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THE ORAL NARRATION BETWEEN OBJECTIVITY AND SUBJECTIVITY IN THE PALESTINIAN CASE

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ABSTRACT

The study discusses the difference between the written and well-documented history and the narrated history transmitted by narrators who witnessed historical events on which many researchers and historians based their theories later on. It also shows that relying on oral histories is very dangerous; therefore, the recipient of the oral narrative should be careful in dealing with that narrative and not fall into the trap of one of these accounts when it carried new information. The oral narrative may be honest, purposeful and serve its scientific purpose although it may be caused a catastrophe for the readers because of the exaggeration, misinformation and misleading towards others. Consequently, its presence could be more dangerous than its absence.

This study shed a light on the development of regional and international media, which enable the researchers and the historians to benefit of witnesses' narrations concerning important issues that for many reasons the researchers ignored just as information transmitted via satellite channels. In addition, the study shows that in order for the oral narrative to be acceptable to both the reader and the listener, the researcher must bring out the anonymous stories in the narrator's consciousness, but in a proper manner, without exaggerations. This study contains brief models of the most important oral narrations that it can be easily trust. It contains also models of exaggerated narrations, which may affect negatively on historiography process.

Key words: oral narration, objective, non-objective, Palestinian case, recorded history.

INTRODUCTION

There has been no history of a country in the ancient and contemporary history subjected to distortion and falsification even though the history of Palestine has exposed to scholars' religious and political motives. Israeli references and sources as well as the researchers who locked in the orbit of Israeli politics have tried to impress the world that the history of Palestine in general reserved for the Israelis. Since the Old Testament is the only and fundamental source of the history of the Israelis, there are many different problems related to the sources of the Old Testament, the time of their development and the manner of their classification. This made the history of the Israelis controversial, because it based mainly on oral narratives that Israelis kept exchanging from generation to generation until they wrote in the Old Testament in later eras.

After the Zionist gangs occupied 78% of Mandatory Palestine in 1948 and founded the State of Israel, the Palestinians did not collect their history and heritage inherited from their grandfathers and fathers. After the occupation of the entire land of Mandatory Palestine in 1967, the Palestinians preserved their history through the establishment of the Palestine Studies Institute of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Some Palestinian universities then set up oral history centers to collect oral narratives from the elderly who witnessed and were witnesses to the events or who were part of making of the event.

The study discusses the difference between the written and well-documented history and the narrated history transmitted by narrators who witnessed historical events on which many researchers and historians based their theories later on. This study showed that relying on oral histories is very dangerous; therefore, the recipient of the oral narrative should be careful in dealing with that narrative and not fall into the trap of one of these accounts when it carried new information.

The oral narrative may be honest, purposeful and serve its scientific purpose although it may be caused a catastrophe for the readers because of the exaggeration, misinformation and misleading towards others. Consequently, its presence could be more dangerous than its absence. This study sheds a light on the development of regional and international media, which enable the researchers and the historians to benefit of witnesses' narrations concerning important issues that for many reasons the researchers ignored just as information transmitted via satellite channels. In addition, the study shows that in order for the oral narrative to be acceptable to both the reader and the listener, the researcher must bring out the anonymous stories in the narrator's consciousness, but in a proper manner, without exaggerations. This study contains brief models of the most important oral narrations that it can be easily trust. It contained also models of exaggerated narrations; which may affect negatively on historiography process.

Since the study of oral history is still very early, and its references are still few and inadequate, the researcher will not use many references in this study. Hoping to enrich the library of history with important bibliography on oral history that may serve researchers, historians and lovers of the marginalized or hidden truth.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study sheds light on dealing with an important topic related to the Palestinian Cause. It is the value of the oral narrative in dealing with the contemporary history of Palestine, because it is of great importance to preserve the oral legacy of Losses under the Israeli attack; which attempts to prove the Jewish right to the land of Palestine. So, this study comes in a modest attempt to discuss the Palestinian oral narratives that some Palestinian oral history centers were able to obtain from those who witnessed the events. Therefore, the importance of the study stems from being a reference for researchers in the field of oral history, when they intend to write in this field in the future. As well as, the study has come in the service of the Palestinian negotiators during their negotiations with the Israeli side, to be well informed about the history of their country and their nation.

PROBLEM OF THE STUDY

The problem of the study is showed the multiplicity of oral narratives, some of which contain objective narratives, and others on subjective narratives in which a lot of extreme exaggeration, which causes weakens and makes them subject to questioning its content. Hence, the main question of the study is "What is the role of the oral narrative in the statement of objectivity and subjectivity in the Palestinian Case?"

PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

The study seeks to achieve the following aims:

1. Stating the difference between the written history and narrated narrative.
2. Clarifying the mechanism of using Palestinian's oral narrative and supporting it through the extraction of anonymous stories.
3. Providing brief examples of the veracity of Palestinian oral narrative and its exaggerated.
4. Deducing the role of Palestinian's oral narrative in a statement of objectivity and subjectivity in the Palestinian case.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The study is based on two main methods:

- *The historical method*: through which the researcher can obtain preliminary information about the subject of the study.
- *The analytical descriptive method*: in order to interpret and analyze information about objectivity and exaggeration in the oral narration.

PREFACE

Communication for historical information has been ancient for centuries exclusively through the lips, but with the advent of writing and humankind's knowledge of historical notation, peoples have relied entirely on written documents for information about the past, but over time, many oral communications have been lost. With scientific advances that became a hallmark of the twentieth century, and with the advent of voice recording technology, many people interested in oral narratives were able to gather considerable information about the past and to gather and use information related to speech or talk. Oral history requires recording interviews with individuals about the past, or their first memories.

Among those who invented and used oral history are professional historians, local family historians, journalists, broadcasters, archivists, teachers, folklore and sociologists.

In ancient history, the history of a country has not been distorted and falsified, as has the history of Palestine at the hands of researchers, subject to their religious or political motives. Israeli sources on the one hand and researchers in the orbit of Israeli politics, on the other, have tried to make the world believe that the history of Palestine in general is a monopoly of the Israelis, and that the inhabitants of Palestine - the original owners of the land - are nothing but followers who have fallen under their rule, forgetting the historical facts. That cancel their slander and cunning.

The Old Testament is the only, fundamental and distinctive source of the history of the children of Israel; although the information provided by the Old Testament is not uniform in all its chapters, it can be said that Israeli history was widely known and a subject of religious education and culture in Europe. However, there are many different problems related to the sources of the Old Testament books, its status and classification, which made the history of the Israelis controversial, because it was based mainly on oral novels, that the children of Israel continued to circulate from generation to generation until they were recorded in the Old Testament in later ages. (Abu Nahel, 2006: 173-174)

It is confirmed by the above, that what is mentioned in the books of Genesis and Exodus and the number, is a mixture of popular history, legends and myths, collected and then coordinated and seized in a relatively late date of the history of the children of Israel. At the time, these scholars believed that the scientific criticism of the Bible did not harm it as part of their religious heritage; it strengthens the value of this heritage, which must be rejected one day if it continues to be adopted on its surface, because it contains many things that are not accepted or approved by the mind. (Salibi, 1998: 5)

In the Old Testament, there are several novels of the contradiction in its codification, especially in Genesis: It is mentioned in the same book several times the same texts, for example in chapter 20; that Abraham, peace be upon him moved to the land of the south, and lived between Kadesh and Shur In the land of Canaan, and alienated in Jarrar, and that Abraham said of Sarah his wife is his sister, and sent Abimelech king of Jarrar and took it (Genesis 20/1-2); While another writer in chapter 26 of the same book says: Isaac, peace be upon him, stayed in Jarrar, and the people of the place asked him about his wife, and he said that she is his sister because he was afraid to say that she is his wife for fear of killing him (Genesis 26/6-7), then he goes on to say; "And it happened when the days were long there, that Abimelech was king The Palestinians was stood up the of a niche, and he looked and saw Isaac playing with his wife, so Abimelech called Isaac and said, "It is your wife, so how did you say she is your sister?". (Genesis 26/8-9)

It is clear from the foregoing that the two versions are the same and the event is the same; the first narrated it from Abraham before his son Isaac was born, and in the city of Jarrar and with his king Abimelech himself, and the other narrated from Isaac and the city and the king remained as they are in his narration. The second writer forgot that Isaac lived in a tent and not in a stone house with a niche, so that Abimelech could look inside the house.

BETWEEN WRITTEN HISTORY AND SPOKEN HISTORY

It was imperative for historians or researchers in the historical field, when they were dating for a certain period of time, should keep in mind the difference between the written and derived history from the primary sources and secondary references and quoting the narrated accounts of people chosen by the researcher or historian; service study on the other hand. Therefore, the researcher found it was important to know both written history and spoken history, in order to indicate which is better for the researchers to be reliable, and when to rely on either of them in their prepared studies.

Written history occupies the forefront among the branches of human knowledge, and its works occupy a high proportion of books published in both the Earth; east and west. It is sufficient to point to the large number of works published in recent years on important and vital issues such as Palestine, Vietnam, Communism and socialism, the liberation of third world countries, as well as contemporary history and men, such as Lenin, Stalin, Mao Zedong, Shi Minh, Jamal Abdul-Nasser, Che Guevara and others. (Moanes, 1984: 11) Consequently; the major events that occupied the world in general and the Palestinian cause in particular, such as the political changes that took place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, who disintegrated and analyzed in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the emergence of the United States of America as a single political pole in the world after the end of the Cold War. Likewise, the Iraqi invasion of the State of Kuwait in 1990, and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority in 1994,

As a result of direct negotiations, whether secret or not, between the PLO and the Israeli government, as well as the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States, and the consequent change of the map Geopolitics of the Middle East, the American occupation of Afghanistan in late 2001, and Iraq in 2003.

Thus, it cannot be ignored what was written about the prominent Arab Characters; who had a prominent role in the Arab resistance movements; Yasser Arafat's Palestinian leader and his leadership of the Palestinian nation's struggle for a period of forty years. Also, Hassan Nassrallah who led the military resistance in Lebanon to liberate it from the Israeli occupation, and continued to lead the Islamic resistance movement in this country with determination to attract the attention of researchers and the public alike. The life of those two leaders deserves to study through the oral narrative, especially in matters that print books have neglected.

The history written from the point of view of historians and researchers alike is the study of events, or the events themselves, and the event from the historian's point of view of every change in human life, and every change on earth or in the universe connected to human life. The event may differ from the historian's point of view: it may be surprising that an earthquake that destroys cities may be violent as a war, and may be as slow and imperceptible as the slow development processes that people only feel in the end. Whether the incidents are small or large, tangible or intangible, short-term or long-term, the whole is that the situation before it is different after the occurrence. Accordingly, the events of history are only changes, and the event is the change; Julius Caesar was an event, Khalid bin Walid was an event, and so on the rest of the great. If history is in fact events, and events are changes - as we have pointed out - and changes the birth of time, history is the end is the time (Moanes, 1984: 21-22), and history in terms of terminology means time and era. (Rosenthal, 1983: 23)

The written or written history of Ibn Khaldun (Ibn Khaldun, (no date): 11) is "the art of the most cherished, the most beneficent, the honorable, the end; it stops us from past nations in their morals, prophets in their Biographies, kings in their countries and their politics". The recorded history also has Art "of the arts that nations and generations are deliberating, and attracted by riders and travelers, and interested in the knowledge of the general public, and compete with the kings, and equal in the understanding of scientists and ignorance". (Ibn Khaldun, (no date):5)

There was a Chinese Proverb saying; "A pen feather is better than a thousand memories". This example; which deal with the subject of credibility in oral testimony, is true to a large extent. The most important critique of the credibility of the testimony revolves around the limited ability of human memory to retrieve details, especially after a long period of time for an event. This criticism needs to take into consideration as in the case of the 1948 war. For example; the records of the Haifa State Hospital during the war, which 23 the wounded and the Palestinian martyrs who were received by the hospital during the period from December 1, 1947 to March 19, 1948, is more accurate than any oral source for documenting Number and the names of the Arab victims in the city before its fall. The archives of the Haganah Gangs and the Israeli army, even after censorship are often considered more important than Palestinian oral sources, when it comes to specific dates and details. Each military operation documented at the time, including zero hour. (Abdul-Jawad, fall 2005: 56)

Oral testimonies may also suffer - like documents - the bias of the narrator, his intolerance of a position, his ideology, or even his family, his fear of telling the truth, his desire to distort the facts, etc. (Abdul-Jawad, fall 2005: 56)

The oral history is a research method whose main task has been to study the past through the spoken word preserved in human memory and transmitted through the stories of individuals and memories of the events of their lives, experiences and observations, especially those that participated personally, or were just eyewitnesses. (Yahiya et al., 1994: 7)

In fact, spoken oral history, or oral narration, has existed since ancient times, and the spoken word remains a necessary means of transmitting information, events and experiences from generation to generation. Despite the new innovations that come to us day after day, especially the invention of printing media, people around the world They use oral narratives to convey information, events and knowledge. (Al-Medallal, May 2005: 17)

Accordingly, the researcher resorted to relying on the oral novels in several cases, most notably: (Al-Dawood, 1422 AH: 84-85)

1. In the event that the sources, references and documents necessary for his research are scarce, then the researcher or historian is obliged to seek the assistance of an eyewitness or more who have experienced the period of the historical event to be studied.
2. Ensuring that some of the information that may be contained in historical sources and references is correct, in order to respond to political or military cases ... etc., for example; the researcher, after conducting these interviews, can come up with some hypotheses that help him later to reach nearly Historical truth, after subjecting the oral novel he obtained to criticism, investigation and scrutiny.

The truth is that although the term oral history seems contradictory in itself, history in the narrow sense of some means writing, historians in general biased to written sources. The oral narratives seem different, and some historians refuse to recognize them as sources of historical knowledge for two reasons: On memory that is prone to inadequacy and error. Second, oral history, specifically the history of life, is a process of living while history is the study of the past. (Yahiya et al., 1994: 9-10)

Therefore, in order to arrive at an oral narration as true as possible, several conditions had to observe when selecting narrators, and before interviewing them: (Odwan, May 2005: 67-68)

1. Confirming that the narrators are informed directly about the events they narrate.
2. Distancing the narrator from personal purposes.
3. Safety of the narrator's memory.
4. Integrating narrated narrators of each other.

Based on what has already mentioned, the oral narration has become a necessity for the researcher to chronicle the contemporary history of any nation or people in particular. The oral narrative has become complementary and necessary to confirm the official documents issued by the governments. However, the historian should not consider this novel as an alternative to what is stated in the documents for any reason. The narrator may enter into a fancy to mention the facts he wishes with some exaggeration, especially if he is contrary to the policy of his government, which occurred the events of its time. (Abu Nahel, 2006: 319)

Therefore, it is incumbent on the historian who investigates the truth not to be motivated by his enthusiasm to accept a specific novel because it is a matter of hue in himself. It had to scrutinize. If he doubts the veracity of a novel, he must avoid it so as not to count on it. He is responsible foremost for the historical events. (Abu Nahel, 2006: 319)

Therefore, the spoken narrative should be treated as evidence, not merely as a final source, because memories are not only sometimes, but often subject to lack, confusion or conflict with other facts, for a long period of time to elapse (Al-Medallal, May 2005: 17). The narrated novel characterized by shortcomings in many aspects, including (Al-Medallal, May 2005: 21)

1. Reliance on narrators who survive as a main source, and therefore the research is only at the age of one generation of living only.
2. The narrator's exit from the theater of life by death, leads to the loss of many history and stories forever.
3. The habit of human forgetfulness and forgetfulness; therefore the testimony of the narrator is not necessarily true.
4. The use of some narrators to alter their stories, or exaggeration in dealing with events, either out of personal interest, or fear, or according to their programs at the present time, or may cover the narrator part of his testimony for several reasons.
5. The testimony of some narrators may be against others, by criminalizing and accusing them unjustly.

Some justify the use of the narrated narrative that the written history is the property of the victors, because the Novels of the losers rarely reach the hands of historians. This is most true of the situation of Palestinian refugees, who, despite their high levels of education, have not left any reliable archives documenting their experiences and attesting to the events they have encountered. (Yahiya, 1998: 10)

To sum up, Oral history compensates for the changing nature of written historical material, as well as for the loss of certain types of sources. Thus, the aspiration of those interested in this new science is to establish a record of oral sources closely related to the historical analysis of changes in the political culture of any country they care about - for example, the contemporary Palestinian case - for the most part in the last 40 years. Another aspiration of those interested is to produce important and valuable sources that may serve as a supplement to traditional written sources.

Written sources such as letters and personal memoirs were important sources for historians. In the computer age and computerization, these handwritten data are very rare, and late 19th and early 20th century analyzes can be based on personal memoirs and special collections of letters, as well as official archives and publications by the state. However, relying on the study of the events of the late twentieth century depends on oral sources not covered by written sources.

Since we are still talking about written sources, such as letters and personal memoirs, although the predominant tendency to write history in our contemporary lives tends to be collective and reduces the individual's role in life, society and the individual cannot be separated and complement each other. Human does not work in the vacuum, and does not live in isolation from the environment that surrounds him, but works in the context and under the reality of the past society. So remain for the individual experience when recorded in memoirs or CVs worth. In addition to talking about oneself and her Caches, the individual does not separate from the society to which he is associated and interact, but rather presents him within the scope of the society in which he lived, and presents his works and experiences related to public events, or Reflected, or influenced by them. The importance of biographies and memoirs was that they dealt with important individuals, because they have a historical and individual advantage; which was a basic material for the study of history. So that some say: The history is only the Biographies of characters, or a collection of testimonies of those who live in an era of time, each of whom saw an aspect of the events that were recorded and transmitted by the news. Then historians come to supplement their scientific methods with the mosaic of societal images. (Qasimiya, fall 2005: 64)

The author of the memoirs, or the biographer, is solely responsible for the contents of his memoirs and his biography of facts and opinions, taking into account the impossibility of absolute objectivity in the codification of these memos, because their writers is influenced by a particular direction and trying to Subjugation the subject to their specific vision. The owner of memos and biography has motives to keep some details in secret to protect his or her personal reputation or reputation. It may be difficult for those who write about themselves to improve the abstraction, and not dragged with arrogance of self, self-attachment, and individual pride based on the enumeration of self-exploits, and avoid mistakes and defects, or apologize for and justify. (Qasimiya, fall 2005: 64-65)

Thus, the Oral Resources Group will provide the contemporary researcher with a major contribution to documenting an important part of the history of any country. As we have already pointed out, these sources will be of the public interest and vitality of the countries of those who are responsible for the oral documentation of the novels. On the one hand and for post-mid-twentieth century analyzes of political science on the other. With emphasis, and a strong emphasis on how experienced political officials confronted the complex events of their time, how they later looked at changes in contemporary political culture, and how did they mistreat their past actions for today's events leading to the suffering of their peoples.

However, some written novels are not without subjectivity, especially if a historian loyal to a specific system of government wrote them down, so he exaggerates the narration of a specific event or several events according to his personal interests, or according to what that ruling regime dictates, so that this narration is almost devoid of its goal The noble who wrote it for it.

THE NARRATED NARRATION BETWEEN CREDIBILITY AND SUPPORT THROUGH THE EXTRACTION OF ANONYMOUS STORIES IN THE PALESTINIAN CASE

The Palestinians paid attention to the need to document their oral history in order to write historical documents that preserve the Palestinian memory or what remains of it, in what appeared to be a race against time to collect the largest possible number of living testimonies of the Nakba generation. In this, Nayef Jarad, the Palestinian expert in collecting oral history, says; "We must invest time to write oral novels of suffering, heritage, folklore, and social life. It must be noted that until this moment, we have not recorded everything and there are only 3% of those who have lived through the Nakba". He added; "At this moment, we have not been able to respond well to the prevailing Zionist narrative, which is the largest archive of Zionist oral history and that we must take advantage of the decline it is witnessing. A number of new Israeli historians have begun to criticize the Israeli narrative after the Zionist archive was opened". ([The Palestinians are racing against time to document their oral history](#), 3/6/2007)

He explained: The Palestinians need a national museum for the Palestinian memory, so we have a lot of materials to put in it, stressing the need to work on preparing researchers in the field of oral history to work within a clear scientific approach, with the need to find a national institution that collects efforts to write oral history. He added; "As researchers, we should not be ashamed to talk about everything.

Oral history constitutes a great wealth for Palestine, and we must invest time before it passes, and we can make the world in solidarity with our human narrative that expresses the suffering of a people subjected to massacres and displacement from their land and country, and to earn Public opinion is on our side". ([The Palestinians are racing against time to document their oral history](#), 3/6/2007)

The researcher has already referred to the limitations of the narrated narrative. However, this novel or narrative has its own methodological problems, as it is the case with all historical sources and references, including documents, personal memoirs or material waste. Some historians may impeach the credibility of some documents because they rely heavily on the narrator's perceptions and expectations of past events. If many written historical sources are skeptical of its content, as well as spoken history, the disregard of the latter is very unjustified, because it is often all that historians have left when it comes to marginalized groups and classes in society. Contemporary historians, who rely on oral histories - have no doubt - that oral narratives have an important role to play in the history process, especially for broad social sectors such as women, labor movements and peasants, as well as for refugees. ([Yahiya](#), 1998: 10-11)

Despite the lapses in which the narrator of the narrated narration takes place in her circle, this does not diminish the value of the narratives he mentions to the historian, especially eyewitness accounts, which are ultimately the basis of all historical work. Thus, the narrated narrative serves as a complement and perhaps a corrector of written history, a narrow view, that is to the elite classes that monopolize archiving and documentation, as well as historical writing. ([Yahiya et al.](#), 1994: 12)

Although history is generally about everything that surrounds human beings in their homes, their families and in their societies. It is also rooted in the living memories of many experienced older people who tell what listeners do not know about facts they have not encountered. Everyone has a personal novel of an event that has occurred or they were instrumental in his achievement, especially those novels that affected the Palestinian people, such as their memories of the British Mandate period of Palestine; the 1948 war. The resulting loss of Palestine, the rape of their towns and villages, they abandoned, or the triple aggression against Egypt and Gaza Strip in 1956, the 1967 war that resulted in the loss of the rest of the Mandatory Palestine, and the events of the first Palestinian Intifada in 1987; which is famous in modern history and have a profound impact on the restoration of part of the land of Palestine ([Al-Medallal](#), May 2005: 17), or the events of the second Palestinian uprising in 2000, known as the Al-Aqsa Intifada.

The personal interview for researchers in the field of modern and contemporary political and cultural studies is an important document, or a source of scientific research. The oral novel plays a great role in revealing some facts and circumstances of historical events that occurred in a period. ([Al-Dawood](#), 1422 AH: 84)

With the development of the mechanisms of the regional and international media, researchers and historians have been able to make use of eyewitness. Novels on some important and serious issues that we have been unaware of for several reasons; such as those broadcast via satellite stations, the most important of which are documentaries Programme such as; the program broadcast by Al-Jazeera several years ago about the Lebanon war in 1982, and its repercussions through the civil war that took place between the different Lebanese communities since 1975, and the regional position, whether it is limited or expanded, especially the Palestinian position because of the large Palestinian presence at the time in Lebanon, or the Syrian position, who is a key player of the Lebanese arena, the Lebanese will or will not. This is the important and dangerous documentary program "With Heikal", which tells the events of the famous writer, Egyptian, regional and international, Muhammad Hassanien Heikal, which presented us with very important novels for the researcher and historian in the history of Egypt and Palestine today, to the author's ability to obtain official documents some others could not.

From the foregoing, besides the researcher's or historian's dependence on written sources and references, he desperately needs printed documents such as: newspapers and magazines, or non-print such as: documentary films and sound recordings; therefore: the best method of historical scientific research for some is a means A personal interview, which is considered a common and complementary means of gathering the required information during the research. ([Al-Dawood](#), 1422 AH: 83)

Therefore, in order for the narrated narrative to be acceptable to the reader and the listener alike, the narrator must take out the hidden caches in his consciousness, but in a sound and orderly manner, free of exaggerations and not incomplete for the benefit of the researchers and the public. A novel transmitted from the lips of others is so dangerous that some believe it is ignorance or deliberate, and thus become a reality, and cannot be denied later.

To sum up, collecting and documenting oral narratives is a very important work, because it preserves experiences that would have been forgotten or transformed at best into myths by moving them from one person to another and from generation to generation. The oral narration, if used properly, will be a source of no less importance or accuracy than the written sources (Shahen, May 2005: 7), taking into account the accuracy of the narration of narrators. Otherwise, the oral narrative may lose its importance; we allow some to transfer novels either trivial or fabricated, which will be transmitted by generations to the shortcomings and lack. (Abu Nahel, 2006: 323)

THE CONCISE MODELS OF THE CREDIBILITY OF THE PALESTINIAN NARRATIVE BETWEEN SUBJECTIVITY AND OBJECTIVITY

In contemporary history, many writers and historians have relied on the oral narration, especially the Palestinian writers who lived and accompanied the catastrophe (Nakba) of Palestine in 1948, including Mustafa Murad Dabbagh; who wrote a historical encyclopedia about the Palestinian cities. He managed to collect many of his data through his visits and interviews with his nation, especially Jaffa, his native town, before he left with the Nakba. Before the year of 1948, Dabbagh was able to write more than 6000 pages on the history and geography of Palestine, but he lost these pages as a result of the events of the Nakba, while he was on board the ship that took him from Jaffa to Beirut. (Dabbagh, 2002/2003: 7-8)

Among the Palestinian writers who have relied on the writing of their works on the narrated narrative, three other Scholars are also found Sheikh Osman Tabba'a, who wrote the Encyclopedia of the Ithaf Al-Azza in the History of Gaza, which derived much of his information from the stories of the people. As well as Aref al-Aref, who has written several historical references, including the history of Gaza, which drew some of his information from the Novels of people, the history of Beersheba and its tribes, and others. As well as, Ibrahim Khalil Sekek, who wrote an important historical encyclopedia called Gaza through history. The author collected his data through visits and meetings with the people of Gaza and other Palestinian villages. (Al-Madani, 2006: 45)

Here are some examples of the oral narratives used by researchers in the history of contemporary Palestine; including one of the novels of an eyewitness to the expulsion of Palestinians from their homes is Zohra Abdi. In this novel, she says; "I have painful memories of Palestinians killed in front of my eyes, and I am a young girl", Zohra, who spoke about the outbreak of the war in 1948, said; "I saw their blood spilled on a wall in the area neighborhood of the Churches street. My mother was affected by the events and the sharp skirmishes between the Arabs and the Jews. She chose to flee to her uncle's house in the abandoned courtyard of Hanatir (The horses that rode wagons) after his friends left him and fled to Lebanon. When the Jews started to move closer, we left the house and fled to Acre. Choose to move to Lebanon by ship, where the ship was anchored in the port of Beirut, We moved to more than one place. We have been stayed in the camp of Mayah and Mieh; we received food aid from UNRWA. My sister Lotfiya and her husband moved to Syria and settled there. From Lebanon to Syria, we moved. To residence beside my sister Lotfiya, I, my mother, and my brothers, and we got identity cards. The beauty of Haifa will not be complete unless its people return to it, no matter how long or short", Zahra says. (Living testimonies narrated by Palestinians, 21/5/2013)

In a novel by Abdul Rahim Mahmud Al-Shibini and his native town Salma village of Jaffa, he currently resides in Askar refugee camp in Nablus, where he discussed the intensification of the war in 1948, the Zionist gangs managed to annex land and cities one by one with the help of British occupation forces. He spoke about the introduction of more Jewish immigrants to Palestine, how the Zionist gangs terrorized the Palestinian population, and that the Palestinians became the victims of a terrifying trio: the terror of Zionist gangs, the complicity of the British government and the inaction of the Arab brothers, And the Arab propaganda, which was warning the population of continuing Zionist terrorism, and remind them of the massacres they carried out, which led us to think carefully and expect the worst, which led to take up arms for self-defense, but this weapon was limited we buy from Egypt and neighboring Arab countries.

Al-Shibini continued; on the second or third day of May 1948, when the events began to take serious curves and the Zionist expansion began to expand significantly in the Palestinian territories. He felt the people of the village that the danger is imminent, and that the entry of the Zionists with weapons on the village has become a matter of time not more, fearful for our souls and the souls of our children, we took our luggage and began to emigrate. (Abu Dheir, 2006: 35)

The acceptance of these two narratives come from the fact that the narrators of these events were personally those who were subjected to them, and were the makers of them, and thus their story is more honest and acceptable than if it came on the tongue of another witness to those events.

The novel mentioned by Zakaria Al-Senwar in his research; which received a master's degree from the Department of History and Archeology of the Islamic University in Gaza in 2003, Which is entitled: (the Commando action in the Gaza Strip from 1967-1973). The first narrated by the oral narrators of Al-Senwar in his study of the narrator Ahmad Muhammad Nimer Hamdan, in his talk about the massacre committed by the Israeli forces in the city of Khan Younis during the occupation of the city in 1956, and its persistence in killing that the French soldiers intervened to stop those massacres. (Al-Senwar, 2003: 41-42)

This novel can be accepted because it has been supported by another source mentioned Al-Senwar, and was accompanied by a survivor thanks to foreign intervention to stop these massacres, where he said that Ms. "Brager," the head of the nursing staff of the International Agency has intervened to stop the massacres. (Al-Senwar, 2003 42; Al-Fanjari, 1998: 41-43)

Regarding the establishment and development of the People's Liberation Forces, Al-Sinwar provided several novels for a number of narrators: Nimer Yusuf Hajjaj, Riyadh Salim Al-Khatib and Saadi Abu Hashish (Al-Senwar, 2003: 95). Thus, the researcher has made good use of these narratives in constructing historical events. In addition, he supported these events by using several novels, not just one, and he also improved the historical analysis of the novels he used.

In a study by Prof. Osama Abu Nahel and Dr. Mekhimar Abu Sa'ada, entitled "The Origins of the Palestine Liberation Organization between Arab Interests and Palestinian Ambition: A New Reading", published by Al-Azhar University Journal, Gaza, Volume 11, Issue 1 (Special). The narrator Jamil Al-Sahar related to the work of some of the cadres of the Palestinian organizations that are not affiliated with the PLO wing, forcing Ahmad Shukairi, the first president of the PLO to step down from its presidency. When the results of the 1967 war evaporated in the hopes of the leadership of Egyptian President Jamal Abdul Nasser, and the slogans of Arab nationalism fell for liberation, Arab official regimes forced to agree to abandon their opposition to Commando action to absorb the anger of the masses. Therefore, the PLO, its role and leadership under the pretense of achieving national unity, were re-entered into the PLO's Commando organizations. In the end, Al-Sahhar who witnessed the incident while in Cairo at the time, said; "A number of members of the Palestinian organizations besieged the house of the Shukairi in Cairo and asked him to resign from the presidency of the PLO, and the siege was imposed more than a week until he was forced to resign on December 24, 1967. On that day: all the Egyptian newspapers appeared under the title of a prominent president, saying; "Today the Shukairi crisis is over". (Abu Nahel; Abu Sa'ada, 2011: 98)

In modern history, there are examples of exaggerated oral Novels, especially with regard to contemporary Palestinian history. We will only mention one model of these exaggerated Novels, so that we can destroy the novel and not to believe in it later. The narration that we mention by one of the Palestinian researchers in the study, which discussed at a local national university. In the summer of 1953, the Muslim Brotherhood in the Gaza Strip and some Egyptian army officers in the Gaza Strip agreed to train the Muslim Brotherhood youth in military training in the Palestinian battalion headed by Abdul-Monem Abdul-Raouf. As well as, it was agreed that each of the Egyptian sites located on the armistice line would train the youth of the Muslim Brotherhood members, such as the site opposite the Al-Bureij camp, which was responsible for training the Brotherhood from Bureij and Nasirat camps. Every day he received two regiments Youth, the first regiment in the early morning until the afternoon, and the second after the afternoon until dawn the next day, and that this training was in two stages:

The first stage: a theoretical stage that includes training on all types of weapons, how they work, dismantle, maintain and use them. This takes a few weeks. This training took place during the daytime hours, while the second stage is at night. The coach takes the group to enter the land occupied by the Israelis in 1948, so that trainees can get used to long distances of up to several kilometers. The group spends the night roaming around Israel and then returns to the sites late at night. (Al-Astal, 2004: 105)

There are many drawbacks taken on this novel, which are obvious regardless of being taken from one narrator, and can be listed and answered by the following:

1. The narrator said that a large number of young men of the Muslim Brotherhood trained in the Egyptian positions on the entire territory of the Gaza Strip. This is difficult unless the Egyptian government is aware of this, especially since the researcher confirmed that the training process took place all day not Part of it.

2. The narrator said: The training of the young men of the Muslim Brotherhood was in the locations adjacent to the border with the armistice line and the size that he confirmed previously; make us find it difficult to accept, especially since the Israeli side was certainly aware of what is happening in these sites. If we accept that there are groups of young Muslim Brotherhood members trained in these sites, surely, these groups were small, trained in part of the day, not all, and trained at different intervals.
3. As for the narrator's talk about the training stages that were taking place, the exaggeration is clear because these stages carried out only by an organized army in its units, not by groups that are alien to the army.
4. The talk of the narrator that the coach was taking the trainees into the territory of Israel, to get used to it, and that the incursion may reach several kilometers, there is also an exaggeration phenomenon. It is true that it is possible to penetrate into the territories occupied by the enemy in 1948, but not to this large distance, but to a reasonable distance that does not make the enemy feel infiltrators, especially as they - infiltrators - are still in the process of preparation and training. (Abu Nahel, 2006: 332)
5. The researcher later contradicted himself and narrated another narration, that this training sponsored by officers belonging to the Muslim Brotherhood in the Egyptian army. Also, the Egyptian administration was not aware of him, and that the officer Abdul-Monem Abdul-Raouf was asking the Palestinian trainees to disappear when visiting Egyptian officers of the Egyptian army positions in the Gaza Strip, and that this training took place before 1954. (Al-Astal, 2004: 105)

Therefore, the Egyptian administration was not aware of what was going on in its military positions, and considering that the Egyptian military regime was strict, how an Egyptian officer would do so without reference to his leadership. In addition, if we were to admit the truth, was not there an officer or an Egyptian soldier who informed the leadership about the exercises that the Egyptian administration considers to be contrary to strict military norms?

The officer Abdul-Monem Abdul-Raouf asked the Palestinian trainees to disappear immediately after he learned of the visit of Egyptian military leadership delegations to these sites. In addition, the researcher does not know how many people will disappear in a military location and no one can notice their presence; therefore, we find that this novel, if true part of it, But it carries many exaggerations.

6. It must always remember that the Egyptian army was then and is still under the command of the Egyptian General Intelligence, which is contrary to what was done by the Egyptian officer mentioned earlier who does not know how he dared to do such behavior without the knowledge of his superior leadership.
7. Why is training in secret from the eyes of the Egyptian government, knowing that it was before 1954, and relations between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Egyptian government has not yet reached the stage of non - return. (Abu Nahel, 2006: 333)

In brief, oral history has proved a great deal of credibility if it used well, as in the case of Palestine. As historical research advances, the actions of Palestinians or others based on the oral narrative confirmed. A striking example of Arab satellite TV. during the month of Ramadan in 2004-2005 is the historical drama "Palestinian Displacement (Al-Taghriba Al-Falastinia)", which gave no idea of the vast horizons provided by oral and oral sources for any historical act; These works of art without it. (Abdul-Jawwad, fall 2005: 59)

Therefore, the researcher in the field of history in general supports the statement of Saleh Abdul-Jawwad, that it is not strange that the Zionist novel hostile to the testimonies of the Palestinians, and trying to impeach its credibility. This is normal by virtue of the Israeli hostility to the Palestinian people and an attempt to deny any meaningful history. On other hand, the most surprising position is that some Palestinians hold the same position. Some Palestinian scholars and historians continue to ignore oral history. The strangest thing is that most sections of history in Palestinian universities are almost devoid of teaching a single course of oral history. (Abdul-Jawwad, fall 2005: 59)

CONCLUSION

The study found several results, including:

- Both historians and researchers consider the written history a study of the events that have taken place, or is the same events, and the event considered from the point of view of the historian every change in humans' life, and every change that occurs on earth or in the universe related to the life Humans.
- History is a research method whose main task has been to study the past through the spoken word preserved in human memory and transmitted through the stories of individuals and their memories about the events of their lives, their experiences and their observations.

- Every researcher or historian must take care of every letter, but every word of what the narrators' mention, so as not to explain his or her stories contrary to what the narrator wanted, on the one hand, or that the recipient to distort what the narrator wanted, on the other hand; Disqualified has no scientific value.
- The spoken oral narrative is necessary for the researcher to chronicle the contemporary history of any nation or people in particular. The oral narratives are complementary to the official documents issued by governments.
- The development of regional and international media mechanisms has enabled researchers and historians to make use of eyewitness Novels on some important and serious issues that we have been unaware of for several reasons, such as those transmitted via space stations.
- Taking into consideration the accuracy of what transmitted by the narrators, otherwise, the oral novel may lose its importance; it may be a burden on the recipient.
- Oral history proves a great degree of credibility in the event that it is well used, as in the Palestinian case. As the historical research progresses, it confirms the actions of Palestinians or others that were based on the Palestinian oral narration.
- Regarding researchers' accreditation of oral narratives, and after examining most of the narratives that they depended on in their studies, we find that some of them were objective, as the researcher did not take a pre-position on the narrations that he relied upon before quoting from it. Others were not objective, because when the researcher mentioned these narratives, he presented it after taking a previous position on it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends that:

- Palestinian Oral History Research Centers need to expedite access to oral narratives from persons who have experienced Palestinian events before they die, otherwise Palestinians will lose an important part of their history that has not recorded yet.
- The Palestinian Oral History Research Centers should pay attention to the validity of the narratives they receive from contemporary narrators so that they do not lose their credibility, thus become a heavy burden on Palestinian history, and thus become worthless.

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