

## 16.3.4 NEUTRAL PLATFORM AND 'SAFE' SPACE FOR DIFFERENT POLITICAL STAKEHOLDERS

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### Neutral Platform and 'Safe' Space for Different Political Stakeholders:

It is the article revolution in Saudi Arabia, since several years ago it has almost been the backbone of the intellectual and social movement that we are witnessing. It is now receiving the greatest attention among all types of journalistic writing, including investigation, reporting, and dialogue and press coverage.

It was not uncommon for Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University to hold a meeting for article art over the chair of Al-Jazirah newspaper last week. It is the first forum of its kind that alerted the article to a dangerous new influence in the arena, while the article in the 1990s was void in the corners and did glow except rarely. Now, it can be seen that the most common type of journalistic writing reaches our e-mail from the Saudi media: the press article.

The fever of intellectual battles, social issues and the media excitement that accompanies them is raging in the arena of the newspaper article, and only dialogue confrontations on satellite channels compete with it in the frenzy. Some essay writers have turned into stars, some whose stardom does not last for two or three years unless it fades according to the "box office" and the star's skill in mastering the chord of emotions in order to gain popular satisfaction. The most influenced by emotions is the winner of heroism and mass satisfaction, or the writer retreats. On his popular heroism, to obtain another satisfaction that drool him, to raise another balance. Rather, the situation has reached that we are now reporting the news of the transfer of such-and-such writer to the so-and-

so newspaper, similar to what we are reporting on soccer players, and we hear about monthly salaries that exceed the salaries of ministries' agents. There is nothing wrong with that. Rather, this is a positive phenomenon in support of cultural and social mobility.



Figure (1)

It is the revolution of the article in Saudi Arabia, which for several years has been almost the backbone of the intellectual and social movement we are witnessing. It now receives the greatest attention among all the races of journalistic writing from investigation, report, dialogue and press coverage.

It was no surprise, therefore, that Princess Nourah Bint AbdulRahman University held a three-day essay art forum last week in al-Jazeera.

It is the first forum of its kind to be alerted to the new and dangerous impact of the article in the arena, while the article in the 1990s was disappointed in the corners and rarely glowed. Now, it can be noted that the most important race of journalistic writing that our e-mail from the Saudi media is: the press article.

Intellectual battles and social issues are heated and the accompanying media excitement in the press article arena is heated and competed in the fever of the lotis except for dialogue confrontations in satellite channels.

Some essayists have turned into stars, some of whom last only two or three years and have disappeared according to the box office and the star's skill in mastering the chord of emotions to gain popular satisfaction, the most emotionally influential is the winner of the tournament and the public satisfaction. Or the writer retreats from his popular heroism to gain another salivating satisfaction to raise another balance. The situation even reached that we are reporting on the transfer of the writer to the newspaper, similar to what we say about the football players, and we hear about monthly salaries that exceed the salaries of the agents of ministries. This is not a positive phenomenon in support of cultural and social mobility.

But can this phenomenon continue? Before answering this question, it is important to know its causes, and then how this phenomenon works. In my estimation, the most important reason is the rise in the ceiling on freedom of expression, which has been gradually rising quietly for a decade. Because the period prior to this did not witness a heated debate and dialogue and prevented issues from touching, many issues accumulated and swelled until they were overly sensitive to touch, when they were opened and touched, they provoked media, social, intellectual and human rights tornadoes. The best way to express it was the press article.

Similar to this and synchronized with what we find in the literary and artistic arena, where the novel leads all literary races in the Saudi arena, because it is the most closely related means of social and intellectual issues, while poetry (which was dominated) cannot enter into the world of dialogues or discussions or in the social details covered by the novel.

So the poetry has receded in front of the novel, even though we are a nation of poetic discourse. «Poetry Diwan al-Arab.»

But what are the specifications of the popular press article? In my opinion, the most important specifications are populism (especially in the service article), i.e. playing on the chord of mass emotions as I have pointed out, as happens in the declaration of corruption or errors. This is accompanied

by a wonderful literary and rhetorical skill that resonates enormously among emotionally reprehensible audiences on that side, such as health, electricity, water, municipality, trade, schools and communications.

Otherwise, broad public criticism based on information transmitted and known to all, free of new or unconfirmed information, but from sources, such as colloquial information, council talk (someone told me), reader's message, strong rumor, personal impression, individual experience, incomplete official

information.

The third characteristic is to think aloud,(especially in the intellectual and social article) many articles in the Saudi newspapers are written spontaneously as if the writer speaks in a council, where he puts his opinions without a systematic framework that regulates ideas from presentation, analysis and conclusion objectively related to the context, and we rarely find an update of the tools of analysis or to discuss the latest theories and intellectual developments.

The last characteristic is that most intellectual and objective articles rely on the inference approach without induction.

Based on the inference logic (the pure mind of the writer) is not a defect, but rather a basic method of analysis, but the imbalance is that the prevailing approach, even when it departs from the pure mind, is based on the theoretical rather than experimental factual conclusion, i.e. not through the results of scientific studies or experimental research in the fields of science such as social and political, and rarely finds figures, statistics or opinions of specialists and experts in the areas to which they are exposed.

I do not claim that these specifications are the correct monitoring, but it is what I have been able to see so hard, and with those specifications, I can conclude that the mastery of the press article in our Saudi arena will not be

long. I expect that in two or three years it will begin to gradually decline. Why?

First, the enthusiasm for launching new ideas will be used by the recipients and will not become as dazzling as it was when it first started from its summit, as well as the tumultuous intellectual and social debate that people will be familiar with and will not become shocking to their emotions.

Secondly, most articles are still limited to the initial positive role of awareness and structural enlightenment and the accompanying broad public criticism, un renewable thesis and old information, intellectual debate between currents in generalities, and this discourse has not moved, in most articles, to the basic positive role of serious organized writing, follow-up of intellectual and social developments, the introduction of new information, the basis of studies and research, the presentation of clear intellectual visions and detailed criticism.

I am afraid that what happened to the sovereignty of the cassette culture (from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s) that was quickly extinguished will prevail over the rule of the culture of the urgent article, our oral/audio culture that produced the cassette culture continues to overcome our editorial/visual culture, and the nature of oral culture deals with ideas and information in improvisation, while biblical culture depends on organization and depth. So it wasn't surprising that the proportion of daily essay writers had jumped in the last two years. It is not surprising in oral culture that oral dialogue confrontations on satellite channels are the only contenders for the article.

No matter how educated the writer is, no matter how brilliant his ideas, and his formulation is attractive, he is unregulated, his work becomes scattered, his usefulness is limited, and he stays glowing only for a short time.