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نقوش عربية جنوبية قديمة من جبال كوكب

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Thesis Abstract

This research included study of a group of texts which are about 172 texts, an overall study with analysis and comparison via the known methods adopted in such texts. The new texts are 165 and 7 texts were studied before by the researcher Ryckmans before about 50 years. The research was divided into: The introduction which included the importance of the subject, definition of the location and previous studies. Then chapter one which include texts of Wadi Al Hiqon which we referred to as location No.1 covering 92 texts which were prevalent in Wadi Al Hiqon. Chapter two included the study of texts of location No.(2) which were the texts that lie South of Wadi Al-Hiqon, between it and the location of the prevalent texts.

These texts cover various valleys but scattered and concentrated in mountainous interstices between valleys, and for our inability to know the accurate of these valleys, we avoided namings and called them location No. (2) Chapter three is study of the published texts which are seven texts, one of which comes chapter four which include the study and data, and the most important what

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the thesis dealt with and statistics both in figures and graphic drawing.

This study concluded that:

- *This area and areas around played political and historical role during the last phase of the Himyarian state, in addition to its old history through its characterized location.*
- *There is a probability that King Yousef Asar might had taken it as his temporary capital at the end of his rule when his authority had decreased in south of the Arab Peninsula.*
- *It is taken for granted that it was a military barracks and garrison for King Yosof Asar where his armies were gathered to attack Najran and the areas around. And it may be starting point for the armies towards the south so as to recapture the lost lands due to Absanian attacks.*
- *The emergence of multilingual phenomena that demonstrate the origins of Arabic and it is viable with Arabic syntactically and conjugationally.*
- *Emergence of new names which were not known through previous studies whether in the south of the Arabian Peninsula or in its north.*

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- Difference in interpretation of some words and their reading in new readings of texts prevalent in the location.*
- *Lack of evidence as to King Yousof Asar Judaization through texts, nevertheless, some texts, that stated in the term “Judized” belongs to his reign through the presence of the name Taydah in the location annotation el. And that the term does not refer to Judaism by all means because it signified revocation and contrition and it might be a sign of Islam.*
- *Emergence of new tribes names only in this location and they are more than (15) tribes, save, other tribes and this is evidence of social diversity on one side, and existence of local tribes of permanent habitation in it on the other.*

Then comes the conclusion which is the summary of the thesis.

Then the indices which were presented by fashion method that satisfy the reader without searching inside the thesis about significant information where he will find brief information and concentrated inside indices, then drawing and texts copies and explaining maps.

Last come sources and Arab and Foreign reference.