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## Scientific Contributions to Master's and Doctoral Theses, 'Usul Al-Fiqh

Meriem Attia Bouziane<sup>1</sup>, Mohamad Meftah Yaayeesh al-Fahme<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

*The research focuses its objectives on the concept of scientific addition in theses of Usul al-Fiqh that were registered in Saudi universities, for the master's and doctoral levels, especially since this term raises deep questions and contemporary research method books have not been able to define what it is and highlight its foundations at the level of specialization, and it is no secret that a condition such as scientific addition is conditional for obtaining academic degrees - master's and doctorate, its limit and concept must be regulated and not let loose depending on relative estimates. Therefore, the research sought in one of its aspects to highlight these scientific additions through master's and doctoral theses in order to determine their foundations.*

**Keywords:** *Scientific Additions - Usul al-Fiqh - Scientific Theses - Scientific Methods*

### Introduction

My start will be clear and specific from the nature of the science of jurisprudence, whose research appeared in order to address the challenges of reading raised by the legal discourse.

If legal discourse is a link between man and his creator and life, then this science is the one that played the role of the precise methodological mediator between what was transmitted of discourse and what was required by the tools of the mind to reach a reading subject to its components that are not separated from the language and what it imposes from the topics of semantics, theology, logic and what it imposes from topics and tools that direct to the thought and inference, as well as the quality of the beholder and the conductor of the deductive process - the diligent - and the precise conditions that must be met in it because it represents a picture of the mental protest system. (Franco et al., 2023)

In this precise way, the fundamentalists tried to define what is the science of the principles of jurisprudence in their different and divergent definitions, but they did not deviate from a well-known meaning and it is almost unanimous that the principles of jurisprudence are: the totality of the methods of jurisprudence in general, and how to benefit from them and the status of the beneficiary. (Aşkın, 2022)

What do we notice about the quality of the registered research for the doctoral and master's degrees?

After the process of extrapolation, we noticed that the total research of students for the doctoral and master's levels does not deviate from being either a researcher in the quality of the evidence or the method of investing it, or what is related to the rulings of the diligent and the imitator.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor of Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia. Email: [mattia@kku.edu.sa](mailto:mattia@kku.edu.sa)

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor of Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia. . Email: [Mal-fahme@kku.edu.sa](mailto:Mal-fahme@kku.edu.sa)

## Research Problem

The research attempts to pose the following problem: What is the meaning of the scientific additions in the Usul al-Fiqh treatises? What are the types of additions offered by master's and doctoral dissertations in the field of jurisprudence?

## Research Methodology

The research is based on the inductive-analytical method, as we extrapolated and analyzed the registered theses in the doctoral and master's levels in the following universities:

1. -Department of Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, College of Sharia, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University, Riyadh. Last update 5/3/1443 AH
- College of Sharia and Islamic Studies, Umm Al-Qura University. From 1392 AH to the end of 1438 AH
2. -Department of Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, Islamic University of Medina. From the beginning until 1444 AH
3. -College of Sharia and Islamic Studies, Qassim University. Issue 6 from the beginning to the end of the first semester of the academic year 1443 AH
4. -Department of Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, College of Sharia and Fundamentals of Religion.

King Khalid University, Issue 1, from 1431 AH / to 1443 AH.

In order to understand the concept of scientific additions in these theses.

## Research Aims

The research aims to identify the fields of scientific addition in Usul al-Fiqh treatises.

## Previous Studies

After the research and investigation process that we carried out, we did not find any research that dealt with this topic, but we did find some close studies, namely:

Scientific Addition in Sharia Research by Ayad bin Nami Al-Salami, an article published in the Journal of Islamic Research, Issue 127 in 2022 AD. The researcher wanted to bring the concept of addition closer by mentioning theoretical examples, and he did not extrapolate the registered theses to determine scientific addition, there is also a research under the title: Scientific theses in Usul al-Fiqh for the master's and doctoral levels: Its directions and methods by the researcher: Yousif bin Hilal Al-Suhaimi, the study was published in the Journal of Islamic Scientific Research Issue No. 1/41 in 2022 AD, the research was concerned with the directions of the theses and their methods without caring about identifying the scientific additions (Roger et al., 2023)

In order to answer the problem at hand, I will try to disassemble the definition and stand on the type of registered theses in the concept of methods of jurisprudence, how to benefit from them and the status of the beneficiary.

I present examples of these registered theses in the aforementioned universities in order to define the concept of scientific addition at the methodological level

The sum of the methods of jurisprudence: These are the evidences from which this science stems, its inference, ways and methods of deduction, which it contains, according to the theory of knowledge, of constraints, postulates, and definitive and presumptive evidences.

### **First: Registered research of students in the quality, order, or authority of evidence: the narrow scientific approach to the quality of evidence**

From here, it can be considered that each of the researches that discusses the quality of the evidence, its arrangement, or the extent of invoking it in order to reach definitive or close-to-definite results in reading that invites the mind to be reassured about the meaning of the ruling is a research that makes a methodological addition and another scientific one because it scrutinizes and examines the type of evidence before the inference process, examples of this approach are these registered theses (Chapa-Guadiana et al., 2022)

The Origins of Responsibility at Ibn al-Qayyim (an original and applied study) by the researcher: Ibtisam bint Salih al-Jua'id, supervised by: Prof. Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Mohammed al-Awaid, Qassim University.

1. Reasoning with certainty among fundamentalists, by researcher Khalid bin Abdul Hadi Al-Mutairi, supervised by prof.. Dr. Walid bin Ali Al-Hussein, Qassim University.
2. Consensus among the dialectics, a fundamental and applied study by the researcher: Hagar bint Debian Al-Dubian, supervised by: Dr.: Badr bin Ibrahim Al-Mahwes, Qassim University.
3. -The Habit of Fundamentalists: An Inductive Study by the Researcher: Hind Bint Abdullah Al-Saawi, Supervised by Dr. Walid bin Ali Al-Hussein, Qassim University.
4. -Desirability in Bada'i Al-Sana'i, an applied inductive study, from the beginning of the book of purity to the end of marriage, by the researcher: Hassan Mufreh Al-Maliki, supervised by Dr.: Saeed bin Mutaib Kardam, King Khalid University, 1437 AH.
5. -Building fundamentals on fundamentals, a fundamental study, with the application of that to the evidence agreed upon by the researcher: Walid bin Fahd Al-Wadaan, supervised by Dr. Ayyad bin Nami Al-Salami, 1428 AH, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University, Riyadh.
6. Discussion of reasoning with different evidences, an original and applied study by the researcher: Mohammed bin Mutaib bin Saeed bin Kardam, supervised by Pro. Dr.: Abdul Karim bin Ali Al-Namla, 1435 AH, Imam Muhammad bin Saud University, Riyadh.
7. Opposition to Evidence and its Impact on Fundamentalists an applied, original study by the researcher: Issa bin Muhammad Al-Awais, supervised by Prof. Dr.: Ahmed bin Mohammed Al-Anqari, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University in Riyadh.
8. -Strength and Weakness and their Impact on the Fundamentals of Jurisprudence by the researcher: Ibrahim bin Hassan Al-Zuhair, supervised by Dr. Ali bin Abdulaziz Al-Matroudi, 1435 AH, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University, Riyadh.
9. Probability and its impact on fundamentalists, a theoretical and applied study by the researcher: Yousif bin Suleiman Al-Asim, supervised by Dr.: Abdul Mohsin bin Mohammed Al-Rayes, 1435 AH, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University, Riyadh.
10. The Hanafi approach in arranging evidence and weighting methods between them when contradicting, an applied fundamentalist study by the researcher: Hasan bin Hashim bin Ahmed Al-Jahlani, supervised by Dr.: Tawfiq Abdul Rahim Hasan, the Islamic University of Madinah.

We have extrapolated 56 theses out of a total of 622 theses in Usul al-Fiqh Department of Al-Imam University in Riyadh, just as we have extrapolated 19 theses in Qassim University out of a total of 123 theses, and we have extrapolated 20 theses in the Islamic University out of a total of 569 theses, as for King Khalid University, we have extrapolated 3 theses from a total of 71 theses, we extrapolated 43 out of a total of 353 theses at Umm Al-Qura University.

## **Second: The registered research of students in the courses of Al-Taqeed: an orientation towards the control of Usul al-Fiqh science and control of jurisprudence, and the liberalization of the inference process.**

The research recorded by the students in extracting the rules is a precise scientific path that tends to go beyond the partial and the grammar towards the whole, and in this way it strengthens the topics of the rational arguments using the methods of induction in its most accurate paths so that those rules become tools for the process of deduction, especially when the rule determines its degree starting from definitive and presumptive case, as well as its place of agreement and disagreement, as well as its generality and specificity, the more the rules are abstract, the more they resemble postulates that will contribute to narrowing the jurisprudential dispute.

The work of the students in these theses presents additions to the method of scientific reasoning, so whenever these rules were presented and extracted within their restrictions and conditions and showed the extent of their conclusiveness and presumptiveness and discussed in the places of disagreement in them, all this called for liberating the process of reasoning from fanaticism and sectarianism, which is what modern approaches aspire to.

We noticed through extrapolation that the number of the registered students for theses in the implementation of fundamentalist rules and their extraction and their impact on the branches amounted to 106 theses out of a total of 569 theses in the Islamic University of Medina.

We also extrapolated 45 theses out of a total of 622 theses in the Faculty of Sharia at Al-Imam University in Riyadh.

We extrapolated 24 out of a total of 353 theses at Umm Al-Qura University, as for Qassim University, we extrapolated 26 out of a total of 123 theses, as for King Khalid University, it registered six out of a total of 71 theses. here are some titles:

1. Principles of mental fundamentalism and their applications according to Sheikh Al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah, by the student: Ibrahim Jakti, supervised by Dr.: Abdul Rahman bin Ali Muqbil Hattab (24/8/1439 AH), Islamic University.
2. The implementation of the fundamentalist rules in deriving legal rulings through the fatwas of the standing committee, a collection and study by the researcher: Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Ibrahim, supervised by Suleiman bin Sulaym, Raja Allah Al-Ruhaili (27/7/1440 AH), Islamic University.
3. The jurisprudential rules related to memorizing the presentation, a contemporary applied study by the researcher: Hanan bint Abdullah Al-Hamid, supervised by Dr. Nasra Al-Badri, Qassim University
4. Rules of deduction from the expressions of evidence according to the Hanbalis and their jurisprudential implications for the researcher: Abdul Mohsin bin Abdul Aziz Al-Sawigh, supervised by: Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al-Saeed (27/8/1412 AH), College of Sharia, Riyadh

## **Third: Students' registered researches in objections and invectives: The orientation towards the validity of the evidence and its influencing power in inference**

We see this in the students' research, for all those researches that tend towards the arguments that the fundamentalist deduces in the exhibition of evidence to prove the centrality of influence and power in it, as they are among the foundations of solid knowledge, especially those researches that are related to invectives and the correct dialectical methods in discussing them, the frequency of questions on them and how to answer them.

All these researches that tend towards arranging evidence, highlighting its strength, and demonstrating its validity, its main focus is the evidence, and it is the first adoption of the inferential approach.

1. We have extrapolated a number of registered theses in invectives and objections in the College of Sharia, Al-Imam University in Riyadh, so it was 6 theses out of a total of 622 theses. As for the Department of Fundamentals of Jurisprudence at King Khalid University, we registered 7 theses about invectives out of a total of 71 theses, and the theses of objections and invectives amounted to 16 theses out of a total of 353 theses in Umm Al-Qura University, while there were 6 theses in the Islamic University of Madinah, as for Al-Qassim, we extrapolated only one of the 123 theses. Examples include:
2. Conflict of Sharia Evidence and Methods of Payment for Imam Ibn Qudamah through his book Al-Mughni with comparison with Al-Rawdah Book collectively and applied fundamental study for Student: Abdullah Bin Jaber Bin Sorour Al-Zahrani ,supervised by Dr.: Mohammed Saad Bin Ahmed Masoud Al-Youbi Islamic University of Madinah.
3. -Invectives of Measurement for Fundamentalists, by the researcher: Salih bin Abdulaziz Al-Aqeel, supervised by Dr. Ahmed bin Ali Sir Al-Mubarak, 1414 AH, Imam Mohammad bin Saud University, Riyadh.
4. -Questions on consensus and analogy through Tahdheeb Al-Masalak for Al-Fendlawel by researcher Nouf Haif Al-Qahtani, supervised by Dr. Maryam Attia Bouziane, 1442 AH, King Khalid University.
5. The Conflict of Fundamental Rules, a fundamental and applied study by the researcher: Al-Tayyib Al-Senussi, supervised by Dr.: Fahd bin Mohammed Al-Sadhan, Mohammed bin Saud University in Riyadh.
6. The difference between rooting and branching among the four imams, a theoretical and applied study by the researcher: Sanaa Bint Hashim Maghribi, supervised by Dr.: Mohammed Mustafa Ramadan 1435 AH.

If we move to the second part of the definition, which is represented by Al-Razi's saying: How to benefit from it. It certainly makes us stand scrutiny before the concept of the method itself, which was defined as the path leading to revealing the truth in the sciences by means of a set of rules.

It dominates the course of the mind, and defines its operations until it reaches a known result ('Abd al-Rahhman Badawi: 1977, P:5).

From here we discover that the quality of the mental and textual evidence and the overall rules established by fundamentalist thought to search for the truth of understanding the legal discourse made it in itself a system of methodologies that can read the texts to derive their meanings and purposes.

We noticed the fundamentalist approach's clear interest in ways of benefiting from evidence, developing it, and scrutinizing it on branches, emerging issues, and developments, this applied method was also a modernization within the same curriculum to prove the ability of coping to solve emerging issues on the one hand, and on the other hand, the validity of evidence, its flexibility, and its keeping pace with changes in times and places. Evidence-based tools examine their mobility and validity through application and matching in the reality of the assigned person .

The application to the branches organizes the movement of Ijtihad within the system of rules itself so that the process of differentiation and balancing between the rules takes place, as if it is a process of balancing between the tools of protest to highlight the most close to the branches.

When Mujtahid amends this rule to another rule, he establishes a precise method for examining the tools of argument, and through our extrapolation of the total number of theses in this track, we noticed that there is a noticeable trend from master's and doctoral students

As we extrapolated 74 graduation theses out of a total of 569 theses at the Islamic University of Madinah.

As for the College of Sharia, Al-Imam University in Riyadh, it was 28 out of a total of 622 theses . As for Umm Al-Qura, we extrapolated two out of a total of 353. As for King Khalid University, we recorded 17 out of a total of 71 theses, while at Qassim University, we read 20 out of a total of 123 theses.

From here, in our view, fundamentalist researches have emerged and branched out to serve the evidence, demonstrate its validity, and highlight its rank and strength, all of which are related to verifying the tools of deduction on which the reading of the Sharia ruling is based..

#### **Fourth: Recorded research in showing the meanings of grammar and highlighting the differences between it and its analogues: the method of high scrutiny of evidence.**

If we look at the recorded researches in showing the meanings of rules and highlighting the differences between them and their analogues, such as the research on similarities and analogues, and fundamentalist and jurisprudential differences, then they are accurate researches that represent the highest levels of scrutiny in the evidence by highlighting similarities in evidence and what is suitable for branches to be attached to it so that Mujtahid does not fall into the error of graduation so he falls into the error of inferring on the intended legal ruling, and Ibn al-Sabki referred to this process by saying: “Faleh with this is that it does not come out for a meaning unless it is attached to another origin. He came out of this and entered into this, and he was not lost. He preserves a lost preservation that does not know its owner” (ibn al-Sabkī, 1991: part 2/304).

In this track, we extrapolated 9 theses on differences, similarities, and isotopes from a total of 569 theses at the Islamic University in Madinah, while we extrapolated 17 theses out of 622 at the Department of Principles of Jurisprudence at Al-Imam University in Riyadh, as for Qassim University, we extrapolated two theses of the 123 theses , as for King Khalid University, we did not extrapolated any theses in it, and for Umm Al-Qura University, we extrapolated 3 theses out of a total of 353 theses .

The recorded researches on how to implement rules in legal evidence, as well as how to deal with them in developments and calamities, reveal the meanings of evidence, show the differences between them, and activate those rules and indicate their impact, scrutinizes the rules of deduction, enriches them, and highlights their validity for inference, such as: research on the graduation of branches on the origins - the impact of the rules - the applications of the rules.

We have noticed the recording of a large number of theses and dissertations that deal with real problems and emerging calamities as well, by controlling the Ijtihadi process and linking it to the fundamentalist rules that govern it, This is at the heart of the scientific addition, and here are some titles:

1. -Jurisprudential rules and controls related to epidemics and infectious diseases, collected and studied by the researcher: Munira bint Mijbal Al-Rashidi, supervised by Dr. Badri bin Abdullah Al-Suwaid, Al-Imam University
2. -Jurisprudential rules and its applications to the rulings of people with special needs by the researcher: Arwa bint Abdullah Al-Ameerini, supervised by Dr.: Mohammed bin Abdulaziz Al-Mubarak, Al-Imam University.



### **Fifth: The registered research of students in the topics of Ijtihad and imitation: the desire to keep pace with changes and reality**

It is well known that the issues of Ijtihad have been the subject of controversy since the end of the third century until this day, as for the raging debate, it is about the reality of Ijtihad, what it is, its controls, conditions, premises, means and fields, this has been dealt with by the great scholars of fundamentalism and jurists, and we have noticed through the registered theses in this direction that they are very limited compared to the directions of the evidence and its exploitation, perhaps the reason is that the scientific addition in this direction is very limited, and that the **registering** of the theses is conditional on the extent to which the addition has been achieved.

Even types of theses in this direction I have tried to approach changes, reality and the extent of the need for it.

For example, the student Nayef bin Abdul Rahman al-Jabr's thesis entitled: Conditions of the Mujtahid between theory and practice, in which he dealt with some contemporary issues related to modern technology, which has a clear impact on the conditions of Mujtahid in terms of helping to visualize the issue, and facilitating the possibility of communication with Mujtahids and the legal and scientific authorities, as well as taking care of supervising on those who take the lead in Ijtihad and make sure that they fulfill the conditions of Mujtahid through the establishment of specialized Sharia commissions and committees, as well as holding the media accountable, which opens the door for those who are not qualified to Ijtihad, which contributes to the emergence of deviations from Ijtihad.

As for the thesis of the student: Osama bin Mohammed Al-Shaiban under the supervision of Dr. Ahmed bin Mohammed Al-Anqari, entitled: Changing Ijtihad, an original and applied study: the researcher dealt with the legitimacy of change and the reasons for changing Ijtihad, which he attributed to the evidence, to the incident itself, to the case of the convicted person, or to the a defect in the jurisprudence of the Mujtahid, and the researcher did not overlook the effects of the change of jurisprudence in the renewal of Islamic jurisprudence.

We have extrapolated two theses out of a total of 569 in the Islamic University in this direction, while Qassim University did not register any theses in this direction, while Umm Al-Qura University recorded 4 out of a total of 353 theses, and we extrapolated two of the 622 theses at Imam Mohammed bin Saud University in Riyadh. No thesis was registered at King Khalid University.

### **Sixth: Interstitial Students Research: Characteristics of the general fundamentalist approach that is able to read the text in general.**

Fundamentals of jurisprudence research has expanded and extended to the rest of the sciences such as hadith, Sharia, interpretation and belief, and provided them with the rules of reading for their topics and ultimately, the foundations of jurisprudence formed a knowledge system capable of generating curricula subject to those methods and evidence and their quality that we talked about in the first part of the definition.

The impact of the science of the principles of jurisprudence on other sciences is apparent in the subject of extraction, so the derivation of its topics from the science of speech and language enabled him to develop the topics of linguistics and logic in what those sciences could not provide for the same fields. He referred to this point by saying: "For this reason, we can say that the thought that was given by the science of origins in the fields he studied from philosophy and logic is more serious than the thought presented by the philosophy of the Muslim philosophers themselves in those fields" (al-Şadr, 1989: p. 96).

From here, the methods of jurisprudence appear clear and evident in that they are methods of general understanding. This concept is supported by Ibn Jizzi's saying: (As for the principles of jurisprudence, they are tools for interpreting the Holy Qur'an, although many commentators did not work with them) (al-Tayyār, 2010: p. 134).

We have extrapolated three theses in the Islamic University out of a total of 569 theses in this direction.

No thesis was recorded at King Khalid University and Al-Qassim, while we extrapolated 3 theses at Umm Al-Qura University out of a total of 353 theses. While we recorded 3 theses in the Islamic University of Medina

Here are some examples of registered theses in this track:

1. The differences between the common terms to the fundamentalists and others, a study in the concepts and effects of the researcher: Abdullah bin Ali Al-Raithi, under the supervision of: Prof. Dr. Walid bin Ali Al-Hussein, Qassim University
2. -Weighting in the texts of conflicting news among the fundamentalists and the modernists, a balanced inductive study by the researcher: Jawaher bint Ali Al-Rashidi, supervised by Dr.: Mohammed bin Ali Al-Yahya, Qassim University
3. -Common issues between the principles of jurisprudence and the principles of grammar: a comparative study. By the researcher Al-Muthanna bin Abdulaziz Al-Jarba, supervised by Dr. Fahd bin Mohammed Al-Sadhan, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University, Riyadh.
4. -The reasoning of fundamentalists in the Arabic language. An applied fundamental study by researcher Majid bin Abdullah Al-Juwair, supervised by Dr. Saad bin Nasser Al-Shathri, Imam Mohammad bin Saud University, Riyadh.
5. Common issues between the science of the principles of jurisprudence and the sciences of the Qur'an: a collection and a study by the researcher: Asmaa bint Hamoud Al-Khudairi, supervised by Dr.: Ahmed bin Abdullah Al-Duwaihi, Imam Mohammed bin Saud University in Riyadh

### **Seventh: Study the variables of inductive ratio between the recorded tracks in universities**

<b>1- The registered students' researches in the quality, order, or authenticity of the evidence</b>			
University Name	Total theses	Total registered theses in the track	Percentage
Imam University in Riyadh	622	56	%9
The Islamic University of Madinah	569	20	%3.5
Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah	353	43	%12.18
King Khalid University	71	3	%4.22
Al Qussaim university	123	19	%15.44

We note that the orientation of students in the registration of research that takes care of evidence is considered an acceptable average approach compared to the total number of thesis, and there are clear indicative differences between universities in the proportions of enrolled students in the aforementioned track, perhaps the matter is due to various considerations: the most prominent of which is the university's antiquity and its oldness , as well as the percentage of enrolled students in postgraduate studies (Master's and PhD) in each university, as well as the universities' requirement not to register the same subjects until the student achieves a kind of scientific addition, and this path remains fertile, productive and vital in the students' orientations because it represents the backbone of the science of jurisprudence.



### 1- The registered students' researches in the invectives and objections

University Name	Total theses	Total registered theses in the track	Percentage
Imam University in Riyadh	622	6	%0.96
The Islamic University of Madinah	569	6	%0.96
Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah	353	16	%4.53
King Khalid University	71	17	%23.94
Al Qussaim university	123	1	%0.81

The objections and invectives track is considered one of the most accurate tracks concerned with identifying the invectives and objections that the opponent directs to his opponent. Defaming the evidence and objecting to it constitutes an accurate process to scrutinize the quality of acceptable evidence in reasoning, as a result of the difficulty and accuracy of this track, it is also noted that the registered theses in it are few compared to the total number of theses. Therefore, students are advised to go towards this track to generate ideas and achieve scientific additions in it.

### 3- The Registered Students' Researches in the Taaqed Paths

University Name	Total theses	Total registered theses in the track	Percentage
Imam University in Riyadh	622	45	%7.23
The Islamic University of Madinah	569	106	%18.62
Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah	353	24	%6.79
King Khalid University	71	4	%5.63
Al Qussaim university	123	26	%21. 1

The rates of registration in this track are very strong compared to the tracks mentioned above and later, because the process of restoring the branches to their rules or the process of extracting the rules from its branches is one of the applied educational paths that students take it strongly because the field of extracting the rules has a wide field that students can search for in books of interpretation, hadith and assets and jurisprudence also has a link to the approaches of many fundamentalists in their way of dealing with rules.

### 4- The Registered Students' Researches in Showing the Meanings of Grammar and Highlighting the Differences

University Name	Total theses	Total registered theses in the track	Percentage
Imam University in Riyadh	622	2	%0.64
The Islamic University of Madinah	569	2	%0.35
Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah	353	4	%1.13
King Khalid University	71	0	0
Al Qussaim university	123	0	0

We note that the students' tendency to record research that takes care of showing the meanings of the rules and highlighting the differences between the similarities is very small compared to the total number of theses.

### 5- Students' Registered Researches in the Topics of Ijtihad and Imitation

University Name	Total theses	Total registered theses in the track	Percentage
Imam University in Riyadh	622	2	%0.64
The Islamic University of Madinah	569	2	%0.35
Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah	353	4	%1.13
King Khalid University	71	0	%0
Al Qussaim university	123	0	%0

Because of the narrowness of this track and the lack of new issues in it, this was reflected in the choices of students and the lack of registration in it, because it is usually linked to topics in which a percentage

of constants is higher than variables, because universities require scientific additions, so the limitation of this track in its topics imposes the absence of sufficient topics deserve scientific addition

<b>6- Interstitial Research of Students</b>			
University Name	Total theses	Total registered theses in the track	Percentage
Imam University in Riyadh	622	4	%0.64
The Islamic University of Madinah	569	3	%0.52
Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah	353	3	%20.67
King Khalid University	71	0	%0
Al Qussaim university	123	0	%0

We notice a clear weakness on the part of students in investing in this path and building bridges of communication between the sciences that share with the science of jurisprudence, despite the fact that our heritage revealed a wide interest in interdisciplinary studies.

We have already mentioned that the science of the principles of jurisprudence is an integrated approach to reading the text in the various sciences, therefore, students should pay attention to revealing the areas of juxtaposition and intersection between the science of the principles of jurisprudence and the sciences of logic, language, interpretation, hadith, jurisprudence, belief, and theology. Students can bridge the gap between the traditional and mental sciences because interstitial studies have a broad scope, and in this manner, these studies will open an approach to cognitive integration

## Results

1. The proportions varied clearly in the students' attitudes towards the subjects, as the course of the paths of Al-Taqeed witnessed a clear and strong trend, and after it the path of evidence and its arrangement, while the path of Ijtihad was considered the least recorded path, and students neglected the paths of interstitial studies, as they could break this path and generate topics that serve the science of jurisprudence and other sciences.
2. Scientific addition in master's and doctoral dissertations is related to the research problem and its results, the more precisely the problem is defined and the research follows an appropriate approach that achieves results: the concept of scientific addition is defined in the researched field
3. -The scientific addition in academic research on the principles of jurisprudence is not limited in its indication of innovation, precedence, or creativity, but rather its concept is broader and related to the motives of research and the new benefits it achieves, added to the previous one.
4. Fundamental research that was able to liberate concepts, present and adapt assets, and define ranks and divisions is a scientific addition because it stood at accurately defining the essences and perceptions.
5. -Researches and theses that link branches to their origins, train students to edit similarities and isotopes, and try to establish the process of diligent downloading on contemporary developments and emerging events are all scientific additions.
6. -Fundamental researches that dealt with evidence and sought to revise its argument because of the illusion and expressive errors that occurred in it, which is considered a scientific addition.
7. -Scientific theses that tried to link the topics of Ijtihad and imitation with the developments of modern technology and highlighting their effects on the conditions and specifications of scientific additions.
8. The scientific additions in the specialty of Usul al-Fiqh are not necessarily related to the quantity and size of the addition, as it is sufficient that the addition be authentic and accurate in its section, even if it is simple, because it is linked to the cumulative knowledge.
9. Jumping with scientific results without relying on the precise approaches that the researcher reached is considered a methodological error, and such results are not a matter of scientific addition, because addition is related to the accuracy of following scientific and logical approaches and the extent of the skill of analysis, interpretation and conclusion.

10. The researcher's mere description of the scientific additions is not considered a fact of the scientific addition because the researcher has to highlight and specify the place of the addition compared to the previous researches.

If the researcher describes the addition as a correction, revision, shortening that achieves benefits, a new division, branching, rooting, completing a deficiency, or editing an error, he must specify the scope of this description and confirm it.

Reformulating and arranging knowledge is not a scientific addition, although it is a technical addition, because the intended addition here is that related to knowledge.

## Recommendations

1. The researcher must define the scientific gap in his thesis and what he will do, and this definition must be accurate in his thesis.
2. The most important recommendation for researchers in the field of jurisprudence is to free the mind from confusion between the results that we noticed are summaries of the research chapters, but they should strive to accurately define the scientific addition and identify the scientific gaps that need research, and move away from mere descriptions and claims without evidence based on fundamentals of the scientific method.
3. Students have to determine the quality of the additions in their research: either at the level of curricula or at the level of subjects, as we have noticed that many of the researches have contributed to scrutinizing the tools of reasoning that were not known in the researches of humanities and methodology.

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