitted by the researcher, and the descriptive approach is used in survey studies that rely on studying the entire community, as well as long-term reciprocal studies, such as the life cycle of the fly.

The experimental method: It is based on conducting practical experiments directly, and it is one of the most accurate scientific research methods in terms of effectiveness. It aims to reach confirmed and practical results, through immediate observations, and is used in scientific studies conducted in laboratories, whether individually or collectively. This is according to specific conditions that researchers adhere to. Deductive approach: The deductive approach, as a method of scientific research, is concerned with the details and simple details that pertain to a problem or phenomenon. After studying it well and identifying the relationships and causes, the results are fully generalized to the study community, and the research variables can also be controlled.

Research Terms: Errors come from researchers in the search terms due to a lack of understanding of what is meant by this matter. What is meant is an explanation of the terms in the title or in the heart of the study. It may occur to the researcher to use a term while writing the research, so he must put it in the research principles.

The researcher may use a specific term of his own, and in his own sense, he must explain the intended meaning, and write it in the research results, provided that this is his own vision.

Errors of Selection and Formulation of Previous Studies

The issue of reviewing some of the previous studies is one of the important issues, as it shows the validity of choosing the problem of the study, as well as giving great light to the researcher to know the points that have been discussed and the points that need further research.

The most important errors researchers make are:

He does not explain the similarities and differences between his study and each previous study separately, so he does not mention the aspect of benefit and the difference between them.

He does not mention all the studies that are similar in part to the title with his study (and this is important).

Some students consider that their presentation of previous studies is to convince the reader that they know the studies of other researchers. Therefore, they write what is not related to the main problem.

They rely on old previous studies.

Relying on previous studies in general, that is, they are not related to the research problem.

Relying on previous studies quoted from secondary, not primary sources.

Not clearly linking the results of previous studies to the current topic.

Relying on secondary sources, without referring to their primary sources.

Adopting the results of previous studies as they are in the current research.

It is important when consulting one of the sources or previous studies that it be documented in the research references, as a matter of objectivity and honesty in transferring from others.

Errors in documenting sources and references. See (Modern Documentation Methods (Dowidri, 2000, 375: 377).

The researcher should choose references and sources that contribute to detailing the problem in all its aspects. There is currently no difficulty in obtaining books and periodicals, all of this is available on scientific research sites on the Internet, and the researcher can view them. It guarantees the information it desires, unlike in the past; where this was not available, and the researcher had to search in large libraries and publishing houses.

Among the other errors that must be avoided with regard to how to write sources and references. There are different methods for documenting sources and references within the

research, such as the method of the American Psychological Association (APA) and the method of the Modern Language Association (MLA), and it is important for the researcher to take into account the methodology in this.

Errors in research results:

Many researchers come out with good results, but do not record them at the end of the research due to their incorrect concept of the results. Many of them think that they must come up with something completely new, and this is not true. The new has a broad concept that may be related to linking and combining multiple phenomena that were not collected in one chapter. It may be in mentioning recent examples of old rules as in the rules of jurisprudence, and it may be in mentioning evidence for a ruling that came in old works without mentioning sufficient evidence for it. It may be with the approval of the ruling of an imam from among the imams of jurisprudence or language with an extrapolation of examples not mentioned before, and it may be in reaching a new interpretation of one of the meanings of the Quran that did not appear until after the emergence of modern inventions or discoveries or machines that help in that.

Errors in Hypotheses and Variables

It occurs because the student is in a hurry to agree to his plan, so he cannot develop the appropriate hypotheses for research. Assumptions are among the important elements for the theoretical framework in scientific research, and they serve as solutions to the topic or problem of scientific research. Hypotheses should be simple, clear, measurable, and relevant to the research topic. Hypotheses can be formulated in the form of a comparison between two things, or in a conditional form with the presence of the answer to the condition, as well as the scientific researcher can paint it in a declarative form.

The hypotheses include a set of variables, some of which are independent by themselves, including the variable that is tracked during scientific research; to learn about the interrelationship between him and the independent. See (Elayan, 2016)

The Third topic: The Basic Skills Necessary for the Researcher in the Master's and Doctoral Stages

The First Requirement: The Concept of Scientific Research, and its Purposes

In general, the different definitions of science agree on two main points: First: that it is knowledge and awareness, and second: that it arises as a result of studies and experiments (Elayan, 2016).

Scientific research is an organized intellectual effort carried out by the researcher to study a specific topic, and that research is in a new thing that the researcher presents in the service of all humanity, as it is a search for facts. Answering posed questions and hypotheses, and objectively developing solutions to the problems facing societies and individuals, with mentioning the evidence and proofs of what comes with it.

Haji Khalifa mentioned the purposes of research and the objectives of authorship, and said: "Then, the composition is divided into seven sections that a sane scholar does not compose except in them: "Either something that he did not invent before, or something incomplete that completes it, or something closed that explains it, or something long that shortens it without prejudice to any of its meanings." Or something scattered together, or something mixed in order, or something that the author made a mistake in, so he fixes it." (Khalifa, 1999)

- We conclude from this saying that the purposes of authorship do not exceed these seven, according to Haji Khalifa. I will separate them and then add to them as follows:

1. Creative work: poetry, novel, new science that was not collected in a book such as *Al-Risalah*, a book by Imam al-Shafi'i, a new discovery, a new theory.
2. Completion of the deficiency; such as tails and complements; Such as the tails of Ibn Fahd and Al-Suyuti on "*Tadhkira Al-Huffaz*" by Al-Dhahabi, and the book of Dr. Nizar Abaza and Riyadh Al-Maleh "*Itmaam Al-Alam*" which was appended to the book "*Al-Alam*" by Al-Zarkali, may God have mercy on him.
3. Explanation of speech; whether it is in language; such as dictionaries, terminology books; Explanations, footnotes and comments such as the explanation of the Sibawayh book by Abu Saeed Al-Sirafi (deceased: 368 AH), or the explanation of poetry verses such as "*Sharh Abyaat Mughni al-Labib*" by al-Baghdadi (1093 AH).
4. Text abbreviation; as abbreviations and selections from one book; such as *Mukhtasar Kitab Al-I'tisam* by Al-Shatiby, written by Alawi bin Abdul Qader Al-Saqqaf, and the book "*Mukhtasar Tarikh Madinah Dimashq* by Ibn Asaker" by Ibn Manzur, and "*Tahdheeb Al-Aghani*" was also by him.
5. Scattered collection; such as selections. For example, *Sani' Abi Tammam* (d. 231 AH) in (*Diwan Al-Hamasah*).
6. Mixed order; like rearranging a book in a new format. For example, the work of Prince Alaa al-Din bin Balban al-Farisi (d. 739 AH) in his book "*Al-Ihsan fi Taqreeb Sahih Ibn Hibban*", which was published in 2014 AH by the investigation of the Research and Information Technology Center "*Dar Al-Taseel*", where he arranged Ibn Hibban's book "*Al-Taqaasim wa Al-Anwa*", known as "*Sahih Ibn Hibban*" on the chapters of jurisprudence.
7. Fix the errors; like writing responses, fixing errors, and refuting illusions; such as Al-Hariri's book "*Durrat Al-Ghawas fi Awham Al-Khawas*", and the two books of Professor Muhammad Al-Adnani, "*Mu'jam al-Akhta' al-Sha'iah*" and "*Mu'jam al-Aghlath al-Lughawiyah al-Mu'asirah*".

We can add to these seven:

8. It is the application of a theory or a rule that did not take its luck from the practical side, especially the modern contemporary applications. This is clear in the field of jurisprudence related to financial transactions and the like, and in the new linguistic theories as well, and so on.
9. Monitoring a societal problem, knowing its causes and manifestations, and then finding possible solutions to it.

The Second Requirement - Scientific Research Skills for non-Arabic Speaking Students

The term scientific research skills are a broad concept that includes scientific honesty, accuracy of observation, teamwork, problem identification, the quality of information required, and its analysis. Research skills also include ways to choose appropriate scientific research methods to obtain information from different sources, and to integrate and arrange them in a logical sequence.

Scientific research skills can be defined as the set of strategies and tools used to access and evaluate the required information, or we define it as the ability to use scientific research tools well used to infer facts, critique, analyze and make decisions regarding them.

As for the procedural definition of research skills, it is the ability to accurately define the research problem; to reach satisfactory results that answer the research questions.

Skills will be discussed in several aspects:

a) Personal skills: See (Elayan, 2016)

First: Possessing Desire and Motivation:

Educational and research institutions have now not resorted to forcibly imposing work on researchers. Therefore, the researcher's work depends on the desire emanating from the researcher to work on preparing research. The research issue chosen by the researcher must fit with the researcher's tendencies and orientations, so that he can exert his maximum energies to prepare distinguished research.

Second: patience and endurance:

The researcher finds many difficulties during the preparation of the research, especially in the stage of collecting data and information, as it is one of the most important stages in preparing the research carried out by the researcher. These difficulties may frustrate him and limit his determination to complete his research. Therefore, the researcher should be patient and deliberate and not rush to give up at the first bump he encounters, so that he can reach his research to the end, and achieve the desired goal.

Third: Reading skills: Reading has degrees and levels, including fast reading, deep reading and critical reading, and each stage has its uses (Hijab, 2000)

b) Research Skills

The ability to examine, analyze and criticize: (Sabri, 2015)

The researcher needs to practice critical thinking skills by practicing constructive critical reading, that is, reading for the purpose of knowledge and learning, and practicing writing scientific research in an objective way, that is, writing comprehensively for all aspects without hiding part of it or biasing some of it.

Training to reach results by reasoning, argument, and proof, including understanding and applying the inductive or deductive approach through logical thinking, in order to reach correct results.

Practicing the formulation of the thesis, as it can be formulated from an analytical, explanatory, or argumentative point of view, where the thesis can be portrayed from several different points of view or aspects, all of which require the presentation and analysis of data, discussion and support with evidence.

Truth:

The researcher always seeks the truth and nothing else and tries to reveal it and identify the reasons behind a phenomenon, a situation or a problem.

Measurement:

The researcher employs the situations he is going through in the future to measure what he has from information and experience to reach, as a result, a solution to the problem he is studying.

- Organizing and arranging ideas: Organizing tasks allows you to do each of them in an integrated manner, and also ensures that one of them is not lost or forgotten. Organizing starts from collecting data at the beginning of the research, during its analysis, and until reaching the results.

- Exploitation of resources if the researcher is affiliated with an academic institution. These institutions often provide open subscriptions to many scientific resources that the researcher can access for free, in addition to libraries and databases that provide access to many references.

- The ability to summarize what he reads, and explain it, and this is an important skill (Sabri 2015)

The skill of dealing with professors belonging to different schools of thought:

While discussing his scientific thesis or writing it, the student may encounter a large number of discussions about it with professors with whom the student differs in viewpoints. The student can overcome this problem through the following:

- Listening to all points of view, and work to accommodate them.
- Forming a special vision that takes into account the views closest to the researcher's thought.
- Defending his point of view and sticking to it as much as possible, and working to convince others of it, and this skill is closely related to the skill of good presentation.

c) Writing skills:

Malaysian students have obvious errors in writing when using the infinitive of the verb in the different types of triples, quadrant, pentagon and hexagram. This requires language exercises to understand and comprehend this usage.

(See Hanizam Muhammad Ghazali, *al-Akhtha' al-Lughawiyah al-Kitabiyah al-Tulab al-Malayuwiyyin* (Linguistic and written errors among Malay students)

Knowing the punctuation marks for writing (Ahmed Shalaby, *Kaifa Taktubu Bahthan au Risalatan* (Shalby, 2006)

d) Ethical Research Skills for Non-Arabic Speaking Students

Ethical and behavioral controls, which are what we are talking about in these few pages.

1- Sincerity and correct intention in seeking and teaching knowledge

Sincerity is one of the actions of the heart, rather it is at the forefront of the heart's actions, because the acceptance of actions cannot be completed without it. What is meant by sincerity is the will of God Almighty's face with action, and its purification from every personal or worldly defect, so that no work is reborn except for God Almighty and the hereafter. His work does not mix with what is tainted by the immediate desires of the soul, apparent or hidden, such as the will of a spoiler, or lust, or position, or money, or fame, or a position in the hearts of people, or seeking their praise, or fleeing from their censure, or pleasing the common people, or a special compliment, or a cure for latent hatred, or a response to hidden envy, or a hidden arrogance, or other ills, whims and impurities, the will of anything other than God Almighty to act, whoever it is, and whoever he is.

The basis of sincerity of action is the abstraction of the "intention" in it for God Almighty, and what is meant by intention is the emission of a person's will to achieve a desired goal. The motivating purpose is: the motivator of the human will to rush to action, and the motivating purposes are many and varied, including the material and moral, including the individual and social, including the worldly and the hereafter, and among them are the despicable, the great and the dangerous, including those related to the lust of the abdomen and sex. And some of them are related to the pleasure of the mind and spirit, some of them are prohibited, some are permissible, some are desirable, and some are obligatory (Al-Qaradawi, 2005)

The seeker of knowledge must be patient in his request, seeking reward from God Almighty, and not be stingy in his request with money or effort, as it is stored for him with his Lord, and he will be rewarded with the reward of patient benefactors, on the day the patient will pay their reward without reckoning.

2- Fear of God Almighty

Fear of God is one of the ripe fruits of knowledge, and one of its beneficial benefits. Knowledge that does not generate fear of God Almighty is knowledge that does not raise the status of its owner in this world, and does not benefit him in the Hereafter.

Allah says: ﴿... إِنَّمَا يَخْتَشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ﴾ (Fatir: 28)

Allah says: ﴿وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَيُعَلِّمُكُمُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ﴾ (al-Baqarah: 282)

The scholars abandoned fear, and did not invoke the sincere intention and sincerity to God, Lord of the Worlds, in his request and exertion that dragged on humanity calamities, and replaced its prosperity with misery, its happiness with its misery, its riches with its poverty, its security with fear, its dignity and humiliation, and its stability with humiliation and despondency.

The scholar who does not fear God is the one who made the nuclear, bacterial, cluster and chemical bombs that destroyed the crops and offspring and infected the foetuses in the wombs of their mothers, and those that were not created, over the lean years, that humanity gained from them nothing but humiliation, shame, misery and poverty.

The scholar who does not fear God is the one who has polluted the entire universe with the remnants of a false civilization that has polluted the air, land and sea, and killed ants in their holes, birds in the liver of the sky, and fish in the depths of the seas.

The scholar who does not fear God is the one who restored the slave market in a brutal and ferocious manner, stole the poor children and cut off their human organs in order to sell them to the rich in the form of kidney, liver, cornea and other transplants.

If fear of God were among the characteristics of scholars, everyone would have lived in great happiness, and not in constant misery.

3- Working with knowledge as much as possible

Acting without knowledge is one of the calamities from which only the sincere servants of God are spared, and they are few. Then, God Almighty warned us against the temptation of the world and his reluctance to act with what he knows and teaches people, as well as his arrogance for doing the right and his disdain for doing wrong.

Allah says:

﴿مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ حُمِّلُوا التَّوْرَةَ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَحْمِلُوهَا كَمَثَلِ الْجِمَارِ يَحْمِلُ أَسْفَارًا بِئْسَ مَثَلُ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ﴾

(al-Jumaah: 5)

Allah says:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ * كَبُرَ مَقْتًا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَنْ تَقُولُوا مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ﴾

(al-Saf: 2-3)

Imam Ali bin Abi Talib, may God be pleased with him, said: "O you bearers of knowledge, act upon it, for the scholar is the one who works with what he knows, and his knowledge matches his deeds, and there will be people who will carry knowledge that does not go beyond their throats.

4- Impartiality and objectivity

The researcher must be impartial and objective during his discussion of scientific issues, whether they are legal, linguistic or other, and he does not withhold anything from the reader on the pretext that he is not convinced of it, or sees the weakness of his evidence, and without the spirit of impartiality and objectivity, jurisprudence would have died and disappeared. Perhaps the reader in the book of *Al-Mughni* by Ibn Qudamah, and the writer is the Hanbali school of thought, or *Bidayat Al-Mujtahid* by Ibn Rushd, who is the owners of the school, or *Al-Majmoo' Sharh Al-Mahdhab* by Al-Nawawi, the Shafi'i school of thought, and before them all *Al-Mabsoot Al-Sarakhsi*, who is the Hanafi school of thought, to see verses of beauty, rationality and perfection in the presentation Jurisprudence issues for the legal schools, where the jurist does not stop at the opinion of his madhhab, but rather presents it to everyone and then gives preference to what he wants to give preference, in a beautiful

presentation that indicates impartiality and objectivity, so that these books are all classified in the books of comparative jurisprudence, not doctrinal jurisprudence. Ibn Rushd took the steps of Fasah during his presentation of the controversy, where the mujtahid at the beginning and the prudent at the end knows the cause and philosophy of the controversy and does not stop at mentioning the dispute alone. See the method of presentation and analysis according to Ibn Rushd, for example, in: (Al-Hafeed,1995)

5- Academic honesty and taking into account the rights of others when taking from them Scientific honesty is not less than impartiality and objectivity, as we are the nation of the bond, so the researcher should attribute every opinion to its sayer, and the blessing of knowledge is its chain of transmission. The researcher has to attribute every opinion to the one who said it, and the blessing of knowledge is its chain of transmission, and on this the word of contemporary scholars and the decisions of the reputable jurisprudence councils, whether they are international or local, are in agreement.

Research Conclusion

The research reached several results, including:

- Scientific research has the great importance in serving society, and in eliminating negative phenomena in it.

- The reason for the weakness of the plans presented by students at the master's and doctoral levels is the lack of full knowledge of the goals and objectives of scientific research.

As well as insufficient knowledge of the basics of scientific research. The research explained the reasons for this and its treatment.

- The researcher behind knowledge should be characterized by several characteristics and be able to have several skills, including:

- To be meticulous in collecting evidence and observations.

- To be characterized by reflection, analysis and the ability to communicate with others.

- To accept criticism of his views from others and discuss them in a neutral spirit. Honesty in conveying the opinions of others by referring to the references he benefited from.

- To believe in the role of science and scientific research in solving problems.

- One of the research topics useful to the community is the application of a theory or a rule that did not take its luck from the practical side, especially the modern contemporary applications. This is clear in the field of jurisprudence related to financial transactions and the like, and in the new linguistic theories as well, and so on.

We also monitor a societal problem, know its causes and manifestations, and then find possible solutions to it.

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