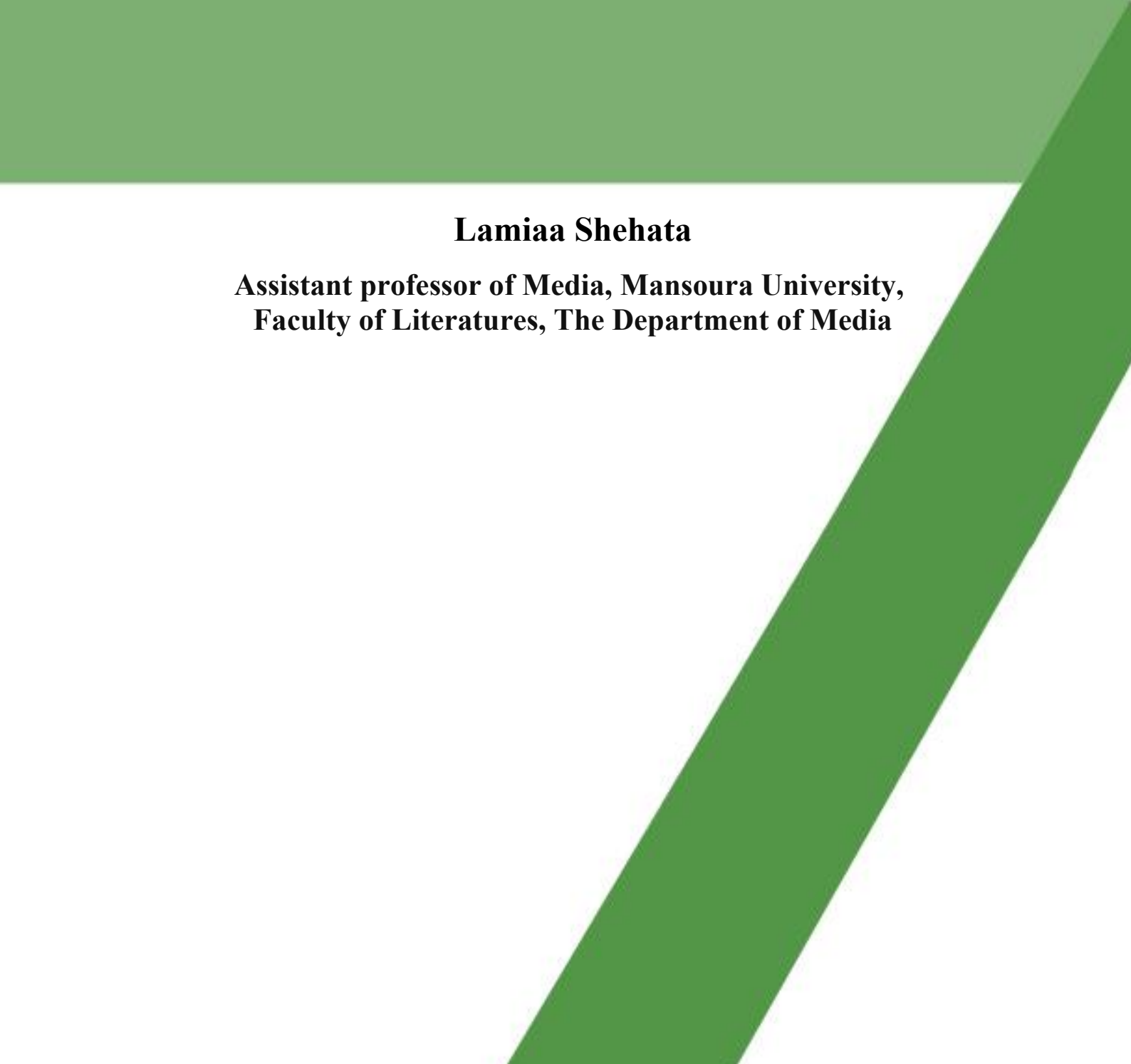


**“Framing of national issues online by independent
opposition and semiofficial Egyptian media.”**



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Abstract

The study examines the role of Egyptian online media, with its varying ownership patterns and political orientations, in shaping public understanding of the main national issues—namely inflation, the debt crisis, and the national political dialogue—during the years 2022–2023 (qualitatively) and in 2024 (quantitatively). Three private Egyptian online newspapers representing diverse media trends were selected: Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk. These particular issues were chosen due to their direct impact on the daily lives of citizens during that period. Amid Egypt's ongoing political and economic transformations, media assumes growing importance as a tool of political communication that influences public perceptions and guides awareness around these issues. The study focuses on how semiofficial, pro-government, and opposition-affiliated online newspapers addressed these topics, aiming to assess whether the media adhered to professional standards or was used as an instrument in political struggles.

The research is grounded in two main theoretical frameworks: Framing Theory and Political Narrative Theory. These theories help explain how media reshapes social and political realities by highlighting specific aspects of issues while neglecting others. The sample includes three private Egyptian online newspapers representing diverse media trends: Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk, selected to analyze their coverage of the inflation and debt crises during the year 2024—two of the most critical economic issues that directly affected citizens' daily lives during that period.

Findings show that Al-Dustour ranked first in terms of coverage volume, publishing 1,302 articles on the debt crisis and 1,122 articles on inflation, indicating a strong focus on economic issues. Youm7 followed closely with relatively balanced coverage of both topics, while Al-Shorouk ranked third with fewer articles but maintained consistent thematic presence. However, the qualitative analysis revealed a dominant framing approach that justifies government actions and highlights achievements, with a noticeable decline in critical frames and a marginalization of the citizen's voice. This reflects a recurring pattern in Arab media discourse, particularly in economic coverage, where the official narrative prevails at the expense of analytical or participatory perspectives that center the citizen in public discourse.

The study also identified the main frames employed in covering inflation and the debt crisis: the justification frame, the achievement frame, the descriptive frame, and the economic frame. The justification frame dominated, especially in pro-government media, which focused on legitimizing government policies and explaining crises from an official standpoint without addressing structural causes or questioning economic strategies. The achievement frame was often used to highlight state efforts in mitigating crises, such as securing essential goods, increasing strategic reserves, and minimizing the impact of inflation. Meanwhile, newspapers like Al-Shorouk employed the descriptive frame, offering neutral accounts focused on facts with minimal analysis or critique. Notably absent were conflict-based frames or those amplifying the citizen's voice. This framing trend reveals the nature of Egyptian media discourse during the study period—one that leans heavily toward reinforcing the official narrative while lacking diversity in perspectives and the inclusion of alternative voices that reflect public concerns and aspirations.

Keywords: National Issues – Inflation – Debt Crisis – Independent Opposition Egyptian Media – Semiofficial Egyptian Media

“تأطير القضايا الوطنية عبر الإنترنت في وسائل الإعلام المصرية المستقلة المعارضة وشبه الرسمية”

تتناول الدراسة دور وسائل الإعلام المصرية عبر الإنترنت، باختلاف أنماط ملكيتها وتوجهاتها السياسية، في تشكيل فهم الجمهور للقضايا الوطنية الرئيسية وهما التضخم، وأزمة الديون، والحوار الوطني السياسي بشأنهما خلال الأعوام (2022-2023) كيفيا (وعام) 2024 كليا. (وقد تم اختيار ثلاث صحف إلكترونية مصرية خاصة تمثل اتجاهات إعلامية متنوعة هي: الدستور، اليوم السابع، والشروق، وقد تم اختيار هذه القضايا التي أثرت بشكل مباشر على حياة المواطنين اليومية خلال تلك الفترة.

وفي ظل التحولات السياسية والاقتصادية التي تشهدها مصر، تكتسب وسائل الإعلام أهمية متزايدة بوصفها أداة للتواصل السياسي تسهم في تشكيل تصورات الجمهور وتوجيه وعيه إزاء هذه القضايا. وتركز الدراسة على كيفية تناول الصحف الإلكترونية شبه الرسمية، الموالية للحكومة، والمعارضة لتلك القضايا، بما يكشف عن مدى التزام الإعلام بالمعايير المهنية، أو توظيفه كأداة للصراع السياسي.

وترتكز الدراسة على نظرية التأطير الإعلامي ونظرية السرد السياسي، حيث تساعد هاتان النظريتان على فهم الكيفية التي يعيد بها الإعلام تشكيل الواقع السياسي والاجتماعي من خلال تسليط الضوء على جوانب معينة وإهمال أخرى. وقد تم اختيار ثلاث صحف إلكترونية مصرية خاصة تمثل اتجاهات إعلامية متنوعة هي: الدستور، اليوم السابع، والشروق، لتحليل تغطيتها لقضيتي التضخم وأزمة الديون خلال عام 2024، وهما من أبرز القضايا الاقتصادية التي أثرت بشكل مباشر على حياة المواطنين اليومية خلال تلك الفترة.

وقد أظهرت النتائج أن صحيفة الدستور تصدرت من حيث حجم التغطية، إذ نشرت 1302 مادة حول أزمة الديون، و 1122 مادة عن التضخم، ما يعكس اهتمامًا واضحًا بالقضايا الاقتصادية. وجاءت صحيفة اليوم السابع في المرتبة الثانية بتغطية مقاربة نسبيًا، بينما حلت صحيفة الشروق في المرتبة الثالثة، مع تغطية أقل من حيث الكم، لكنها حافظت على حضور موضوعي للقضيتين. إلا أن التحليل الكيفي كشف عن هيمنة نمط تأطيري يبرر أداء الحكومة ويبرز إنجازاتها، مع تراجع الأطر النقدية وضعف حضور صوت المواطن، ما يؤكد نمطًا متكررًا في الخطاب الإعلامي العربي، حيث تتبنى التغطية الاقتصادية الرواية الرسمية، وتغيب عنها الرؤية التحليلية أو التشاركية التي تضع المواطن في صلب النقاش العام.

كما كشفت الدراسة عن تنوع الأطر الإعلامية المستخدمة في تغطية قضيتي التضخم وأزمة الديون، حيث تم توظيف ثلاثة أطر رئيسية هي: الإطار التبريري، وإطار الإنجاز، والإطار الوصفي إلى جانب الإطار الاقتصادي، وقد سيطر الإطار التبريري على أغلب التغطيات، خاصة في الصحف الموالية للحكومة، حيث ركزت على تبرير الإجراءات الحكومية وشرح أسباب الأزمات من منظور رسمي دون التطرق إلى جذورها البنوية أو مساءلة السياسات الاقتصادية القائمة. أما إطار الإنجاز فقد استخدم بشكل متكرر لإبراز الجهود الحكومية في مواجهة الأزمات، مثل توفير السلع الأساسية، وزيادة الاحتياطي الاستراتيجي، والحد من تداعيات التضخم. في حين لجأت بعض الصحف، لا سيما "الشروق"، إلى الإطار الوصفي لتقديم سرد محايد يركز على الوقائع دون تحليل أو نقد، مع غياب ملحوظ لاستخدام أطر الصراع أو الأطر القائمة على صوت المواطن. ويعكس هذا التوجه في الأطر المستخدمة طبيعة الخطاب الإعلامي المصري خلال فترة الدراسة، والذي يتسم بتركيز أكبر على دعم الرواية الرسمية، على حساب تنوع وجهات النظر أو تضمين أصوات بديلة تمثل هموم المواطنين وتطلعاتهم.

الكلمات الدالة: القضايا الوطنية -التضخم -أزمة الديون -وسائل الإعلام المصرية المستقلة المعارضة -وسائل الإعلام المصرية المستقلة شبه الرسمية .

Introduction:

The media has a fundamental role in shaping people's perceptions toward the world, and especially toward the issues they don't have a direct experience with (Harper, 2014)ⁱ. The media shaped the public perceptions toward the national and international crises, political situations, wars, conflicts and social matters; the messages conveyed by the different media which people get exposed to all the time are shaping the world in a distorted way (Gamson, et.al, 1992)ⁱⁱ.

The news media play an important role in society. They set the stage for political news, manage their agenda and sources and control information. They function as a window to the outside world and possess the ability to shape public knowledge, attitudes, and voting behavior. It is no surprise then that the media are one of the most criticized institutions in the world (El Maghraby, Abu El Ela, 2014)ⁱⁱⁱ.

As an effect of the media's influence, some researchers assumed that the audiences believe the world is similar to what they see in the news coverage and in what the media choose to place under the light; accordingly, people tend to build their political and social views and make their related decisions according to the messages they perceive from the different media channels and types (Potter. 2011)^{iv}.

In the context of Egypt's news industry, it makes sense to distinguish between semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition media. Remarkably, each medium tells different tales, making radically different news choices in terms of framing. Egypt's semiofficial newspapers are directly influenced by the government, the independent newspapers are owned by government sanctioned businessmen. Despite the efforts made toward the liberalization of the media system in more recent years; the semiofficial print media seized the moment to support the ailing regime by framing the national issues in ways that denied the existence of a powerful social movement (Hamdy, Gomaa, 2012)^v.

The effect of media is not limited to constructing images for reality only, but rather extends to giving it a context and a meaning (Gamson, et.al. 1992)^{vi}. Thus, creating and endorsing stereotypes serve as a tool for political conflicts, dismantle the positive image of political rivals or vice versa and frame the facts so they could serve the purpose and the interests which the media organization is affiliated with (Chong, Druckman, 2007)^{vii}.

Politics and media have a significant relation when it comes to the media effects approach; the political discourse presented and adopted by the media shapes the public opinion toward the political matters, creates the desired political position, provide people with the necessary information to vote for a specific candidate/ party in the elections, or in one sentence, formulates a certain reality toward a political group. Political turbulences and transition in any country demand strong tools to handle the evolving political situation and substitute the old political thoughts and beliefs with the new ones (Louw, 2005)^{viii}.

Even though this eroded public trust, particularly toward the semiofficial media, and independent opposition media, all types of media have continued to flourish since, offering the prospect of a continuing growth of the media arena where they may all compete and evolve. Hence, in order to understand these media interpretations and how they differ, this study investigates the frames used to represent the three national issues; inflation, debt crisis, and national political dialogue

In addition, as the conditions under which these frames emerged are specific to a certain circumstance, this study also attempts to further the concept of framing by specifying these conditions and how they may have operated in selectively represent the reality. Using the framing theory and its proposed process model, this study will be contributing to the mission of the communication field through adding to the organic process of the framing research program (D'Angelo, 2002)^{ix}.

As the independent media shifted their role and sided with the people's demands, the media in Egypt gained new significance and more influence over the national political process. The political opponents and competitors used the media, which was funded and endorsed by different political forces, to mobilize the people and win their hearts and minds (ELZahed, 2012)^x.

Literature review:

The Framing Theory:

Also, KhamiS, S., & Mahmoud, A. E. B. A. H. (2013), noticed that while most previous research on cyboptimism in the Arab Spring, in general, and the Egyptian revolution, in particular, focused on analyzing the role of social media in mobilizing the masses for political action, coordinating protest movements and rallying support for regime change. Other aspects of social media use for different purposes, such as online campaigning and framing the image of presidential candidates who are running for office and competing in elections after regime change, have been largely understudied. Similarly, most previous research which tackled framing focused on 'news framing', rather than 'image framing', or how different media can be used to create images and conceptions of different individuals or groups. Therefore, this study tries to fill these gaps in prior research through conducting a content analysis of the Facebook pages of the five top runners in the Egyptian presidential race of 2012 to find out how and why they used them to frame their own images online before, during and after the elections. In doing so, it revealed how this process was influenced by several factors, such as emerging events, and how it had distinct functions, such as asserting the unique identity of each candidate, juxtaposing and comparing the 'self' to the 'Others', and launching attacks on other candidates (KhamiS, Mahmoud, 2013)^{xi}.

However, Rabea, A. (2015), explored the relationship between sports media and politics in Bahrain in 2011 when Bahrainis gathered at the Pearl Roundabout to protest for greater freedom, equality, and an end to the Al-Khalifa regime during the wave of national protests in the region that is now known as The Arab Spring. It argues that sports media in particular was used as a propaganda tool by the Al-Khalifa family regime to suppress the protest. This thesis addresses two research questions: how did the pro-regime sports media frame the uprising in Bahrain and what strategies were used by the Al-Khalifa regime to politicize the sports media? A quantitative and qualitative content analysis was conducted of the sports media coverage in two sports newspapers and two television sports programmes in the period between March and May 2011 when demonstrations spread across Bahrain, sports activities were suspended and martial law was introduced following a general national strike. The content analysis identified three main frames that the pro-regime sports media employed to define the uprising: the characterization frame, the consequences frame, and the unpatriotic frame. Also identified were three accompanying strategies that helped implement the frames: vilifying the demonstrations, glorifying the Al-Khalifa family, and a third double edged strategy undermining the protesters while simultaneously praising the supporters of the ruling family. These strategies were supported by a number of techniques including the use of sources, the use of images of the protests, and the use of visual and audio content. This thesis concludes that the sports media was used as a propaganda tool by the Al- Khalifa family regime in Bahrain to suppress the 2011 uprising, to name and shame the protesters, and to preserve the status quo (Rabea, 2015)^{xii}.

Moreover, Al-Najjar, A. (2016) investigated the political and media contestations over the meaning of two major events. The first was the ousting of President Morsi, and the events that followed, particularly the violent interaction between the Egyptian military and security forces, on the one hand, and Muslim Brotherhood members and their supporters, on the other. The second event was the violent evacuation of the Rabaa al-Adawiya and Nahda encampments on 14 August 2013. Beginning with a theoretical understanding of the role of framing in political conflict, this study examines framing as a process that is highly dependent on the interaction between politicians and the media. The study then sheds light on the framing of political Islam in the media, especially as it relates to positive or negative representations of the Muslim Brotherhood and their opposition. The Egyptian media scene and the Arab news media are discussed as the context against which media polarization is apparent in the frames selected by several media channels. Finally, the study explores the ways in which the various media reported the events, and examines the efforts exerted by politicians to wield

influence over media content in their attempt to win public sympathy and legitimize their actions (Al-Najjar, 2016)^{xiii}.

In the same venue Varacheva, T., & Gherghina, S. (2018), This article analyses the media coverage of the uprisings in Kyrgyzstan (February–April 2005) and Egypt (January–February 2011) by the Russian news agency RIA Novosti. It aims to identify the features of two frame dimensions, namely the promotion of a particular problem and its causal interpretation. Our analysis uses 184 articles published online by the news agency during the two events and differentiates between three types of articles (news stories, opinion articles and commentaries by experts). The results indicate how several nuances of this framing dimension could bias public perception towards protesters or incumbents (Varacheva, herghina, 2018)^{xiv}.

In (2019) Dahlback, I. T. tried to enquire into the collective violence against foreigners in South Africa in April 2015. The aim of the study is to investigate the manner in which the media framed the attacks, and to analyse how both victims and perpetrators were presented in news articles. The research process utilised in this study is qualitative content analysis, and the study analyses 68 articles by six online news publications between the 13th and the 21st of April 2015. The thesis determines that the Daily Sun, News24, Independent Online (IOL News), Eyewitness News (EWN), Mail & Guardian, and the Daily Maverick presented both balanced and biased content between the 13th and 21st of April 2015. There was a great variety in how objectively the online news publications framed immigrants. Several online news publications included numerous sources and counter-arguments, while others did not. The Mail & Guardian and the Daily Maverick presented the most in-depth coverage of the violence, while the Daily Sun, News24, Independent Online (IOL News), and Eyewitness News (EWN) uncritically reproduced xenophobic language and statements during the attacks (Dahlback, 2019)^{xv}.

In social contentious events, online public opinion, newspaper organizations, and the government often construct divergent interpretations and frames about the same events.

Wu, S., Liu, S. N., & Yang, Q. (2020), conducted a content analysis regarding a contentious social event in China, the Deng Yujiao incident, we find that the dynamic and competing frames produced by online public opinion, newspaper coverage, and government releases exist throughout the entire study period, with both periodical evolution and latitudinal characteristics. We first contribute to the literature of framing by adding a new frame function of fact finding, prior to problem definition, causal attribution, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation, as suggested by Entman. Second, we illustrate that the dynamics of frames are conditional on different sociopolitical actors and the diachronic evolution of an event itself. Third, our empirical data demonstrate both the stability and the changes of frames and frame functions employed by different sociopolitical actors over time, which could, to some extent, illuminate the analytical framework of future research in this area (Wu, Liu, Yang, 2020)^{xvi}.

The **study (Mohamed, 2020)^{xvii}** aims to monitor and analyze the framework of the Egyptian economic reform issues in Egypt, And the study will shade light on the challenges faced the international and Arab, websites, The study also will relied on the survey method and content analysis, The study sample will be the international and the Arab websites as: Russia today-France 24- Sky news -BBC-Kuwait news – Al-Arabiya net, from August till February 2020, The study will relied on The Economic reform sites in Egypt and will focused on the fowling issues (dealing with debt crisis – financial reform- the payment balance - the social situation in light high prices – developing exports - the prescription of the international monetary fund, The most Important results is: (Imposing new taxes - reforming the administrative apparatus). The issue of dealing with the debt Crisis in Egypt came first among the concerns of study sites, especially Sky News, where it Presented a positive and optimistic vision about the stability of the Egyptian economy by Publishing several news about Egypt's repayment of external and internal debts thanks to the Program Economic reform. The framework of work and achievement came first from the Concerns of the study sites, as the Russia Today website described the work and achievements of The economic reform program, and the

framework of economic gains came in second order from The concerns of the study sites, the framework of attack and criticism ranked third, as the BBC Website reflected angry reactions From the price increase prepared by the government, as Newspaper headlines varied in monitoring the increase in the poverty rate 19 years ago.

The study (Alshareif, 2022)^{xviii} aimed to monitor and analyze the Saudi newspapers' treatment of corruption issues and promote integrity values in the light of Vision 2030. The study used the descriptive approach. The Riyadh and Al-Iqtisadiyah newspapers were selected based on a set of criteria as a sample for the study, and the study was conducted during the time period from January 1, 2021 to 31 December 2021, using the content analysis form in monitoring and analysis, and the study found that financial corruption issues was the most covered in the newspapers. The two newspapers dealt with issues of corruption from the perspective of praising the positive role played by official institutions in combating corruption and promoting integrity. The economic framework ranked first among the media frameworks most used in treatment these issues. News and reports were used to a large extent in the two newspapers' handling of corruption issues, in contrast to the scarcity of using the template for investigation and dialogue.

The aim of the study (Mansour. 2023)^{xix} is to identify the journalistic discourse on Egyptian food security issues, and the research relied on the descriptive research methodology, and adopted the discourse analysis form to describe the characteristics of the newspaper discourse towards Egyptian food security issues. Represented by Al-Ahram and Al- Watan in the period from 1/2/2022 to 28/2/2023 because they are the two Egyptian newspapers that are most interested in food security issues in the articles of their book. The study reached a set of results, including: Al-Ahram's speech praised the state's role in achieving progress in the food security file through national projects through which the state works to achieve self-sufficiency in food and basic and strategic crops, and considered with this step that the state is moving in the right direction in the food security file, especially after the Russian-Ukrainian crisis and the pandemic Corona, and the results indicated that the study newspapers agreed to rely on the method of logical proof to a greater degree than the illogical paths, while government officials, international organizations and bodies came as the most effective forces in the journalistic discourse of the study sample newspapers.

The study (Zablawi, F. A. 2024)^{xx} aims to emphasize the supervisory role of the press through investigating and analyzing the elements of the press discourse and the reference frameworks on which private press sites are based. The study explores the evidentiary pathways on which the private press sites have relied in evaluating the Government's performance and reform policies for the society advancement and providing a decent life for citizens. This study is a survey based on a discourse analysis approach applied to 190 newspaper articles published in four private Egyptian press sites: Al-Masry Al-Youm, Youm7, Al-Shorouk and the Al-Watan, during the 2022/2023 financial year. The study concluded with a series of findings, the most important of which was that the economic development discourse was the first domain in the basic research and reference frameworks on which private press sites relied when assessing the Government's performance. Yet, those sites were not interested enough in monitoring citizens' suffering due to a low standard of living and high prices, together with the low value of the Egyptian currency and high unemployment. Unemployment increased because of the prolonged cease of construction and urbanization and the closure of a number of industrial facilities. Nevertheless, press sites were interested in suggesting solutions to many of the issues they addressed. Finally, the Government and the President of the Republic played an active role in improving the citizens' life quality, unlike the other political parties and civil society organizations that did not have a strong role in this area.

The Political narrative theory:

In the study (El Mansouri, 2020)^{xxi} the question is how a critical analysis of the communication patterns of the conflict actors involved elucidates Egypt's current state of affairs. The outcomes showed that the calm after an approved constitution in January 2014, and the return of the military to power in June 2014, maybe the silence before another revolutionary storm, because many underlining

issues remain unresolved. The main argument is that the equivocal nature of Egyptian national identity and the exclusivist nature of the nationalistic approaches utilized to determine it were core elements that added to the conflict's lengthiness and exacerbation. Moreover, it shows that the lack of understanding of these aggravating elements among the parties involved is due to the absence of positive dialogue that may aid in their deconstruction. To conclude, it explains through Egypt's bygone narrative how psychological layers, that begin with postcolonial-trauma and end with sheer distrust, are what hinder positive dialogical approaches amid the parties concerned.

independent opposition and semiofficial media:

the study (Ibrahim, 2012) ^{xxii} analyzed the different frames used by popular newspapers Al-Ahram and Al-Masry Al-Youm in covering Egypt's January 25 revolution. The researcher conducted a content analysis of news stories and news features of both newspapers during the 18 days of uprisings that started on January 25, 2011 and ended by former President Hosni Mubarak handing over power to the Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF) on February 11, 2011. The study analyzes 241 stories in Al-Ahram and 174 stories in Al-Masry Al-Youm during this period. The researcher aimed at exploring the different frames used by each newspaper, whether those frames have varied along the period of study, and how media ownership affected those frames. The results show that during the beginning of the revolution, Al-Ahram newspaper framed the events as "riots" and the protesters as "violent," while Al-Masry Al-Youm framed the events as a "protest" and the protesters as "the people." The coverage of both newspapers varied along the 18 days of uprisings. Al-Ahram took the revolutionaries' side during the last couple of days, while Al-Masry Al-Youm started delegitimizing the protesters during the same period. The type of media ownership played a significant role in the framing of Egypt's January 25 revolution.

Also the study (El-Nahass, 2012) ^{xxiii} noticed that since January 25th revolution, Egypt has witnessed an uneasy process of political change, one of which was the significant change in June 30th revolution, when the Egyptian army removed the Islamist president Mohamed Morsi from power, disabled the constitution and drafted along with other political forces a road map for Egypt's political future. A content analysis was conducted to explore how the Egyptian print media framed the different involved Egyptian political forces at the national scene before June 30th revolution. The thesis examined front pages' coverage of four papers, El-Horeya Wel-Adala, "Freedom and Justice", Youm7 "The Seventh day", Al-Masry El Youm, "Egyptian today", and Al-Ahram "The Pyramids" newspapers. The period of the study is the crucial six months before the June 30th revolution. One composite week of news coverage was randomly selected from the six months where every day of the week was represented. A total of 31 main political forces from both Islamist and Liberal political forces; including political parties, political movements, pressure groups and political figures, were represented in the analysis. Two research questions were answered and the answers gave important knowledge of how the liberal, Islamist, and government newspapers framed the political forces and described the political conflict ahead 30th of June revolution.

In their study, **Osman & Abdel Samei (2012)** ^{xxiv} compared between governmental and private newspapers in covering the 25th of January revolution. The study concluded that Al-Ahram, as a governmental newspaper, focused on one side, namely the negative effects of the revolution like the economic loss and the insecurity that Egyptians live in. On the other hand, Al-Shorouk, as a private newspaper, encouraged the revolution and the democratic change.

Moreover the study (Elkamel 2013) ^{xxv} investigated the news frames that emerge in newspaper coverage of current affairs in the diverse post-revolution Egyptian mediascape. The study samples Al-Ahram, Al-Wafd, the Freedom and Justice Party paper, Al-Masry Al-Youm, and Al-Shorouk, five major dailies that represent the three categories of ownership prevalent in Egyptian media – government owned, partisan, and independent papers. Using quantitative content analysis methodology with framing theory as a backdrop, this comparative research study aims to identify the dominant frames used across different outlets in the local press landscape to represent different political actors and issues in Egypt's post-revolutionary political scene. The sampling period is the

first nine months of the term of Egypt's first-ever democratically elected president, Mohamed Morsi. The total sample yielded 290 articles. The results show that the five newspapers employed frames that mirrored their respective affiliations and ownership. Government-run Al Ahram and the Freedom and Justice Party paper employed frames that favored the ruling regime, Al Wafd took a decidedly anti-President Morsi tone, and independent papers Al Shorouk and Al Masry Al Youm exhibited more balanced coverage. The study's findings provide an important post-revolution baseline for Egyptian journalism that can be used to monitor the progression of news performance as the country's transition to democracy unfolds.

In the same venue (Elmasry, el-Nawawy, 2014) ^{xxvi} conducted the content analysis of three elite Egyptian dailies contributes to the ongoing debate about media freedom and performance during Egypt's one-year Mohamed Morsi era by providing an empirical measure of Morsi era press coverage patterns. The content analysis uses a coding scheme developed by Elmasry (2012), who designed the coding scheme to study the Egyptian press in 2008, late in the Hosni Mubarak era. In an effort to provide a type of direct, before-and-after comparison, this research explicitly compares findings from the 2013 Morsi era to those found by Elmasry (2012) representing the 2008 Mubarak era. Results suggest that there may have been greater degrees of political diversity, openness, and inclusiveness in Egypt in 2013 than in 2008. In 2013, the Morsi administration was covered in a highly critical manner by the independent Al-Masry al-Yom and opposition Al-Wafd. Reportage in both papers tended to be significantly more critical of Morsi in 2013 than of Mubarak in 2008. Also, the government-owned Al-Ahram seemed to abandon - to a considerable extent - the government mouthpiece role it maintained during the Mubarak era.

Based on the ousting of the Elected Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi in 2011, which attracted the attention of media all over the world. The study of **(El Maghraby, S. Abu El Ela, Y. 2014)** ^{xxvii} examined how newspapers in different countries framed this political change. Framing Analysis was conducted on news stories published from the 3rd to the 10th of July 2013 in the New York Times (U.S.A), Jerusalem Post (Israel), and Asharq Alawsat (Saudi Arabia). The study also applied Ideological Analysis to examine the influence of different ideologies on the coverage of political change in Egypt and the effect of regions with different political, social, economic and media systems on the framing process. The study concluded that there was a difference in the coverage of change in Egypt in the three newspapers according to their different ideologies.

Based on the hypothesis that the Egyptian institutional media played an active role in the Egyptian revolution in 2011, the study **(Porat , Berenson, 2018)** ^{xxviii} analyzed how Egypt's official newspapers constructed and presented a moderate and positive image of the Muslim Brotherhood. This was conducted through a critical discourse analysis of the most popular Egyptian newspapers—al-Ahram and al-Gumhuriyya, both of which identify with the Egyptian government's official policy. In addition, an analysis made of three of the Brotherhood's publications revealed that the Brotherhood exploited the printed media not only to replace the regime but also to gain control of its narrative. They also concluded that media contributed to the drawing of a parallel between the motivation that formed the basis of the mass protest and the Brotherhood's agenda.

However, the study of (Ayyad, Lugo-Ocando, 2023) ^{xxix} found that after more than a decade of the so-called Arab Spring in Egypt, it is perhaps time to carry out in cold an examination of the role the news media played during the uprising. In so doing, this piece examines the way Egyptian newspapers from the government and opposition reported those events. The study investigates to what extent the newspapers' coverage of the political events help to de-escalate or escalate tensions. It analyzed the content of two newspapers in Egypt; Al-Ahram, owned by the government and, Al-Wafd, owned by an opposition party. Our analysis included 366 news articles from 105 issues of the selected newspapers during nine weeks of 2011. The finding indicated that the coverage helped to escalate tension, including that of the government-owned newspaper that had more news coverage of this type than the opposition one. We argue that our findings invite further reflection upon normative assumptions regarding the news media editorial position, its relation to power, and individual agency.

The **study (Kamal, 2023)^{xxx}** sought to monitor and analyze the journalistic discourse of electronic newspapers on Egyptian women's issues and the areas of their empowerment and the paths of evidence through which the discourse addressed these issues and the areas of their empowerment, as well as the active forces and the reference and media frameworks that the discourse addressed. All news formats published in the study sample were analyzed, namely: (Al-Ahram Gate, representing national newspapers, the website of Al-Wafd newspaper, representing partisan newspapers, and the website of Al-Youm Al-Sabea newspaper, representing private newspapers) from February 1, 2022 to May 15, 2022, The number of news articles subject to analysis reached (1379) news templates, and the results revealed that Al-Youm Al-Sabea website topped the three electronic newspapers in covering women's issues with 835 news articles, followed by Al-Ahram portal with 456 news articles, and in the last place was Al-Wafd portal with 88 news articles only. The news also came at the forefront of the journalistic arts used in dealing with women's issues in electronic newspapers, followed by the investigation, and finally the article, 8 issues and areas of women's empowerment were dealt with by electronic newspapers, and social empowerment came in first place, followed by political empowerment, then economic and technological empowerment, and cultural empowerment came in last place, and the frameworks used in addressing women's issues varied, as the framework defined by a case came in the forefront, followed by a framework Support, then the framework of economic results, and finally the framework of conflict, and there is a positive (strong) correlation between the pattern of ownership of electronic newspapers under study and the volume of coverage of women's issues.

This **study (Salim, Hamada, 2023)^{xxxi}** aimed to identify how websites and electronic newspapers treated the global economic crisis. It also sought to identify the nature of the frameworks that were employed in addressing and covering the crisis in light of the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian War. The study used the "media frameworks theory" as a theoretical framework for the study, and employed the media survey method and used content analysis as a tool for the study. The study sample consisted of (Al-Youm Al-Sabea electronic newspaper, Russia Today website, The New York Times newspaper, Al-Sharq Al-Awsat newspaper), using the method of comprehensive inventory of the journalistic material related to the subject of the study during the period from 1/ 9/ 2022 to 30/ 11/ 2022 AD as witnessing the peak of the Global Economic Crisis. The study reached several results, the most important of which are: 1. The issue of (the Russian-Ukrainian war) came at the forefront of the issues of concern to the study Websites and newspapers, followed by the issue of (high prices of energy materials), then (the government's measures to activate social protection), The analysis revealed that the Russian-Ukrainian war was the most important reason for the economic crisis. 2. The (work and achievement framework) came at the forefront of the media frameworks used by the study sample in dealing with the economic crisis. 3. The (logical, mental methods) came at the forefront of the persuasive inducements used in the news coverage of the Russian-Ukrainian war in the study websites and newspapers. 4. The (news report) came as the most prominent journalistic art used in presenting the global economic crisis. 5. The pattern (I like) occupied the first place with a rate of (62.2%) in relation to the aspects of interactivity used in websites and electronic newspapers of the study sample. Also the value of (accuracy in publishing data and information) came at the forefront of the values that were focused on with issues related to the Global Economic Crisis in the study websites and newspapers.

The Problem Statement

In the time of political turbulence, political communication is getting more important in terms of shaping the people's perceptions toward a significant political situation, helping them to understand it, giving them more knowledge about the current situation and helping them to make their decisions toward any course of actions they might need to take. The study aims at exploring how the Egyptian online media, affiliated by different political ideologies and different types of ownership, contributed to the political and economic conflict in Egypt. By studying how the different political forces from

both sides were portrayed and presented to the public, the research can provide a look on the level of professional coverage and on how media was used as a tool of political power and struggle.

Based on the above, the researcher formulated the study problem in the following question:

How do semiofficial, pro-government, and opposition online media frame the national issues of inflation, the debt crisis, and the national political dialogue regarding them?

Theoretical framework of the study:

This study is based on **The Framing Theory and The Political narrative theory**

The Framing Theory

Frame Building

In 1974, a theory of frame analysis was developed by Goffman (1974) to refer to a specific set of expectations that are used to make sense of a social situation at a given point in time (Baran, Davis, 2006)^{xxxii}. According to Entman (1993), framing involves selection and salience. Frames define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments and suggest remedies. Inevitably, framing reflects both the sources that are chosen and the national context in which news is produced, thus also the foreign policies of the countries concerned (McQuail, 2010)^{xxxiii}.

Framing is primarily a process of selecting certain parts of the reality and deciding they are more significant in the media content to promote certain concepts and interpretations of the real world, this process can be done by relating these issues to cultural common symbols (Entman, 1993)^{xxxiv}. Using frames in communication is referred to as a process of “organizing everyday reality” (Tuchman, 1978)^{xxxv}.

Entman (1993) advances the idea of frame by summarizing four functions of frames, “To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described”. These fundamental conceptions of frame and its functions suggest that framing analysis is multifaceted and interactive, which inevitably involves symbolic contest over the definition, interpretation, mainstreaming, and memorizing of social reality across various sociopolitical actors. Therefore, understanding how different actors construct divergent frames towards social events is crucial in detecting the nuances of symbolic contest in social arena.

Framing as a theory of media effects:

scholars in the 2000s have paid more attention to the impact of framing on audiences (Gonzalez, Dana, Koshino, Just, 2005)^{xxxvi}. Some scholars have argued that framing is a two-sided relationship where media outlets frame messages focusing on certain aspects, while the audience interpret the message by using their educational and cultural background and experiences (Van Gorp, Vercruysse, 2012)^{xxxvii}. It is worth noting that scholars have generally agreed that framing has the power to influence an audience's beliefs (Lecheler, De Vreese, 2012)^{xxxviii}. However, while they agree that framing affect people's perceptions, they differ about the level of effectiveness of framing.

Many studies were conducted on framing effects on both the audience and the society. Some found that audiences get affected by the elites framing of events and others think that audiences choose with full awareness, which frames to follow and comprehend. Drukman (2001) proposes that framing effects may occur, not only because elites seek to manipulate citizens, but rather because citizens wait to hear what elites have to say for guidance. Accordingly, those audiences choose which frames to follow in a systematic way. That takes framing from a way of manipulation to a way for guidance used by citizens for whom they consider to be credible elites (Druckman, 2001)^{xxxix}.

Saleem (2007) summarized the benefits of media frames in the following points:

(1) Media frames can play a vital role in stimulating opposition to or support for an event or issue; (2) Media frames provide moral judgment, causal interpretation and remedy/solution for media-focused problems; (3) Media frames generally represent specific ideology; (4) Media frames including attractive words, metaphors, phrases etc. also help to determine the ‘tone’ of media coverage of an event or issue (Saleem, 2007)^{xl}.

Moreover, frame building entails interplay between journalistic norms, cultural contexts, and political actors. Professional, bureaucratic and ideological constraints influence the framing of a news item; private press and broadcast are constantly under the direct or indirect pressure of the owners, who are driven by economic interests or political affiliations, while public media institutions often reflect the interests of the politicians who appoint the editor in chief (Liebes, 2000)^{xli}

Framing as a Political Leverage:

Using framing in political communication is giving power to politicians, to certain ideas and to political affiliations. It plays a great role in the exertion of political power, and reflecting at the same time, and the frames that have consensus can dominate the media agenda and eliminate other frames from being sent to the receivers (El-Nahass, 2012)^{xlii}.

According to Entman(1993), framing has crucial implications for political communication; through presenting certain versions of reality and hiding others, frame- bearing communication messages may affect the audience's reactions. Frames provide alternative ways of presenting and thus understanding issues that are related to the political and social environments (De Vreese, 2005)^{xliii}.

In political news, framing is largely an exercise of the political elite who inform and influence media coverage, aiming to steer the public conversation on important national issues, including new legislation, policy changes, and action by the government. Frames organize and prioritize the presentation of facts, events, and views within a news story as an enactment of power and an instrument in the attribution of legitimacy. The analysis of frames is important in demonstrating how an audience's understanding and judgment of subject matters are shaped.

Severin & Tankard (2001) argued that framing technique is a powerful tool of political communication, and is harder to be detected as the bias in news stories, the receivers of the media messages might be able to detect the bias in any sent messages but they can't notice it if the information is packaged and presented in certain frames (Severin & Tankard, 2001).

The central idea of news discourse regarding an issue, carried by news texts, may at times relay policy options or suggestions to the readers, while at other times; such policy preferences are plainly stated in news discourse. The latter is achieved through 31 blatant causal inferences and attribution of responsibility to certain actors. "News discourse is an integral part of the process of framing public policy issues and plays an important role in shaping public debate concerning these issues,(Pan, Kosicki,1993)"^{xliv}.

Contrary to some scholarly interpretations, that doesn't render framing a minor feature of politics and policymaking. Framing effects on a small minority of citizens at the mass or elite level could have critical implications for political power. What matters to successful exertion of political power is whether a frame has a decisive impact on two key audiences, not people in general: first, citizens lacking strong ideological or partisan predispositions; whose attitudes are most malleable; and second, political elites themselves (Entman, 2010)^{xlv}.

Applied the framing theory in the study:

According to Entman (1993) frames emerge in four main spots in the process of communication: 1) the set of beliefs of the communicators, 2) the message, 3) the receiver's perceptions, and 4) the surrounding norms and cultures.

Sniderman & Theriault (2004) argue that usually people are exposed to more than one frame of the same issue and problem, this multi-frame exposure is called "Competitive frames", by receiving the different frames and views people tend to choose the alternative that is matching more with their principles and beliefs (Chong, Druckman, 2007) ^{xlvi}. so, in this study we will analyze different online media to recognize this point

Entman (1993) summarized this concept with the following: "to frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and makes them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described" (p. 52). In important ways, Online media in Egypt frames function in the same fashion as that described by Entman, to choose, highlight, or exclude information,

emphasize problematic aspects of one issue over another, formulate analysis, make moral evaluations, and suggest solutions. If Egypt is to evolve into a meaningful democratic society, then it is essential that attention is paid to the structure and representation of political issues. The exchange of information and ideas through a free press, is a critical component of mass participation and a requirement for democratic responsiveness to public preferences (Sartori, 1987).

Entman's study shows that the use of news framing aims to focus the audience's attention on a particular event by using various methods; for instance, by occupying more space in print media or by giving more time to television coverage. The way that media outlets edit and place news is determined by the importance given to particular news stories by the media outlet. Entman's study of media framing is helpful to understand the use of framing of three national issues online by both semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition media. These issues are inflation, debt crisis, and national political dialogue.

As 57 Entman has indicated, media uses a specific language to describe events for particular purposes. Media outlets also focus their coverage on particular issues and overlook others. Entman showed how narrative text can be framed and produced for the audience. In his case study of the media coverage of the two airplane accidents, Entman modelled how framing news narratives can be identified by studying keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols and visual images. Entman illustrated how frames "work to make some ideas more salient in the text, others less so- (sic) and other entirely invisible" (p. 7). This study argues that both types of online media in Egypt has used specific key phrases to adopted a distinct approach to framing those issues and selectively represent the reality.

Both Egyptian online media; semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition media, frames function in the same fashion as that described by Entman, to choose, highlight, or exclude information, emphasize problematic aspects of one issue over another, formulate analysis, make moral evaluations, and suggest solutions (Hamdy, Gomaa, 2012) ^{xlvi}. Both types of media mixed facts with opinions and presented two opposing sides of the same reality.

If Egypt is to evolve into a meaningful democratic society, then it is essential that attention is paid to the structure and representation of political issues. The exchange of information and ideas through a free press is a critical component of mass participation and a requirement for democratic responsiveness to public preferences (D'Angelo, 2002) ^{xlvi}.

Political narrative theory:

A narrative is essentially a story, a term more often associated with fiction than with political science. Yet narrative also refers to the ways in which we construct disparate facts in our own worlds and weave them together cognitively in order to make sense of our reality. Since these narratives help us understand ourselves as political beings, narrative becomes an invaluable tool in navigating the myriad of sensations that bombard us daily. Insofar as narratives affect our perceptions of political reality, which in turn affect our actions in response to or in anticipation of political events, narrative plays a critical role in the construction of political behavior. In this sense, we create and use narratives to interpret and understand the political realities around us. We do this as individuals and we do it as collective units, as nations or groups (Patterson, Monroe, 1998) ^{xlvi}.

Background of the inflation:

First of all, we begin with the definition of inflation, it is defined as a sustained rise in the general level of prices in an economy. Inflation has a significant impact on the function of money as a medium of exchange and a store of value (Soliman, 2023) ⁱ.

High inflation and unemployment decrease wellbeing of people and need to be controlled and kept low as much as possible. In fact, inflation is usually viewed as an impediment to economic growth and development when it reaches some allowable threshold level (Azam, Khan, Khan, 2022) ^{li}.

Inflation is a monetary phenomenon. Non-intervention by financial and monetary authorities to cope with inflation leads to depositors withdrawing their funds from banks and starting to seek higher-yielding investments, Due to the high chronic inflation rate, the economy is becoming dollarized as a refuge for inflation. So; Foreign currency is used as a store of value or unit of account, and the demand

for foreign currency bank accounts often stems from the experience of very high inflation. Inflation leads to uncertainty in future income flows, and thus, it can lead to higher savings for precautionary reasons. This may be especially true for small depositors in developing countries whose income prospects are much more ambiguous than those in developed countries (Mohamed Youssef, et.al, 2022)^{lii}.

According to the World Bank Economic Update in 2021, economic growth in Egypt is forecasted to decline from 3.6% in 2019/2020 fiscal year to 2.3% in 2020/2021 fiscal year due to the renewed increase of COVID-19 cases and to the slow vaccine roll-out even abroad. On the one hand, pre-pandemic worrying trends in the Egyptian Labor Market, such as increasing informality and declining real earnings, are even worsened by the crisis. This is expected to lead to higher poverty rates. On the other hand, remittance inflows and expanded social protection - thanks to the Egyptian Government prompt countermeasures – are expected to in-part support private consumption and sustain low inflation. Sufficient deployment of vaccines by early-2022 could help Egypt gradually regain its growth over fiscal year (FY) 2021/22-23. Focusing on the Egyptian economy, Breisinger et al. (2020) examine the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the reduced tourism revenues, lost payments collected from the Suez Canal, and lower remittances sent by Egyptians expatriates. They estimate that for each ongoing month of the crisis. Their findings suggest that the Egyptian economy could shrink by 0.7 to 0.8 percent and household consumption and expenditure could decrease by 9 to 10.6 percent of average household income. If the crisis lasts for 3 to 6 months, an anticipated annual decrease in Egyptian GDP of 2.1 to 4.8 percent by the end of 2020 has been estimated (ElBehairy, Hendy, Yassin, 2022)^{liii}.

Inflation is a disease in a country's economy that has an effect on all economic activities, the effect of covid-19 pandemic on inflation in Egypt indicate that money supply, crude oil prices volatility and shipping costs have no effect on inflation, new cases confirmed of covid-19, food prices, imports, and price producers index, all they have positive effect on inflation, new death cases of covid-19, stringency index, and purchasing managers index, all they have negative effect on inflation (Soliman, 2023)^{liv}.

The war in the Ukraine has led to a surge in global food prices, that threatens to push millions into poverty, the impact that the conflict-induced surge in wheat and corn prices is likely to have on low and lower middle-income countries. Importantly, there is a lot of heterogeneity in impacts within countries, with poor households typically bearing the brunt of the shock. the estimated real income effects vary across the status quo income distribution. In Egypt, it is the poor who suffer the largest losses (Artuc, et/al. 2022)^{lv}.

First, an unsustainable deficit in Egypt's current account can be corrected through the exchange rate adjustment in a floating exchange rate system. Consequently, the significant deficit requires a domestic currency depreciation against foreign currencies. The relative price of exports in global markets should fall, allowing exports to be more competitive. Meanwhile, the relative price of imports should rise, driving up the cost of imports. This will result in a reduction in the current account deficit and possibly turn it into a surplus. Second, inflation worsens the Egyptian pound's purchasing power—that is, as prices increase, the pound buys fewer foreign products and services. With a persistently high level of inflation, its value falls. Finally, unless they are driven by inflation, higher interest rates generally increase capital flows into Egypt because they make investments more attractive, all other factors being equal. Increased investments create a demand for the Egyptian pound, and higher interest rates push its value higher. Conversely, high interest rates can also reduce capital inflows if investors expect they may cause higher inflation and currency depreciation (Shaker, 2022)^{lvi}.

Background of the debt crisis:

Since the explosion of the debt crisis, the debtor countries have transferred billions of dollars in debt service payments to creditors. The debt crisis in some developing countries was blamed on many factors, some of them external: rising real interest rates, fluctuating oil prices, deteriorating conditions of commercial exchange for the developing countries, the effects of the economic recession in the

industrial countries and increasing customs protection measures and trade barriers faced by exports from developing countries; and the others are internal factors which were: increasing dependence on foreign funding, deficiency or lack of proper policies for development mismanagement, capital flight from the developing countries and domestic inflation and deterioration of exchange rates (Abuzaid, 2011)^{lvii}.

Foreign debt transcends domestic debt as a threat to economic growth potential inasmuch as the former involves a transfer to foreign creditors of wealth with repayment contingent on extant foreign currency reserves, with which the indebted country may not be sufficiently endowed. Growing at an accelerated rate over the past decade, Egypt's external debt has reached an unprecedented level of 125.3 billion dollars in 2020. Soaring external debt has triggered concerns about whether the debt burden has already surpassed the tipping point beyond which economic growth is degraded (Sharaf, 2021)^{lviii}.

Poor economic policies are one of the major reasons behind high levels of debt. However, due to the adverse effects of foreign debt on the Egyptian economy, then it is recommended that Egypt should focus on reducing the level of external debt in order to be able to boost its level of economic growth. However, if foreign debt must be acquired, then government should focus on spending it on productive liquidating projects, some researchers recommended many ways through which the debt could be decreased and managed properly. Firstly, developing the governance infrastructure (voice and accountability, government effectiveness, political stability, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption) is one of the ways that would extremely help developing countries to decrease their level of external debt. Secondly, efforts exerted towards increasing exports and stabilizing the political environment would increase the amount of liquidity in the economy and thus decrease the need of foreign debt. The existence of effective institutions has a significant role in boosting the level of exports and decreasing imports and thus reducing the amount of external debt needed. Finally, imports of intermediate goods should increase for investment purposes, but consumption goods' imports should be decreased (Safwat, Salah, El Sherif, 2021)^{lix}.

Background of the National Dialogue:

Dialogue is a strategy of enabling citizens to participate in political decisions at least in informal ways. The government can initiate a 'social dialogue between and among different interest groups' (Vidican Auktor, Loewe, M. 2022^{lx}).

Actually, old regime actors capitalized on a divided political field to undermine alliances between secularists and Islamists, and to ultimately re-capture state institutions (Pilati, (Acconcia, Suber, Chennaoui, 2021)^{lxi}.

Egyptian oligarchs and politicians aligned with officers for a coup in July 2013 to safeguard their wealth and privileges from the Muslim Brotherhood. President Morsi tried to secure civilian control by accommodating the officers, but his pact did little more than repel non-Islamists and make him vulnerable to the machinations of civilian rivals, (Kinney, 2021)^{lxii}.

the disagreement around the ideal state model between Islamists and Secularists/Liberals was profound and caused constant turmoil and eventually led to a military coup against the Islamist elected regime, the debate over the status of religion in the state undermined consensus-building and destabilized the country. In due course, the desire of the Secularist/Liberal currents to guarantee the state's

civil orientation and prevent the Islamists from establishing a religious Islamic state was the basis for the protest of the masses backed by the military against the Muslim Brothers regime in June 2013, which led to its removal. The battle over Egypt's identity was a zerosum game, (Lavie, 2021)^{lxiii}.

The only tangible opposition movement, the Muslim Brotherhood, was brutally repressed and other political groups (liberals, socialists, democrats) were largely discouraged from organizing public demonstrations. The small opposition parties in parliament stayed silent on the issue. Open debate only took place within the army itself. The army leadership was in favour of subsidy reforms while some segments were against them, mainly because a number of army-owned enterprises used to

benefit considerably from the old subsidy system. However, the army leadership held the sway and no public consultation with society representatives took place. Interestingly, this strategy contrasts with the strategy that earlier governments of Egypt had used. In the late Mubarak years, the government opted for communication and negotiation to promote a social insurance reform that ultimately failed, (Vidican Loewe, 2022)^{xiv}

Methodology

Research objectives:

Goals of the Study

The current study examines news framing across different media outlets, including semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition on-line media, through Qualitative content analysis. Further, this study seeks to uncover the palpable differences and overriding similarities between diverse news organizations by paying attention to the various framing devices employed by contemporary Egyptian on line media. It is important to know, for example, the extent to which newspapers in Egypt are working to produce consistent or competing frames, and to what extent objectivity, balance, and neutrality are relevant in such a politically tumultuous time.

Also, we are making a comparison to compare between the framing of three national issues online by both semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition media. These issues are inflation, debt crisis, and national political dialogue

The purpose of this study is to examine the main frames used in the Egyptian online media in covering these issues and the consequences of them. The study also aims to examine the effect of the different ideologies of both types of online media on the framing of the national issues in Egypt.

Research Questions:

This study examines how online media framed the national issues in Egypt; These issues are inflation, debt crisis, and national political dialogue, then answers the following research questions:

RQ1: How were the national issues in Egypt framed in the online media coverage of both semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition media?

RQ2: How were the consequences that followed the national issues in Egypt framed in the both semiofficial, pro-government media and independent opposition media?

RQ3: What was the influence of national interests on the coverage and framing of the national issues in Egypt?

Research type:

This study is considered descriptive research that aims to depict, analyze and evaluate the characteristics of a particular situation or phenomenon, and seeks to find out the causes of the phenomenon and ways to treat it. This study does not stop at collecting and describing how national issues are framed (inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue). From semiofficial, pro-government and opposition on line media but it goes beyond that to explain what is behind the available data, such as the impact of the type of ownership of the media, explaining the reasons behind these issues, and what the proposed solutions are and their repercussions.

Research Approach

The study relied on the media survey approach, which is the appropriate approach for the subject of the study, as the researcher used a comprehensive survey of all news topics published on national issues (inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue) on the study sites from semiofficial, pro-government and independent opposition on line media during the study period.

The study also used a method of systematic comparison, which helped me monitor the limits of difference and consistency in the framing of national issues (inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue) by on line media, and to make comparisons between these media in terms of the effect of the ownership pattern on the framing of these issues.

The study sample:

A quantitative content analysis was conducted to study a sample of on-line media coverage published between 2022 and 2023. Material collected consisted of two manually filtered purposive samples of news stories from semiofficial, pro-government on line media, independent opposition on line media,. The first group consisted of 11 semiofficial, pro-government on line media: *El fajr*, *Elwatan news*, *El dostor*, *El nabaa*, *Youm7*, *elaosboa*, *Almasry Alyoum*, *Elmawke3*, *Veto Gate*, and *Rosalyousssef*. The term “semiofficial” is used to describe these newspapers because of strong government influence on the content (Amin, 2002). The search yielded 570 news stories, all included for analysis.

The second group consisted of three independent opposition on line media: *Insan for Media*, *Shorouk news*, and *Aljazeera*. Independent media employ a mix of journalists and freelance writers, ranging from state-media writers to cyber activists, resulting in an exceptional merge of contradictory beliefs and mindsets. Using the same criteria, the search for news coverage yielded a total of 315 news stories for inclusion in analysis. This study collected the news stories using the keywords inflation, debt crisis, and national political dialogue in the online search engines for the study's sample media.

The study sample consists of three private Egyptian newspapers representing diverse media trends: *Al-Dustour*, *Al-Youm Al-Sabea*, and *Al-Shorouk*. These newspapers were selected to analyze their coverage of inflation and the debt crisis in 2024. This sample was selected to monitor the media coverage frameworks and mechanisms of economic discourse used in covering two of the most prominent issues that directly impacted the daily lives of Egyptian citizens during that period, in light of the economic and political transformations the country witnessed.

Coding

The unit of analysis employed was the news stories.

Variables and operationalization of frames: The coding categories included standard variables such as the name of the publication, name of the media. I also examined the material for uses of various frames through checking for phrases, headlines, and portrayals of events in news stories.

Framing categories were conceptualized following a review of literature which indicated that journalists have been found to use a multitude of ways to frame the news. Commonly used themes include emphasizing the conflict, an emotional aspect of the story, and the grim economic consequences (Entman, 1993; Severin, Tankard, 2001)^{lxv}. Such frames can promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, or moral evaluation (Entman, 1993) and thus influence debates and structure the political outcomes. The researchers depended on identifying the conflict frame, the responsibility frame, the economic consequences frame, and the human-interest frames in their study (Valkenburg, Semetko, De Vreese, 1999)^{lxvi}.

Data collection tools:

The study relied on a quantitative content analysis tool for on line media, the content of which includes press coverage of national issues which represents official and opposition trends in Egypt. The study also used a method of systematic comparison, which helped me monitor the limits of difference and consistency in the framing of national issues (inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue about the two topic) by on line media, and to make comparisons between these media in terms of the effect of the ownership pattern on the framing of these issues.

The analysis went through two phases. The first phase was a pilot study which is Qualitative study (2022-2023) that was conducted on the on-line media to determine the frames used in the news stories on inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue and definitions of these frames were set. The second phase of the study was the frame analytical analysis (content analysis) 2024 in which all the news stories were categorized and analyzed according to the set frames. One news story can include more than one of the set frames. Examples and evidences of these frames were highlighted in the analysis.

test the validity and reliabilit :In the context of analyzing journalistic discourse on the issues of inflation and the debt crisis in private Egyptian newspapers (*Al-Youm Al-Sabea*, *Al-Shorouk*, *Al-*

Dustour) during 2024, the researcher was keen to test the validity and reliability of the study tool, represented by a content analysis form, to ensure its accuracy and effectiveness in measuring the phenomenon under study. The steps to verify the validity of the tool involved carefully defining the units and categories of analysis, providing clear and specific definitions for each category. The form was then presented to a group of referees comprising media professors and experts to ensure its suitability for measuring the newspapers' coverage of the issues of inflation and debt, thus achieving the study's objectives. Based on the referees' comments, the researcher made amendments to some categories by deleting or adding them until the form was formulated in its final, applicable form. The reliability test was conducted in collaboration with researchers other than the primary researcher. They were trained on the categories and units of analysis, and then analyzed 5% of the total sample. The reliability coefficient was calculated using the Holsti equation, reaching 91%. This indicates a high degree of consistency among researchers and reflects the clarity of the classifications and the accuracy of the tool in analyzing the journalistic discourse of the three newspapers under study.

Qualitative Analysis Result through (2022-2023):

This study proposes four main research questions intended to uncover how Egyptian on-line media framed the national issues (inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue) and how these frames compare.

How were the national issues (inflation, debt crisis, national political dialogue) framed by each medium? Table1 Dominant Frame in Each Media Set

Making a comparison between the on-line media in terms of the effect of the ownership pattern on the framing of these issues.

The relationship between the ownership of media and the dominant frame in every national issue.

semiofficial, pro-government on line media used the Economic Consequences frame as the most dominant one. The news articles highlighting Economic Consequences in the situation. This comes as no surprise, Newspaper headlines focused on highlighting the government's continuing efforts to eliminate inflation such as:

“Planning Minister before Parliament: Inflation and poverty rates are declining in Egypt” (www.elfagr.org)^{lxvii},

“Banking expert: Egypt achieved unexpected numbers in reducing economic inflation” (elwatannews.com)^{lxviii},

“Average inflation declined for the fiscal year ending 2020/2021, at the level of 4.8% (www.youm7.com)^{lxix}.

“Saving and protecting. How does the government face the expected high prices due to global inflation? (www.dostor.org)^{lxx}”, Egyptian banks are fine and have higher financial liquidity than Europe”,

“ New Cairo manufacturers: Egypt can overcome global shortages in supply chains (albawabhnews.com)^{lxxi}”,

Another dominant frame in use by semiofficial, pro-government on line media is a responsibility frame, that 35% of the inflation rate in Egypt comes from abroad; the world is witnessing a period of great turmoil and exception, and we have not seen it in the world for 100 years, in which there is a global inflation wave and the whole world is talking about Inflation rates are 5.5% in the average inflation rate in the developed world and reached 7.5 in America, the highest inflation rate in 40 years (www.youm7.com)^{lxxii}” **Some semiofficial, pro-government on line media articles adopted the Conflict frame, too;** it makes a comparison between the current president of Egypt (Sisi), and the former president of the Muslim Brotherhood (the reign of terrorism).

“Since 2011, following the January 25 revolution, the Egyptian economy began to collapse, and the rule of the terrorist Brotherhood made matters worse. Inflation, unemployment, and poverty rates rose, industry and production collapsed, and tourism stopped, to the extent that the Financial Organization Fitch issued a report in 2013 warning that Egypt is heading towards for bankruptcy. But with President

Abdel Fattah El-Sisi assuming the reins of power in 2014, things changed, as he developed a tight economic plan in cooperation with international institutions to advance the economy” (www.dostor.org)^{lxxiii}, Also some articles stated that Egypt, under the leadership of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, achieved an unprecedented economic boom during the past 7 years, which made the Egyptian economy more coherent in the face of internal and external shocks, especially during the Corona crisis, in a way that won the praise of international institutions (almasryalyoum.com)^{lxxiv}.

A smaller number of semiofficial pro-government on line media used the human interest one, the projects that took place in Egypt during the last period provided many job opportunities, explaining that all projects undertaken by the state result in job opportunities for citizens (elaosboa.com)^{lxxv}, they did not feel for a moment that there was a shortage of any commodity, and this we achieved. There were developed countries, but some basic commodities were not present and they were standing in queues. The citizen felt any shortage of any major commodity, but it is necessary We remain mindful that any increase in any commodity abroad will affect us in one way or another (www.youm7.com)^{lxxvi}, however the strategic stock of wheat suffices our needs until the end of the year, especially since the local harvest season begins in mid-April (elmawke3.com).^{lxxvii}

The semi-official pro-government electronic media differed from the independent, opposition-government media in most elements related to how they framed the national issues currently preoccupying public opinion in Egypt, while they agreed in a few elements.

Regarding how to frame the problems, we note that both agreed to control the framework of the economic and political consequences resulting from the problems. They had control over most of the journalistic content, given the seriousness of these crises and their direct effects on the economic and political conditions in Egypt.

While in second place came the framework of human interests; This is considered a natural trend because these crises have direct impacts on the lives of millions of Egyptian people, so they both tried to attract readers by linking these problems to their daily lives, and the extent of their impact on the lives of the Egyptian people.

Government newspapers tried to make it positive, while opposition newspapers sought to clarify the negative effects on readers.

Then the frame of conflicts, where newspapers exploited the division that occurred in Egypt during the 2011 revolution and its aftermath, between the Muslim Brotherhood and the army; We notice that the government newspapers tried, in this context, to glorify the army and shed light on the government’s great role and the ongoing efforts to eliminate the Muslim Brotherhood, to advance the Egyptian state, and to eliminate the economic and political crises in order to build the new republic. While the opposition newspapers tried to reveal the truth about the economic problems plaguing Egyptian society under the rule of the army, and the extent of the deterioration of the local currency against foreign currencies, as a natural result of the economic collapse the country is suffering from, which made things go from bad to worse.

While with regard to the framework of responsibility, the pro-government newspapers tried to blame international circumstances and the crises facing the outside world as being responsible for the emergence, development and complexity of the internal crises in Egypt. While the opposition newspapers blamed the Egyptian government, saying that it is responsible for the economic problems that the Egyptian state suffers from, as a result of successive wrong policies from successive governments since the fall of the Brotherhood’s rule and the army taking over the reins of power.

As for the causes of these national issues, the semi-governmental electronic media resorted to the framework of “justification,” stressing that aspects of the economic crisis are due to non-governmental, internal or external causes. We notice in the problem of inflation that they tried to present the causes of the problem as external causes and not related to the Egyptian country.

While the opposition Egyptian news sites placed the issue of inflation in the context of the causes and repercussions of economic issues on the internal circumstances and crises that the state went through

as a main reason for the development of these issues in Egypt and their complexity in this way, such that things gradually worsen and go from bad to worse.

Both types of media mixed facts with opinions and presented two opposing sides of the same reality. Regarding possible solutions to these issues, the semi-governmental electronic media has been interested in glorifying the efforts of the Egyptian government, and highlighting the great steps it is taking in order to eliminate the economic problems arising from these national issues, as happened in the issue of inflation.

While the opposition websites deliberately did not search for solutions, or attempt to present any vision of the possibility of there being some way to help get out of this dark tunnel due to the economic collapse to which the country is exposed, as depicted in the overall news coverage of it regarding the issue of inflation, and therefore there was no Any sign of hope for rising again. She did not even try to suggest solutions that would help the reader adapt to the problems resulting from him.

While the situation was different with regard to the problem of the debt crisis, as the electronic media, with its various semi-governmental and opposition orientations, agreed not to research the causes of the issue and present them to the reader, and not to care about providing realistic solutions to this problem, so they contented themselves with providing various information and a descriptive framework for it, in a way that gives the reader sufficient information. About its nature and its dimensions only without trying to delve into it. Consequently, no proposals were presented for solutions to eliminate the economic problems arising from this issue, or at least an attempt was made to propose some simple solutions to mitigate its serious consequences and effects on the daily life of the Egyptian people.

As for the implications of these national issues, the semi-governmental electronic media focused on highlighting the positive framework of the consequences of these issues, including economic problems and crises

While the opposition electronic media focused on highlighting the negative framework of the consequences of economic crises resulting from national issues.

While both agreed to highlight the descriptive framework to explain the issues, present the various backgrounds to them, and depict the reality that the Egyptian state is going through with regard to each issue separately.

The independent Egyptian media presented the Egyptian government's viewpoint regarding the issue of inflation and its deep economic repercussions, and its effects on all aspects of the lives of the Egyptian people.

The independent media has tried with all its might to export a false and deceptive mental image that has nothing to do with the subject.

The media practice of independent media in Egypt has confirmed a major mistake in the practical aspect. It is supposed to be a real independent media and express the issue of inflation as it is in the reality and its effects on the simple citizen in his daily life.

On the contrary, the independent media committed a major professional mistake when it tried to cajole the Egyptian authority, by adopting the Egyptian government's point of view, and thus turned into a trumpet to express the official economic system in Egypt.

There is no doubt that this trend has led to the loss of confidence of the Egyptian citizen in these means and his disbelief in the economic contents contained in them, because they are merely a transfer of the rosy image that the government is trying to export to the people.

This led many citizens to turn to media outlets opposing the attempt to reach the reality of inflation in Egypt and its real dimensions and effects.

We note that the media coverage reviews the conversations of the economic officials in the Egyptian government, their statements and their views on the issue of inflation.

Also, we note the clear bias towards the rule of the army represented by President Sisi and linking economic growth to his period of rule, and hatred of the Muslim Brotherhood regime and linking the economic collapse to it.

It was a priority in the independent media, just as it publishes the positive aspects of inflation and the government's efforts to combat it, to publish the equivalent and the negative economic effects of inflation.

Thus, he has succeeded in neutral media coverage of the inflation issue.

However, there is no doubt that the Egyptian economy faces a major challenge in facing inflation, like the rest of the world. Instead of the opposition media attempting to present an honest and realistic picture of the Egyptian economy in its suffering from inflation, it focused heavily on presenting a bleak picture of inflation.

It would have been better for the opposition media to try to express the reality regarding inflation, without exaggerating the distortion of this reality.

The main task of the media is to express reality in a neutral and impartial manner, while we see here a clear bias against the Egyptian regime, emphasizing its failure to deal with the problem of inflation successfully, and also showing the inability of the economic system in Egypt to deal with successive economic challenges.

It would have been better for the opposition media to carry out a deep analysis of the development of the inflation problem in Egypt, and how it affects the life of the simple Egyptian citizen, and to host economic experts in order to present their own vision of how to confront inflation.

Thus, the simple citizen benefits from following it, because it provides him with simple solutions through which he can cope with the problem of inflation that he feels in everything in his daily life.

Here, the public trusts the opposition media because it expresses its own reality and directs it on how to deal with inflation until a safe exit from this crisis is achieved.

It is my personal opinion that the opposition media's exaggeration in distorting the image of the Egyptian economy and facilitating the mechanisms to deal with the crisis has led to a loss of public confidence in what these media present regarding the problem of inflation.

At the same time, I think that the direction of the opposition media may be logical and natural, because it represents a current against both the government and independent media, which have also gone to great lengths in trying to beautify reality and present an untrue picture of the inflation crisis in Egypt.

The independent media tried to defend in every possible way the government's thinking and approach regarding the debt crisis and how to pay off Egypt's foreign debts.

We note that the independent media adopted the trends of the government media, which tried to present a rosy picture of the debt crisis in Egypt.

It would have been better for the independent media to have a special vision to cover the crisis realistically, and to objectively express its various aspects without trying to falsify or embellish the reality.

Undoubtedly, the simple Egyptian citizen has no idea about the debt crisis, its dimensions, and its consequences for the Egyptian economy, and here it was preferable for the role of the independent media to crystallize in providing all objective and honest information about the crisis.

Certainly, the independent media's exaggeration in repeating what the government media publishes has led to the public's divergence from its follow-up to a loss of confidence in the content it presents.

The public turned to alternative media to search for the truth about the events related to the foreign debt crisis.

The opposition media tried to distort the image of the Egyptian government in its dealings with the debt crisis at the economic and political levels. Anyone who follows what it publishes will immediately feel that Egypt is on the brink of the abyss and that it will declare bankruptcy at any moment, especially as it continues to borrow from the World Bank and the Gulf states, in addition to its inability to repay old loans with its high interest rates.

It presented a very depressing picture of the reality of the debt crisis, which left the public frustrated and defeated, and that there is no point in any attempts to get out of the crisis.

It would have been better for the opposition media to present a picture of reality without exaggerations, and to host experts to analyze the crisis and propose possible solutions to get out of it, and direct the simple public on how to deal with it.

It is noticeable that the Egyptian government's call for national dialogue is recent, as it dates back to last June. As usual, the independent media has tried by all means to promote this idea and beautify it as much as possible for the Egyptian public.

Large areas have been allocated for media coverage of news of the meetings and councils of the National Dialogue, and an attempt to focus on the great advantages resulting from the convening of these committees.

They have tried by all means to convince the people that national dialogue is the golden solution to all their social, economic and even political problems. It is the magic lantern that will fulfill all their dreams and rid them of all their worries.

In my opinion, this is a professionally unacceptable exaggeration, and a clear bias towards the trends and ideas of the political authority in Egypt, which has reached the point of refusing to deal with the Muslim Brotherhood at all in this national dialogue, despite what it promotes of the need for unity and dialogue between all the discordant political parties in Egypt!

Perhaps this is a contradiction, so where are you trying to unite the ranks of the people, and at the same time refusing dialogue with this group just because of its intellectual difference with you!

Instead of the independent media trying to highlight the weaknesses and contradictions in the national dialogue, it sought with all its might to defend it desperately.

I think that the opposition media was right this time in its continuous attack on the national dialogue that the government called for last Ramadan.

The main reason for her criticism of the National Dialogue is the issuance of many contradictory statements, and making promises that do not find an investigation on the ground, such as refraining from releasing prisoners imprisoned in cases against the political system, and also preventing broadcasting its sessions live so that the Egyptian people know what It takes place in these sessions with full credibility and transparency.

Also, choosing whoever they like from the political parties to participate in the sessions of the national dialogue, and preventing opponents from participating in the dialogue table, and preventing them from even appearing in the media.

Where is the societal dialogue in which all sects of the people are supposed to participate in, regardless of their ideological orientations, in order to reach realistic solutions to the problems that the Egyptian society suffers from?

It seems that this national dialogue calls only for loud slogans, without achieving real achievement on the ground!

When comparing the independent media and the opposition media; We notice that both of them have taken one direction in their framing of the issues that we have dealt with in the study, which are inflation, debt, and national dialogue.

The independent media tried to frame these problems in a deceptive way, by adopting the views of the political authority in Egypt, which only preoccupies it with presenting a stereotyped picture of the Egyptian economic and political reality in order to satisfy the public and portray itself ideally, while the reality says something else.

It is certain that the simple Egyptian person is the one who suffers daily from the economic and social problem, and of course when he hears what these media outlets present, he immediately realizes the extent of their lies and deliberate misleading in order to paint a fake picture of reality. And certainly, he turns away from it and stops following him, and loses its credibility with the public because it did not respect his mentality from the beginning in presenting the reality of the life in which he lives and suffers daily.

At that time, the Egyptian citizen turns to following the opposition media in the hope that he will find the truth in it, and feel that it expresses the reality of life and provides him with an honest picture of reality and a deep analysis of events.

Despite the exaggeration of the opposition media in distorting the Egyptian reality, it reflects the reality in one way or another by presenting a negative image and the repercussions of these economic and political crises on the lives of citizens.

However, dealing with the opposition media lacks only the provision of radical solutions to these problems, and helping the public to adapt to the problems it suffers daily, and thus increases the state of public discontent and frustration.

The result of the content analysis:

First: The formal characteristics of the journalistic content of both the issues of inflation and the debt crisis:

Distribution of press materials covering the debt and inflation crises across the sample newspapers:

Table no (1)

Distribution of press materials covering the debt and inflation crises across the sample newspapers.

Sample location	distribution by	debt crisis		inflation	
		frequency	%	frequency	%
Seventh Day		1189	34.1	1052	34.3
Al-Dustour		1302	37.4	1122	36.6
Al-Shorouk		991	28.5	891	29.1
Total		3482	100	3065	100

The table reflects the distribution of the sample across the three news websites (Youm7, El Dostor, and El Shorouk) in terms of the **number** of news articles addressing the topics of **debt crisis** and **inflation**, which were analyzed within the framework of studying the framing of national issues.

It is evident from the table that **El Dostor newspaper** ranked first in terms of the number of articles related to both topics, publishing **1,302 articles** on the debt crisis (37.4%) and **1,122 articles** on inflation (36.6%). This indicates that El Dostor paid significant attention to economic issues, particularly the debt crisis, compared to the other newspapers in the sample.

Youm7 newspaper ranked second, publishing **1,189 articles** on the debt crisis (34.1%) and **1,052 articles** on inflation (34.3%). These close percentages reflect a relatively balanced coverage of both issues, with a notable focus on economic aspects.

On the other hand, **El Shorouk newspaper** came in third, with **991 articles** on the debt crisis (28.5%) and **891 articles** on inflation (29.1%). Although it had fewer articles than the other two newspapers, these figures still demonstrate a clear presence of these two topics in its coverage, which may be influenced by its nature as an independent or opposition media outlet.

Overall, the distribution of frequencies shows that economic issues such as inflation and the debt crisis receive significant media attention across different types of newspapers, whether pro-government or independent. This reflects the importance of these issues in the national and media context during the study period.

Sample distribution according to the nature of the journalistic form:

Table no (2) Sample distribution according to the nature of the journalistic form

Sample distribution according to the nature of the journalistic form	debt crisis		inflation	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
News	1458	41.9	1100	35.9
Report	1077	30.9	865	28.2
Investigative Report	358	10.3	400	13.1
Interview	185	5.3	350	11.4
Opinion Article	312	9	200	6.5
Cartoon	92	2.6	150	4.9
Total	3482	100	3065	100

Data on the distribution of the sample by journalistic form in covering both the "debt crisis" and "inflation" indicate clear differences in the journalistic methods used to cover each crisis, reflecting differences in media treatment and editorial priorities for each issue. Regarding the debt crisis, "news" topped the list of journalistic forms used, representing 41.9% of the total, followed by "reports" at 30.9%. This indicates a tendency among newspapers to focus on direct news coverage and interpretive reports that focus on presenting facts and developments. Investigative journalism, on the other hand, represented a relatively lower percentage (10.3%), as did articles (9%) and interviews (5.3%). These percentages reflect a lesser focus on delving into the background of the crisis or highlighting its human and analytical dimensions. Caricatures were the least frequently used form, representing 2.6% of the total, demonstrating the rarity of coverage of the crisis from a critical, satirical, or visual perspective. In inflation coverage, newspapers saw a relative decline in their reliance on "news" (35.9%) compared to coverage of the debt crisis. Meanwhile, the percentage of "investigations" increased to 13.1%, and "interviews" to 11.4%. This indicates the media's attempt to expand its coverage of multiple viewpoints and deepen the public's understanding of the effects of inflation on daily life.

The percentage of caricatures also increased to 4.9% compared to the debt crisis, which may indicate newspapers' awareness of the importance of symbolic expression and satire in conveying the effects of high prices and living pressures in an attractive and influential visual manner. Articles, however, declined to 6.5%, which may reflect a lack of focus on personal analysis or individual opinion in addressing the issue of inflation compared to the debt crisis. The following is a sample of caricatures addressing economic topics, specifically inflation and the debt crisis.



Figure no (1)- a sample of caricatures addressing economic topics, specifically inflation and the debt crisis.

In general, the table shows that coverage of the debt crisis was characterized by a reportorial nature, with a greater focus on presenting developments and official positions. Coverage of inflation, however, was more diverse in terms of journalistic forms, particularly in the use of investigations and interviews, indicating an attempt to construct a deeper narrative around its societal and living impacts. This difference also reflects the fact that newspapers—here, Al-Dustour, Al-Shorouk, and Al-Youm Al-Sabea—followed editorial strategies that differed depending on the nature of each crisis. Debt is often viewed as an economic issue linked to government and fiscal policies, while inflation is viewed as an issue that directly affects citizens, which calls for journalistic tools that are more interactive with the public.

Sample distribution according to the nature of the images:

Table no (3) Sample distribution according to the nature of the images

Sample distribution according to the nature of the images	debt crisis		inflation	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Live Photos	900	25.8	1050	34.3
Personal Static Photos	1100	31.6	850	27.7
Charts and Maps	700	20.1	450	14.7
Infographic	450	12.9	500	16.3
Cartoon	200	5.7	130	4.2
Video	132	3.8	85	2.8
Total	3482	100	3065	100

The distribution of journalistic content according to the nature of images used in covering the debt crisis and inflation reflects clear editorial priorities and visual strategies adopted by the newspapers under study (Al-Dustour, Al-Shorouk, and Youm7). The analysis reveals that live photos were significantly more prevalent in inflation coverage (34.3%) than in debt crisis coverage (25.8%). This suggests that inflation, as a socio-economic issue with daily implications for ordinary citizens, is often humanized and portrayed through real-life scenes and events, which resonate more with the public. In

contrast, the coverage of the debt crisis relied slightly less on real-life imagery, possibly due to its abstract, institutional nature, often linked to governmental decisions, budgets, and macroeconomic indicators. Here is a sample of actual images from the Cabinet discussing economic issues.



Figure no (2)- a sample of actual images from the Cabinet discussing economic issues

Personal static photos ranked highest in the coverage of the debt crisis (31.6%), compared to 27.7% in inflation coverage. This could be attributed to the focus on key figures such as government officials, economists, or policymakers whose portraits are often used in reporting about debt management, public borrowing, or national fiscal policy. The reliance on such imagery reinforces the framing of the debt crisis as a top-down issue, closely tied to leadership and decision-making centers.

Regarding charts and maps, these were more prominently used in debt crisis coverage (20.1%) than in inflation (14.7%), which aligns with the more analytical and data-driven nature of debt reporting. Debt-related stories tend to include visualizations of deficits, repayments, and international comparisons, requiring more graphic support to explain complex economic data. On the other hand, infographics were slightly more used in inflation coverage (16.3%) than in debt (12.9%), likely due to their effectiveness in breaking down consumer price data, cost-of-living trends, and household spending in a digestible visual format.

Interestingly, cartoons, although relatively limited in both topics, appeared more in debt crisis coverage (5.7%) than in inflation (4.2%). This indicates that editorial cartoons may serve as a form of socio-political critique of economic governance, using satire to highlight mismanagement or public frustration regarding national debt. Conversely, video content was the least used format in both crises, but it was slightly more present in debt crisis coverage (3.8%) compared to inflation (2.8%), reflecting the gradual integration of multimedia elements in digital journalism, particularly in more policy-focused reporting.

Overall, the findings illustrate how the visual narrative varies depending on the economic topic being addressed. Inflation, with its direct human impact, calls for more immersive and emotive visuals, while the debt crisis, being more technical and elite-driven, leans toward formal, institutional, and

statistical representations. This reflects not only the media's framing of each issue but also their editorial strategies in engaging different segments of readers through varied visual formats.

Sample distribution by address:

Table no (4) Sample distribution by address

Sample distribution by address	debt crisis		inflation	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Main	2258	64.8	1900	62
Sub-heading	1224	35.2	1165	38
Total	3482	100	3065	100

The results of the sample distribution by main and subheading indicate that economic issues such as "the debt crisis" and "inflation" received significant media attention, with headlines prevalent in the newspapers under study (Al-Dustour, Al-Shorouk, and Al-Youm Al-Sabea). Headlines accounted for 64.8% of the total coverage of the debt crisis, and 62% of the coverage of inflation. This reflects the newspapers' awareness of the importance of these issues and their centrality to the overall economic and political context, and therefore deserves to be highlighted on the front page or on prominent economic pages. Here is a model of a main headline and a subheadline in presenting economic topics.



Figure (3)-a model of a main headline and a subheadline in presenting economic topics.

This extensive use of headlines demonstrates that newspapers treated the two crises as editorial priorities that require attracting the reader's attention by highlighting them in prominent positions. This also reflects the media's role in shaping public opinion on issues that directly impact citizens' livelihoods and the stability of the national economy, whether through rising prices (inflation) or through the consequences of government borrowing (the debt crisis).

Subheadlines, however, accounted for a smaller percentage of coverage in both crises (35.2% for the debt crisis and 38% for inflation). This usage indicates that some coverage addressed the crisis within a broader context, as part of multiple economic topics, or as a secondary analysis or follow-up of events, without considering it the most important event in the news article. It is worth noting that the slightly higher use of the subheading in coverage of inflation compared to the debt crisis may be due

to the fact that inflation issues intersect with multiple issues such as commodities, subsidies, and wages, which leads to their inclusion in analytical articles or comprehensive reports.

In general, this data confirms that the media has sought to raise public awareness of economic crises by highlighting them prominently in headlines. This reflects their awareness of the importance of their role in conveying these issues to the recipient. It also demonstrates a high level of professionalism in editorial handling, as the headline is carefully chosen to reflect the content of the text and draw the reader's attention to content that has a significant impact on daily life.

Language used to present specialized content:

Table no (5) Language used to present specialized content

Language used to present specialized content	debt crisis		inflation	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Specialized economic language	1392	40	1252	40.8
Simplified language for the average reader	1092	31.4	992	32.4
Combines both	998	28.6	821	26.8
Total	3482	100	3065	100

The results of the sample distribution by language used to present specialized content indicate a relative balance in media coverage of the debt and inflation crises in terms of linguistic style, with a clear tendency toward the use of specialized economic language, appearing in 40% of coverage of the debt crisis and 40.8% of coverage of inflation. This reflects newspapers' awareness of the importance of precision and terminology in addressing these issues, especially as they relate to complex topics that require technical language capable of communicating precise economic concepts, such as deficits, interest rates, debt instruments, and price levels. This also indicates that some newspapers are targeting a specialized audience interested in economic affairs or decision-makers.

On the other hand, we find that newspapers did not neglect the general public, as simplified language suitable for the average reader was used in 31.4% of coverage of the debt crisis and 32.4% of coverage of inflation. This reflects a keenness to make economic content accessible to a wider audience, especially since these crises directly impact citizens' daily lives. Consequently, this trend enhances the role of economic education for the public and reduces the knowledge gap between specialists and the general public.

The third category, which combined the use of specialized and simplified language, accounted for 28.6% of the coverage of the debt crisis and 26.8% of the coverage of inflation. This demonstrates a balanced approach by some journalists toward combining depth and clarity. This category represents a model of professional media coverage that takes into account the accuracy of economic concepts while simplifying them as much as possible. This contributes to effectively communicating the media message without sacrificing comprehension or specialized terminology.

In general, the results highlight an editorial awareness among the newspapers studied of the need to diversify media discourse according to the target audience. This reflects a commitment to the media's enlightening and educational function, in addition to its informative function. These trends demonstrate the media's ability to adapt to the challenges of delivering complex content in a multi-

segment media environment, contributing to raising economic awareness and achieving a broader understanding of the fundamental issues affecting the national economy and society in general.

Geographical Focus of Coverage:

Table no (6) Geographical Focus of Coverage

Geographical Focus of Coverage	debt crisis		inflation	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Local: The impact of inflation and the debt crisis on Egyptians.	2478	71.2	2060	67.2
International: Linking the Egyptian situation to the global context	1004	28.8	1005	32.8
Total	3482	100	3065	100

The results of the geographical distribution of coverage of the debt and inflation crises reveal a clear focus on the local dimension in media coverage, with 71.2% of coverage being local for the debt crisis and 67.2% for the inflation crisis. This local focus reflects the interest of Egyptian newspapers in highlighting the direct repercussions of these crises on Egyptian citizens, in terms of their impact on the standard of living, prices, jobs, and overall economic stability. This trend is natural given the role of the national press in expressing societal concerns and highlighting the tangible daily dimensions of complex economic developments, such as rising public debt or inflation rates.

On the other hand, the results indicate that a significant proportion of the coverage had an international perspective, with 28.8% of coverage of the debt crisis and 32.8% of coverage of inflation devoted to linking the Egyptian situation to the global context. This reflects the newspapers' awareness that crises such as inflation and debt cannot be separated from international economic shifts, such as rising global interest rates, disruptions in supply chains, the repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, or the monetary policies of major central banks. Thus, an international approach broadens the horizon of interpretation and analysis, helping readers understand that these crises do not arise solely from a local vacuum, but are part of global economic dynamics that impact the economies of both developing and developed countries.

It is also noted that the disparity between local and international coverage is greater for the debt crisis than for the inflation crisis. This may indicate that public debt is often viewed as a domestic issue related to economic management and national policies, while inflation is more understood within a global framework due to the interplay of external and internal factors in its formation.

In general, these results demonstrate a relative balance in media coverage between highlighting the daily local impacts that concern the average citizen and placing these crises in their broader context to understand their roots and global complexities. This reflects the professionalism of journalism in connecting readers to the local and global scenes, supporting comprehensive economic awareness and enabling readers to build a deeper understanding of the Egyptian economic reality in light of globalization and the intersection of crises.

Second: Characteristics related to the sources of information for journalistic content on both the issues of inflation and the debt crisis:

Information Sources used to cover the inflation and debt crises:

Table no (7) Information Sources used to cover the inflation and debt crises

Information Sources	debt crisis		inflation	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Official Egyptian Sources	1240	35.6	1100	35.9
Official Arab Sources	350	10.1	300	9.8
Official International Sources	480	13.8	450	14.7
Unofficial Sources	540	15.5	460	15.0
Media Sources	520	14.9	430	14.0
Citizens	352	10.1	325	10.6
Total	3482	100	3065	100

Data on the sources of information used to cover the inflation and debt crises in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Shorouk, and Al-Youm Al-Sabea) indicate a clear reliance on official sources, particularly Egyptian ones, which accounted for 35.6% of coverage of the debt crisis and 35.9% of coverage of the inflation crisis. This reliance reflects a tendency to present government discourse as the most legitimate and credible source, but at the same time, it may limit the diversity of viewpoints and impose a one-sided interpretation of economic crises.

As for official Arab and international sources, they occupied similar and limited proportions (10.1% and 13.8% of coverage of the debt crisis, and 9.8% and 14.7% of coverage of inflation, respectively). This indicates that the regional and international connection to global economic variables was not a major focus of media coverage, despite the importance of these crises in the global economic context. It is noteworthy that newspapers did not invest sufficiently in specialized international sources or global economic organizations, weakening the comparative analytical dimension and keeping coverage within a narrow local or regional framework. In contrast, the presence of unofficial sources (such as experts and civil society organizations) was prominent, accounting for 15.5% of the coverage of the debt crisis and 15% of the coverage of inflation. This indicates a relative openness to alternative viewpoints, but it remains limited compared to the reliance on government agencies. The contribution of other media outlets (14.9% and 14%) and citizens (10.1% and 10.6%) indicates some efforts to include multiple voices and varying levels of analysis, but it falls short of reflecting the comprehensiveness of journalistic coverage.

Through these indicators, it is clear that Al-Dustour, Al-Shorouk, and Youm7 newspapers tend to present economic crises from a primarily official perspective, which may affect the depth of coverage and the diversity of analytical perspectives. However, there remains a need to strengthen reliance on independent economic sources and open the way for more diverse analyses to provide a comprehensive and objective picture of the economic landscape and its societal impacts.

Unofficial Sources used to cover the inflation issues:

Table no (8) Information Sources used to cover the inflation issues

Unofficial sources	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youn7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
International organizations	30	19.7	40	18.0	15	17.4	85	18.5
Arab organizations	10	6.6	12	5.4	5	5.8	27	5.9
Civil society	12	7.9	20	9.0	6	7.0	38	8.3
Regional organizations	25	16.4	35	15.8	10	11.6	70	15.2
Economic experts	75	49.3	115	51.8	50	58.1	240	52.2
Total	152	100	222	100	86	100	460	100

Data on the distribution of unofficial sources relied upon by Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk newspapers in their coverage of the inflation crisis reveals a clear tendency toward relying on economic experts as the primary source of information. Economic experts constituted the highest percentage in the three newspapers (49.3% in Al-Dustour, 51.8% in Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and 58.1% in Al-Shorouk). This heavy reliance on experts reflects a desire to provide interpretive and analytical content that helps readers understand the dimensions of the crisis through specialized perspectives, which gives the media content greater depth and credibility.

In second place, international and regional organizations appeared as complementary sources in covering the inflation crisis. These sources contributed between 15% and 19% of the newspaper content. This reflects a partial desire to connect the Egyptian economic reality to the global and regional context of the crisis, especially given that inflation is a global phenomenon influenced by global supply chains and interest rates. Al-Youm Al-Sabea newspaper showed a relatively greater interest in these sources, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk relied slightly less. Civil society organizations and Arab organizations had a limited presence in the coverage of the crisis, accounting for no more than 9% of the coverage. This indicates a weak representation of local or regional community opinion in the media discourse on inflation. This shortcoming may be due to weak communication networks between the media and these institutions, or to their limited access to reliable and up-to-date sources that can be relied upon in press coverage.

In general, the data shows that media coverage of the inflation crisis in the three newspapers favored elite and specialized sources at the expense of diverse voices, with the absence of civil and social voices that express the impact of inflation on various segments of society. This reflects a traditional pattern of economic coverage that relies on top-down analysis without giving sufficient space to civil society and local actors, weakening the comprehensiveness of the discourse and limiting the potential for building a more balanced media discourse that engages with social reality.

Unofficial Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues:

Table no (9) Information Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues

Unofficial sources	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
International organizations	54	33.3	55	20.8	35	30.7	144	26.7
Arab organizations	26	16.0	41	15.5	11	9.6	78	14.4
Civil society	16	9.9	30	11.4	7	6.1	53	9.8
Regional organizations	15	9.3	32	12.1	10	8.8	57	10.6
Economic experts	51	31.5	106	40.2	51	44.7	208	38.5
Total	162	100	264	100	114	100	540	100

Data on the distribution of unofficial sources relied upon by Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk newspapers in their coverage of the debt crisis reflects a similar pattern to that seen in the inflation crisis, in terms of focusing on economic experts as the primary source of information. However, there are differences in the balance between the types of sources used by each newspaper. Economic expertise ranked first in terms of use, accounting for 40.2% of the information in Al-Youm Al-Sabea, 44.7% in Al-Shorouk, and 31.5% in Al-Dustour. This reflects the three newspapers' strong interest in interpreting the technical and financial dimensions of the crisis from the perspectives of the economic elite. This approach lends credibility to the media's coverage, but sometimes limits the diversity of perspectives. In contrast, Al-Dustour clearly relied on international organizations, accounting for 33.3% of its coverage, surpassing its counterparts, Youm7 (20.8%) and Al-Shorouk (30.7%). This demonstrates Al-Dustour's greater openness to coverage through reports from international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, sources often associated with analyses related to debt policies and economic reform. On the other hand, Youm7 showed a relatively greater bias toward regional and Arab organizations compared to other newspapers, with their combined contribution reaching approximately 28%. This reflects an attempt to link Egypt's debt crisis to its Arab and regional context. Civil society organizations had a relatively weak presence in all newspapers, accounting for no more than 11.4% in Youm7, 9.9% in Al-Dustour, and only 6.1% in Al-Shorouk. This indicates the continued weakness of community representation in media discourse related to economic crises, which is an indicator of a gap in coverage of the social impact of the crisis from the perspective of popular groups or civil society organizations. In general, the data show that the three newspapers relied, to varying degrees, on unofficial, elite, and international sources in covering the debt crisis, while interest in local or social sources declined. This confirms the persistence of a top-down approach to coverage by experts and major institutions, and raises questions about the media's ability to represent diverse segments of society when addressing major economic crises. These results also reflect the need to diversify media sources to include community and field actors, contributing to a more comprehensive and balanced media discourse.

Official Egyptian Sources used to cover the inflation issues:

Table no (10) Information Sources used to cover the inflation issues

Official sources	Egyptian	inflation							
		Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
		frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
President of the Republic		54	16.3	85	18.3	35	11.5	174	15.8
Ministers		126	38.1	132	28.4	131	43.1	389	35.4
Assistant Ministers		56	16.9	60	12.9	47	15.5	163	14.8
Government official		35	10.6	62	13.3	30	9.9	127	11.5
Local authorities		60	18.1	126	27.1	61	20.1	247	22.5
Total		331	100	465	100	304	100	1100	100

Data on official Egyptian sources of information for coverage of the inflation issue in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reveal a pattern reflecting the extent of reliance on government agencies to explain and justify economic phenomena. Ministers constituted the largest proportion of sources in the overall coverage (35.4%), confirming the central role of the government in shaping the media discourse related to economic policies. Their contributions were clearly evident in all newspapers, particularly in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk, where they accounted for over 38% and 43%, respectively. As for Youm7, it featured a notable focus on statements by local authorities, with this category accounting for 27.1%, the highest among the three newspapers. This reflects the newspaper's interest in the local executive dimension and perhaps its effort to link public policies to practical applications. There was also a significant reliance on ministerial assistants in the three newspapers, with their representation ranging from 12.9% in Youm7 to 16.9% in Al-Dustour, indicating the newspapers' increased use of secondary sources to reinforce official government perspectives. As for the President, his statements received a relatively lower percentage of coverage (15.8% overall), with varying levels of reliance on them among newspapers. Youm7 relied on his speech with 18.3% coverage, compared to only 11.5% in Al-Shorouk. This indicates a strategic difference in journalistic coverage, with Youm7 emphasizing the symbolism of the political leadership, while Al-Shorouk relied more heavily on ministers.

In general, these distributions reflect a clear reliance on the official narrative in addressing the inflation issue, with varying levels of sources within the government structure. The three newspapers demonstrate a general trend toward establishing government discourse as the primary source of economic information, with varying degrees of openness at the leadership or executive levels. This raises questions about the diversity of sources and the availability of space for critical or independent analytical opinion within the media coverage.

Official Egyptian Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues:

Table no (11) Information Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues

Official sources	Egyptian	debt crisis							
		Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
		frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
President of the Republic		64	17.0	85	17.3	35	9.4	184	14.8
Ministers		136	36.2	142	29.0	141	37.7	419	33.8
Assistant Ministers		71	18.9	65	13.3	67	17.9	203	16.4
Government official		45	12.0	62	12.7	60	16.0	167	13.5
Local authorities		60	16.0	136	27.8	71	19.0	267	21.5
Total		376	100	490	100	374	100	1240	100

Data on official sources of information in covering the debt crisis show a heavy reliance by the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) on government officials, with clear variations in the distribution of these sources among the newspapers. Ministers topped the list of official sources, accounting for a total of 33.8%, reflecting the centrality of government discourse in shaping media coverage of the crisis. This trend was evident in all three newspapers, particularly in Al-Shorouk, which accounted for 37.7%. This reinforces the notion that the newspaper tends to rely on official perspectives at the decision-making level.

Al-Youm7, on the other hand, gave significant weight to statements from local authorities, accounting for 27.8% of the newspapers, the highest percentage among the newspapers. This indicates the newspaper's tendency to highlight the local role in dealing with the repercussions of the debt crisis, or to support a media policy that tends to highlight the field implementation of economic decisions. In contrast, the contribution of local authorities in Al-Dustour was relatively lower (16%), indicating a tendency to focus on higher levels of government, such as ministers and their assistants. Statements by ministerial assistants emerged as an important source in the three newspapers, particularly Al-Dustour (18.9%), indicating that this newspaper seeks to diversify its sources within the official framework, while allowing space for analytical insights from technical officials. Meanwhile, Youm7 showed less reliance on this category (13.3%), with a greater focus on local officials. Al-Shorouk also featured a relatively balanced reliance on various levels, with a clear presence of statements by government officials (16%) and ministerial assistants.(%17.9)

As for the President of the Republic, his speech was relied upon to varying degrees, with the highest percentage in Youm7 (17.3%) and the lowest in Al-Shorouk (9.4%). This may indicate a strategic difference in the use of the highest political figure as a media reference, depending on each newspaper's discourse and editorial approach.

In general, these results reflect the dominance of official discourse in covering the debt crisis, with variations in source levels between newspapers reflecting differences in editorial orientation and media approach. Some newspapers tend to rely on high-level decision-makers, while others focus on executive bodies. This demonstrates the diversity of perspectives in presenting the official narrative,

but at the same time, it raises questions about the balance and diversity of media sources, and the extent to which alternative or unofficial analytical voices are present in addressing a crisis of this magnitude.

Official Arab Sources used to cover the inflation issues:

Table no (12) Official Arab Sources used to cover the inflation issues

Official Arab sources	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Head of the Arab state	12	12.6	13	10.0	18	24.0	43	14.3
Prime minister	21	22.1	31	23.8	12	16.0	64	21.3
Ministers	21	22.1	30	23.1	13	17.3	64	21.3
Assistant ministers	13	13.7	32	24.6	11	14.7	56	18.7
Official in a government agency	28	29.5	24	18.5	21	28.0	73	24.3
Total	95	100	130	100	75	100	300	100

The distribution of official Arab information sources in their coverage of the inflation crisis reveals that the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk) relied to varying degrees on Arab officials representing different levels of the power hierarchy, reflecting a discrepancy in editorial orientations and the ways in which sources are employed in constructing the economic narrative.

Officials in Arab government agencies accounted for the highest percentage of sources, constituting the primary source in Al-Dustour at 29.5% and in Al-Shorouk at 28%. This indicates that these two newspapers focus on statements from technical and executive bodies related to the Arab economy, which may reflect a desire to demonstrate the executive and specialized dimension in confronting inflation at the regional level.

Al-Youm Al-Sabea, on the other hand, relied more heavily on Arab ministerial assistants at 24.6%, the highest percentage among newspapers in this category. This indicates a trend toward providing analytical readings from indirect sources, which may allow for a broader scope for technical interpretation compared to the higher political level. In contrast, Al-Shorouk showed a clear interest in covering statements by Arab heads of state, accounting for 24% of the paper's coverage, the highest percentage among newspapers. This may reflect a tendency to hold political leadership accountable or highlight the positions of major Arab countries on regional inflation. This percentage was lower in Al-Dustour (12.6%) and Youm7 (10%).

As for Arab prime ministers and ministers, the percentage of reliance on this source remained balanced across the three newspapers, ranging from 21% to 23%. This indicates that this category is considered a reliable official source reflecting the official economic orientations of Arab countries.

In general, Egyptian newspapers' reliance on official Arab sources to cover the inflation crisis reflects an interest in linking the local and regional situation and presenting a comprehensive picture of the

Arab economic landscape. However, this reliance remained confined to the official framework, with a near-total absence of unofficial or analytical sources from the Arab world. This may limit the diversity of viewpoints and reinforce the official narrative as the primary source for understanding the economic phenomenon.

Official Arab Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues:

Table no (13) Official Arab Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues

Official sources	Arab	debt crisis							
		Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
		frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Head of the Arab state		22	21.4	25	14.9	20	25.3	67	19.1
Prime minister		26	25.2	31	18.5	11	13.9	68	19.4
Ministers		16	15.5	30	17.9	13	16.5	59	16.9
Assistant ministers		15	14.6	22	13.1	10	12.7	47	13.4
Official in a government agency		24	23.3	60	35.7	25	31.6	109	31.1
Total		103	100	168	100	79	100	350	100

Data on the official Arab sources relied upon by the three Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk) in their coverage of the debt crisis reveals a clear disparity in editorial orientations and source deployment patterns. This reflects differences in reporting priorities and the media narrative surrounding the crisis.

In Al-Youm Al-Sabea, there is a notable reliance on officials in Arab government agencies, at 35.7%—the highest percentage among all categories. This demonstrates the newspaper's commitment to providing coverage based on Arab executive and technical bodies, perhaps to add a technical and interpretive dimension to the crisis coverage and highlight the institutional and procedural dimensions of dealing with public debt.

Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, paid relative attention to statements by Arab heads of state, accounting for 25.3% of the coverage, followed by statements by government officials, at 31.6%. This indicates a focus on the political and executive aspects of the crisis, and perhaps demonstrates the leadership role of Arab countries in attempting to contain the repercussions of the debt crisis, especially in interconnected regional contexts. In contrast, Al-Dustour newspaper demonstrated a more balanced approach in distributing its reliance on various official levels, with sources ranging from prime ministers (25.2%) to heads of state (21.4%), to technical officials. This reflects an interest in developing diverse coverage that combines senior political statements with executive government analyses. This may be explained by the newspaper's attempt to present a comprehensive narrative that reflects the broader Arab landscape.

Looking at the overall percentages, we note that Arab prime ministers and ministers constitute approximately 36.3% of all official sources, reflecting the weight given to senior political levels in interpreting the Arab debt crisis. Meanwhile, government agencies (31.1%) occupy an important

position as a source of information with a technical and executive dimension. Ministerial assistants ranked last, accounting for 13.4%, indicating limited reliance on this category as an analytical source. Overall, the data shows that media coverage of the debt crisis has relied on a traditional Arab official framework, dominated by government statements, with a clear difference in the balance between political and technical aspects depending on the newspaper. This reflects the nature of each newspaper's editorial line and raises questions about the absence of unofficial or critical voices in addressing this complex crisis.

International Official Sources used to cover the inflation issues:

Table no (14) International Official Sources used to cover the inflation issues

International Official Sources	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Head of Foreign State	40	30.1	42	19.7	35	33.7	117	26.0
Prime Minister	26	19.5	31	14.6	11	10.6	68	15.1
Ministers	16	12.0	30	14.1	7	6.7	53	11.8
Assistant Ministers	15	11.3	22	10.3	10	9.6	47	10.4
Official in a Government Agency	36	27.1	88	41.3	41	39.4	165	36.7
Total	133	100	213	100	104	100	450	100

Data from official international sources relied upon by the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) in their coverage of the inflation crisis reveals a clear difference in the nature of each newspaper's preferred source, reflecting their editorial orientations and patterns in constructing economic discourse.

In Youm7, a significant focus is noted on statements by officials in foreign government agencies, accounting for 41.3% of the total, the highest percentage compared to the other newspapers. This indicates the newspaper's desire to provide content based on technical reports and analyses from international institutions, giving its coverage an analytical and technical character that may enhance the credibility of the information for readers.

Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, preferred to rely on technical officials in international government bodies, accounting for 39.4% of the total. However, it also gave clear importance to statements by foreign heads of state, accounting for 33.7% of the total, the highest percentage among the three newspapers in this regard. This reflects its interest in highlighting international political aspects related to the issue of inflation, especially in light of the impact of the economic policies of major powers on the local economy. As for Al-Dustour newspaper, its coverage was more evenly distributed across several levels, with foreign heads of state accounting for 30.1%, government agency officials 27.1%, and prime ministers 19.5%. This distribution suggests that the newspaper sought to highlight a diverse narrative of the crisis, encompassing political, economic, and technical dimensions, without a clear bias toward any single level of responsibility.

Overall, the three newspapers showed a general tendency to rely on officials in international governmental bodies and institutions, representing a total of 36.7%, followed by foreign heads of state at 26%. This reflects an institutional awareness of the importance of the international dimension in explaining and analyzing the inflation phenomenon, especially in light of the interconnectedness of global markets and the overlapping nature of monetary crises.

Weak reliance on ministerial and middle-level officials, such as ministers and their assistants, is noticeable, indicating a predominance of senior or specialized institutional statements in media coverage. This may reflect a belief that addressing inflation requires a holistic and comprehensive understanding supported by sources with political and economic influence in the global system.

International Official Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues:

Table no (15) International Official Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues

International Official Sources	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Head of Foreign State	44	31.0	42	17.9	35	33.7	121	25.2
Prime Minister	26	18.3	31	13.2	11	10.6	68	14.2
Ministers	16	11.3	30	12.8	7	6.7	53	11.0
Assistant Ministers	15	10.6	22	9.4	10	9.6	47	9.8
Official in a Government Agency	41	28.9	109	46.6	41	39.4	191	39.8
Total	142	100	234	100	104	100	480	100

An analysis of the official international information sources relied upon by the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) in their coverage of the debt crisis reveals a marked disparity in the level of focus on the type of international entities, reflecting the different editorial orientations and priorities of each newspaper in addressing the issue.

In Youm7, the newspaper relied heavily on statements from officials in foreign government bodies and agencies, at 46.6%, the highest percentage among the three newspapers. This indicates the newspaper's desire to rely on technical and reliable sources that offer institutional analysis, enhancing the interpretive aspect of the crisis within a global economic perspective. Its reliance on this category far exceeds that of other newspapers, reflecting a clear institutional focus.

Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, showed a heavy reliance on foreign heads of state, at 33.7%, ahead of the other newspapers in this regard. It also recorded a high reliance on officials from international bodies, at 39.4%. This balance between the political dimension and the institutional role reflects the newspaper's interest in highlighting the intertwining of politics and economics in the crisis, and in linking sovereign decisions abroad with their potential impact on the local economy.

For its part, Al-Dustour newspaper combined foreign heads of state (31%) and international agency officials (28.9%), indicating a dual approach that combines the official political dimension with the

technical institutional dimension, giving its coverage a comprehensive character in monitoring the developments of the debt crisis from an international perspective.

Looking at the overall results, it becomes clear that officials in international government agencies constituted the most relied upon source, accounting for 39.8% of the total coverage, confirming the centrality of the international technical dimension in explaining the debt crisis. Foreign heads of state followed with 25.2%, demonstrating the importance of sovereign policies and their influence in shaping the dimensions of the crisis. Other levels, such as heads of government, ministers, and their assistants, received lower percentages, reflecting the newspapers' preference for relying on senior decision-making centers or more in-depth and influential analytical bodies. Accordingly, these data reveal that the three Egyptian newspapers adopted a media discourse that transcends the local and relies on official international sources to explain the crisis. This reflects an understanding that the debt crisis is a global phenomenon, requiring multi-level analysis from sources with reliable political and economic backgrounds.

Media Sources used to cover the inflation issues:

Table no (16) Media Sources used to cover the inflation issues

Media Sources	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
News Agencies	35	28.5	42	20.7	30	28.8	107	24.9
Websites	26	21.1	31	15.3	11	10.6	68	15.8
TV Channels	16	13.0	25	12.3	12	11.5	53	12.3
Social Media	15	12.2	22	10.8	10	9.6	47	10.9
Media Personalities	31	25.2	83	40.9	41	39.4	155	36.0
Total	123	100	203	100	104	100	430	100

Data on the media sources relied upon by the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) in their coverage of the inflation issue reflects a clear diversity in their reliance on different media outlets, with variations in the degree of emphasis placed on each source depending on the newspaper's orientation and the nature of its coverage of the economic issue. Youm7 demonstrated a notable reliance on media figures as a primary source of information, accounting for 40.9% of the newspaper's coverage. This indicates its adoption of opinion-based and analytical approaches that explain the economic phenomenon through the perspectives of influential media professionals, reflecting an attempt to simplify the crisis for the general public through familiar opinions and well-known faces.

Al-Shorouk maintained a relative balance between news agencies (28.8%) and media figures (39.4%), demonstrating a mix of official information transmission and media analysis. However, it reduced its reliance on websites and social media, with its reliance on social media not exceeding 9.6%, reflecting a relative institutional reticence in adopting non-traditional digital sources. In contrast, Al-Dustour newspaper relied on news agencies at a high rate of 28.5%, while also paying significant attention to websites and social media, at 21.1% and 12.2%, respectively. This suggests a trend toward integrating

digital and official sources. However, it maintained the presence of media figures as a source at 25.2%, reflecting a diverse approach to structuring media content.

In general, the three newspapers demonstrate variations in their strategies for relying on media sources. While some newspapers prioritize analytical sources and public figures, others tend to document information through news agencies and traditional sources. This variation in source selection reflects differences in editorial approach and the extent to which newspapers are open to digital media versus their adherence to familiar official and media sources.

Media Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues:

Table no (17) Media Sources used to cover the debt crisis issues

Media Sources	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
News Agencies	54	34.4	50	19.7	30	27.5	134	25.8
Websites	21	13.4	41	16.1	11	10.1	73	14.0
TV Channels	16	10.2	25	9.8	12	11.0	53	10.2
Social Media	15	9.6	32	12.6	10	9.2	57	11.0
Media Personalities	51	32.5	106	41.7	46	42.2	203	39.0
Total	157	100	254	100	109	100	520	100

Data on the media sources used by Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk newspapers in their coverage of the debt crisis reveal that the three newspapers relied heavily on media figures as their primary source of information. The percentage for Youm7 reached 41.7%, Al-Shorouk 42.2%, and Al-Dustour 32.5%. This focus on media figures reflects a tendency toward politicizing and analyzing the crisis from an opinionated perspective, rather than relying solely on official economic data or analyses. This may contribute to simplifying the presentation for the general reader, but it sometimes exposes the coverage to the risk of bias or lack of documentation.

In second place, the role of news agencies emerged as an important source, particularly in Al-Dustour, which relied on them at a rate of 34.4%. This reflects a tendency toward documentation and reliance on reliable news sources to convey developments in the crisis. Youm7 and Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, relied on news agencies to a lesser extent (19.7% and 27.5%, respectively), indicating a relative balance in diversifying sources, with a greater tendency toward media analysis. Regarding digital sources, such as websites and social media, their presence varied. Al-Youm Al-Sabea newspaper demonstrated greater openness to digital media, using websites at 16.1% and social media at 12.6%, reflecting a digital orientation in gathering and updating information. These percentages were lower in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk, indicating a limited reliance on digital sources compared to traditional sources. Television channels maintained similar percentages across the three newspapers, with an average of no more than 11%, reflecting a consistent but non-dominant presence of this source in covering the debt crisis.

In general, the three newspapers demonstrate a similar reliance on media figures and personal analysis as the primary framework for explaining the debt crisis, with varying reliance on news and digital

sources. This reflects a media pattern that relies on a combination of news coverage and analysis. However, this pattern may require greater balance in terms of reliance on experts and specialized institutions to ensure the credibility and analytical depth of coverage.

Third: Characteristics of journalistic content handling of the issues of inflation and the debt crisis:

The nature of the content related to addressing the issue of inflation:

Table no (18) The nature of the content related to addressing the issue of inflation

	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Domestic Economic Policies	210	19.2	232	19.6	182	20.0	624	19.6
Corruption	95	8.7	78	6.6	62	6.8	235	7.4
Mismanagement	105	9.6	88	7.4	70	7.7	263	8.3
Global Crises	160	14.7	200	16.9	145	15.9	505	15.9
High International Interest Rates	115	10.5	142	12.0	110	12.1	367	11.5
Imported Inflation	90	8.2	105	8.9	80	8.8	275	8.6
Demand for Goods and Services Exceeding Supply	95	8.7	100	8.5	70	7.7	265	8.3
Rising Production Costs	122	11.2	130	11.0	100	11.0	352	11.0
Monetary Expansion	100	9.2	107	9.1	93	10.2	300	9.4
Total	1092	100	1182	100	912	100	3186	100

An analysis of the content of the three newspapers, Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk, during 2024 regarding the issue of inflation reveals a diversity of journalistic treatment of related economic issues. However, there is a convergence in the patterns of coverage that reflects a general agreement in explaining the reasons, despite the different angles and varying levels of focus.

At the forefront of the reasons focused on by the three newspapers were domestic economic policies, which constituted approximately 20% of the content in each newspaper (19.2% for Al-Dustour, 19.6% for Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and 20% for Al-Shorouk). This indicates a near-uniform recognition of the role of the government's economic policies in shaping inflation, particularly with regard to liberalizing the exchange rate, controlling subsidies, and managing public debt. For example, Al-Youm Al-Sabea addressed this by highlighting the IMF reforms, while Al-Shorouk focused on the impact of raising fuel prices. Corruption, on the other hand, was less prevalent, accounting for 8.7% of the total in Al-Dustour, compared to 6.6% in Youm7 and 6.8% in Al-Shorouk. This is explained by the reluctance of

newspapers, especially those close to the official discourse, to address corruption as a major factor in inflation. Meanwhile, Al-Dustour focused somewhat on issues of monopoly and the lack of market oversight in a number of opinion articles, reflecting a greater degree of discretion in addressing sensitive issues. Regarding mismanagement, the percentages were similar (9.6% for Al-Dustour, 7.4% for Youm7, and 7.7% for Al-Shorouk). Most of the coverage in this context focused on the dysfunction of the distribution system and the lack of transparency in economic decision-making, with examples of rising commodity prices resulting from hasty decisions or a lack of coordination between relevant authorities. This was more evident in Al-Dustour, which was more inclined to link inflation to flawed administrative decisions. Global crises, such as the Russian-Ukrainian war, accounted for a significant proportion of coverage, reaching 14.7% in Al-Dustour, 16.9% in Youm7, and 15.9% in Al-Shorouk. This indicates a clear tendency to place a large portion of the responsibility on external variables, implicitly absolving domestic policies. It is noteworthy that Youm7 was the most emphatic on this aspect, perhaps as part of its support for the official discourse. Likewise, rising international interest rates and imported inflation received reasonable attention, exceeding 10% of all newspapers. The policies of major central banks, such as the US Federal Reserve, and their impact on emerging markets were highlighted, with reference to the transmission of inflation through imports. Al-Shorouk was the closest to providing detailed analytical approaches on this factor, including translated reports and comparative economic investigations. The increased demand for goods and services, compared to supply, and rising production costs received similar attention (between 8% and 11%). Newspapers addressed the supply and demand crisis, particularly in food and construction goods, at times attributing it to merchant greed and a lack of oversight. They also addressed the impact of rising global energy and raw material prices. Al-Shorouk featured in-depth articles on local industries affected by the dollar exchange rate and import restrictions.

Finally, newspapers addressed monetary expansion to varying degrees, with 9.2% in Al-Dustour, 9.1% in Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and 10.2% in Al-Shorouk, noting the role of increased money printing or budget deficits in fueling inflation. In this context, Al-Shorouk was the most explicit in referring to monetary policy as a dual-impact tool, reflecting a more pronounced monetary orientation compared to other newspapers. Overall, it can be said that Al-Dustour was more open to addressing domestic causes in greater detail, while Youm7 attempted to focus on global contexts and implicitly exonerate the government. Meanwhile, Al-Shorouk maintained a relative balance in offering multiple explanations that combined domestic and external factors. This clearly reflects the divergence in editorial orientations, but it also indicates the diversity of journalistic narratives surrounding the causes of Egypt's inflation crisis.

The nature of the content related to addressing the issue of debt crisis:

Table no (19) The nature of the content related to addressing the issue of debt crisis

	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
High levels of borrowing beyond the country's ability to repay	210	17.6	260	19.7	185	17.4	655	18.3
Declining government revenues	150	12.6	165	12.5	130	12.2	445	12.4
Declining export prices	90	7.5	105	7.9	85	8.0	280	7.8
High interest rates on debt	135	11.3	145	11.0	120	11.3	400	11.2
Over-reliance on external borrowing	145	12.1	155	11.7	130	12.2	430	12.0
Over-reliance on domestic borrowing	110	9.2	120	9.1	100	9.4	330	9.2
Global currency fluctuations	100	8.4	115	8.7	95	8.9	310	8.7
Credit contraction and increased difficulty in accessing financing	125	10.5	135	10.2	115	10.8	375	10.5
Pandemics and crises	129	10.8	122	9.2	106	9.9	357	10.0
Total	1194	100	1322	100	1066	100	3582	100

Data on coverage of the debt crisis in the three newspapers: Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk, during 2024 reveal a diversity of media coverage priorities and a disparity in editorial style and economic content, reflecting the different political and economic environments within which these media outlets operate. The distribution of percentages shows that the three newspapers focused to varying degrees on the core issues related to the debt crisis, with the issue of "high levels of borrowing exceeding the state's ability to repay" dominating their combined coverage, accounting for 18.3% of the total coverage. Al-Youm Al-Sabea's focus on this issue was the highest among the three newspapers (19.7%), reflecting a clear awareness of Egypt's rising external and domestic debt and its link to international financing programs. The coverage in this newspaper was characterized by an interpretive tone that tended to simplify economic concepts for the general public, while attempting to link the crisis to existing development projects to justify the burden of borrowing.

Meanwhile, Al-Dustour approached the same issue from a perspective consistent with the monetary framework of government policies in Jordan, pointing to the limits of the ability to repay and the implications of this for national financial security. Al-Shorouk tended to address the story in a moderate analytical style, combining reliance on official data and references to economic experts' warnings without delving into the topic and offering direct criticism or alternatives. Regarding the decline in government revenues, which constituted 12.4% of the total coverage, the media approach was relatively similar across the three newspapers, indicating a shared understanding that declining revenues is one of the main drivers of the debt crisis, whether as a result of shrinking tax revenues or declining state income from exports and services. Al-Dustour highlighted this issue in the context of the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and tax reforms, while Youm7 linked it directly to projects to restructure subsidies and increase tax collection efficiency, employing a semi-official discourse that reflects its support for the government's economic path. Al-Shorouk's coverage was relatively neutral, focusing on the social impact of reduced public spending. The issue of declining export prices, which accounted for no more than 7.8% of the total coverage, received relatively limited attention, despite its importance in explaining the debt crisis in countries that rely on foreign exchange generated from exports. It appears that the three newspapers did not give this issue the space it deserved, with the exception of some references from Al-Shorouk, which focused on the impact of declining revenues from export sectors such as cotton and manufacturing industries. Youm7's coverage, however, appeared succinct, focusing on the global decline in prices without reference to alternative domestic measures. Al-Dustour also addressed the issue in the context of declining global demand, but did not elaborate on its analysis of the domestic economic repercussions.

On the topic of "Rising Interest Rates on Debt," which received 11.2% of coverage, newspapers presented approaches that were similar in general form but differed in content. Al-Dustour linked rising global interest rates to the monetary policies of major central banks and their impact on national debt servicing. Al-Youm Al-Sabea addressed the issue from the perspective of its impact on the cost of financing government projects, highlighting that rising interest rates represent a global challenge, not just a local one. Al-Shorouk tended to analyze the social impact of rising borrowing costs, especially given the indebted population segments affected by bank interest rates. Regarding excessive reliance on borrowing, both external and domestic, media coverage reflected a clear awareness of the dangers of continuing these policies without structural economic reforms. The percentage of coverage on reliance on external borrowing reached 12%, compared to 9.2% for domestic borrowing. Al-Dustour focused on the political and economic impact of reliance on international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and warned of financial exposure. While Youm7 sought to reassure public opinion by focusing on the feasibility of using loans for strategic projects and downplaying the risks associated with expanding borrowing, Al-Shorouk covered the phenomenon in a balanced manner, but did not offer an in-depth analysis of the state's ability to diversify funding sources or reform the economic structure to reduce the need for debt.

Changes in global currency rates represented 8.7% of the total coverage, with the three newspapers focusing on the repercussions of the fluctuating US dollar on the cost of debt servicing, particularly in Egypt, which relies on dollar imports. Despite the importance of this issue, its coverage was characterized by a reportorial nature, lacking a critical analysis of how to manage the exchange rate or the importance of enhancing alternative sources of foreign exchange. Al-Shorouk did, however, attempt to link these movements to their impact on economic stability.

Regarding the contraction in credit and the difficulty of obtaining financing, which constituted 10.5% of the coverage, newspapers showed significant interest in the impact on the private sector and small

and medium-sized enterprises. Al-Dustour demonstrated awareness of the problem of the lack of bank liquidity, while Youm7 highlighted new banking policies that stimulate financing, but its rhetoric was more promotional than analytical. Al-Shorouk adopted a more cautious approach, pointing to the failure of many companies amid tight credit conditions without offering a comprehensive economic vision.

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic and similar crises comprised 10% of the total coverage, with the three newspapers focusing on their negative repercussions on public finances and the ability to repay. Al-Dustour appeared more interested in linking the crisis to its impact on subsidies and services, while Youm7 presented the state's recovery initiatives. Al-Shorouk's approach was balanced, with some warnings about the possibility of similar future crises.

In general, the three newspapers offered varying coverages of the debt crisis in depth and analysis. Al-Youm Al-Sabea newspaper focused on official interpretive aspects that reflect the state's orientations, while Al-Dustour distinguished itself by its relatively more comprehensive regional and analytical approach, and was keen to highlight the dimensions of the crisis from the perspective of international financial policies. Al-Shorouk adopted a more balanced and neutral style with some analytical touches, but it remained conservative in its critical approach. In general, there is a need for more in-depth media coverage linked to structural economic analysis, while presenting realistic alternatives and policies geared toward comprehensive reform, rather than merely presenting and interpreting financial phenomena.

Consequences of Addressing the Inflation and Debt Crisis Issue :

Table no (20) Consequences of Addressing the Inflation and Debt Crisis Issue

	inflation		Debt Crisis	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Decline in Purchasing Power	521	17.0	592	17.0
Deteriorating Conditions for Egyptian Households	429	14.0	470	13.5
Rising Foreign Debt	352	11.5	383	11.0
Decrease in the Value of Savings	307	10.0	348	10.0
Government Under Political Pressure	291	9.5	331	9.5
Escalation by the Opposition	245	8.0	279	8.0
Difficulty in Stabilizing Markets	260	8.5	296	8.5
Downgrading of the Country's Credit Rating	199	6.5	226	6.5
Decline in Foreign and Domestic Investment	230	7.5	279	8.0
Imposition of Austerity Measures Affecting Citizens	231	7.5	278	8.0
Total	3065	100	3482	100

Coverage of the inflation and debt crises in Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflected a deep understanding of the economic and social repercussions of these crises. This was evident in highlighting a range of consequences resulting from the economic policies adopted. It is noteworthy that the three newspapers agreed in highlighting the decline in purchasing power as the most prominent outcome, ranking first with 17% of coverage in each of the two crises. This is a clear indication that the press has devoted significant attention to the impact of the economic crises on citizens' livelihoods, with Al-Shorouk focusing particularly on the daily social aspects embodied in inflation and the rising cost of living. Al-Youm7 addressed the decline in purchasing power from the perspective of social protection policies, highlighting government interventions to alleviate the burden, while Al-Dustour combined news coverage with economic analysis of this phenomenon. The deteriorating conditions of Egyptian families was the second most prominent result, with inflation accounting for 14% and debt accounting for 13.5%, indicating newspapers' awareness of the impact of crises on social and family structures. Here, Al-Dustour focused on presenting investigations documenting shifts in consumption patterns and the resort to domestic borrowing, while Al-Shorouk focused on the psychological and social dimension, such as the rising levels of tension and societal pressure. Meanwhile, Youm7 maintained a discourse that balanced the diagnosis of the crisis with the provision of government support measures. Regarding the rise in external debt and the decline in the value of savings, coverage indicated their organic connection to both crises, as they appeared at similar rates in both cases. Youm7 addressed external debt mostly using figures and official reports, emphasizing the state's efforts to control public debt, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk employed a more critical and analytical approach, particularly in highlighting the impact of these debts on the sustainability of economic growth. The decline in the value of savings received greater focus in Al-Shorouk, which highlighted the frustration of the middle class and the loss of confidence in the local currency. Meanwhile, Youm7 attempted to reassure the public by highlighting the policies of the Central Bank and monetary controls.

Among the political dimensions, the issue of political pressure on the government and the escalation of opposition emerged, accounting for approximately 17.5% of each crisis. This reflects the newspapers' awareness that economic crises extend beyond the economy to affect the political sphere. Al-Dustour newspaper covered this dimension most closely, analyzing the repercussions of economic policies on the relationship between the government and society. Youm7, however, provided moderate coverage, avoiding delving into the conflict of political discourse. Al-Shorouk, meanwhile, paid relative attention to the escalation of opposition as a result of popular discontent, while pointing to the role of the political elite in fueling tensions.

Regarding the investment environment, the results showed that the decline in domestic and foreign investment and the difficulty of market stability were a growing concern in press coverage, appearing at approximately 8.5% of each. Youm7 highlighted government measures to reassure investors and ensure monetary stability, while Al-Dustour highlighted concerns related to financial volatility and lack of clarity. Al-Shorouk pointed to capital flight as a direct result of the debt rating and deteriorating economic confidence.

On the other hand, austerity measures and credit rating downgrades received relatively less coverage, but their presence reflected their importance in impacting the country's image domestically and internationally. Youm7 adopted a defensive discourse justifying austerity as a

necessary interim measure, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk did not hesitate to highlight the cost of these measures on vulnerable groups, particularly with regard to reduced social spending and higher indirect taxes.

In conclusion, the coverage of the inflation and debt crises in the three newspapers was characterized by a diversity of approaches. While Youm7 tended to present a government-institutional discourse that reassures readers and highlights official solutions, Al-Dustour offered a more in-depth, critical, and analytical coverage. Meanwhile, Al-Shorouk focused on the social and humanitarian aspects of the crisis, highlighting the engagement of the public and local actors. This diversity reflects a relative balance in the media landscape, but it also points to differences in the direction of messages and the setting of priorities when covering major economic crises.

Proposed solutions to the Debt Crisis and inflation crisis in the study sample's coverage of the newspapers:

Table no (21) Proposed solutions to the inflation and the Debt Crisis and inflation crisis

	inflation		Debt Crisis	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Lifting subsidies	337	11.0	400	11.5
Reducin government expenditures	276	9.0	313	9.0
Restructuring debts	230	7.5	348	10.0
Enhancing local production	414	13.5	453	13.0
Raising exports abroad	291	9.5	313	9.0
Social protection programs	353	11.5	383	11.0
Adjusting economic policies	307	10.0	348	10.0
Improving resource management and increasing revenues	260	8.5	261	7.5
Strengthening the role of oversight	215	7.0	226	6.5
Improving productivity and controlling costs	230	7.5	226	6.5
Obtaining rescue loans from international institutions	152	5.0	211	6.1
Total	3065	100	3482	100

Press coverage of the inflation and debt crises in Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, Al-Shorouk) reveals a marked interest in presenting a package of proposed solutions, reflected in media coverage that balances the economic and social dimensions and attempts to convince the public of the existence of paths out of the crises. The data shows that the most prominent solutions emphasized were boosting local production and social protection programs, followed by lifting

subsidies, restructuring debt, and amending economic policies. This reflects a diversity of editorial approaches in each newspaper, ranging from technical analysis to political justification and social treatment. Boosting local production received the highest percentage of coverage in both crises (13.5% for inflation and 13.0% for debt), reflecting a journalistic awareness of the importance of supporting the real economy as a strategic solution. Al-Shorouk newspaper stood out in this regard through field coverage and investigations focusing on success stories in small industries and agriculture, while Youm7 addressed this solution within the context of state support for productive initiatives and the expansion of national industries. Al-Dustour linked this proposal to the economy's need to balance production and distribution, pointing to energy and financing challenges.

In second place, social protection programs accounted for 11.5% of the inflation report and 11.0% of the debt report, confirming the three newspapers' focus, particularly Youm7, on highlighting the state's role in protecting vulnerable groups. The newspaper adopted a supportive discourse for government measures, focusing on initiatives such as Takaful and Karama and ration card support. In contrast, Al-Dustour approached these programs from a critical perspective, pointing out their shortcomings in covering the most affected groups, while Al-Shorouk highlighted the humanitarian and social dimensions of the programs through testimonies from affected citizens.

Regarding the lifting of subsidies, it represented a problematic solution, appearing at 11% of the inflation report and rising slightly to 11.5% of the debt report, reflecting the centrality of this decision to economic policy and the diversity of its coverage among the newspapers. Youm7 presented the move as part of a "bold reform plan," supporting the official narrative that links subsidy cuts to spending efficiency. Meanwhile, Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk focused on its negative effects, particularly on the middle and poor classes. Debt restructuring (10% for debt, 7.5% for inflation) and economic policy adjustments (10% for both crises) received special analytical attention in Al-Dustour, which discussed these solutions in light of their need for political and popular consensus and the necessity of abandoning policies of expanding borrowing. Youm7 approached them from a technical and institutional perspective, pointing to plans for cooperation with international institutions without delving into the associated political controversy. Regarding technical solutions, such as improving resource management and increasing revenues (8.5% for inflation and 7.5% for debt), as well as monitoring, cost control, and productivity, newspapers covered these solutions at moderate levels. Al-Shorouk reflected critical approaches linked to weak government performance, while Youm7 employed them as part of a discourse of achievement. Al-Dustour presented the need to reform the administrative and financial apparatus as a condition for the success of these solutions.

Finally, obtaining international rescue loans was the least discussed solution (5% for inflation, 6.1% for debt), reflecting the sensitivity of this option in journalistic discourse. Al-Dustour dealt with this solution with clear reservations, warning against economic dependency. Youm7 justified it within the natural context of international cooperation, while Al-Shorouk addressed it with a rational analysis linking it to the cost of debt servicing and its impact on credit ratings. It can be argued that the media coverage of the solutions in the three newspapers revealed differences in style and approach: "Youm7" focused on promoting government measures, "Al-Dustour" sought to deconstruct the solutions and link them to the political and social context, and "Al-Shorouk" adopted a balanced discourse that blended economic analysis with a humanistic perspective. This contrast demonstrates

differences in persuasion and framing strategies and reflects the relative diversity of Egyptian economic coverage.

Journalistic values that emerged in press coverage of inflation and debt crisis :

Table no (22)

Journalistic values that emerged in press coverage of inflation and debt crisis

	inflation		debt crisis	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Geographical proximity	184	5.9	174	5.3
Immediacy	230	7.4	209	6.3
Economics	429	13.9	557	16.9
Human interest	322	10.4	313	9.5
Novelty	169	5.5	174	5.3
Responsibility	261	8.4	313	9.5
Impact	398	12.9	452	13.7
Excitement	184	5.9	209	6.3
Trivialization	153	4.9	191	5.8
Positivity	184	5.9	191	5.8
Negativity	215	6.9	244	7.4
Magnitude	199	6.4	209	6.3
Cooperation	169	5.5	66	2.0
Total	3097	100	3302	100

The journalistic values that emerged in the coverage of the inflation and debt crises in Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflect a multi-level media orientation, ranging from simplifying the crisis, assigning responsibility, and maximizing the economic impact, while taking into account the human and societal dimensions. The data reveals a subtle variation in the ranking of values between the two crises, reflecting differences in the way the media framed and treated each issue.

The first value to dominate the coverage was economic value, ranking first with 13.9% of inflation coverage and rising to 16.9% of the debt crisis. This strong presence reflects the newspapers' focus on economic analysis, through the use of figures, aggregate indicators, and official reports. Al-Dustour distinguished itself in this area with its critical coverage based on international economic experts and reports, while Youm7 focused on explaining government measures in simplified language targeting the general public, while Al-Shorouk sought to combine economic analysis with social contexts that explain the impact of the crises on marginalized groups. The impact value also emerged,

accounting for 12.9% of the inflation report, and 13.7% of the debt report, ranking second. This reflects newspapers' awareness of the need to highlight the direct impact of the crisis on individuals, society, and the national economy. In this context, Al-Shorouk focused on telling stories that illustrate how crises impact citizens' lives, while Youm7 focused on presenting government initiatives to mitigate negative impacts. Al-Dustour addressed the consequences from a long-term perspective, such as unemployment and the erosion of the middle class.

Human Interest came in third in inflation coverage, accounting for 10.4%, and declined slightly in coverage of the debt crisis (9.5%). This indicates a tendency among newspapers, particularly Al-Shorouk, to use the human interest narrative to add an emotional dimension to coverage and convey complex messages in language relatable to the audience. Al-Dustour also sometimes resorted to real-life examples that illustrated declining incomes and changing lifestyles, while Youm7 limited these values to praising government efforts to support citizens. On the other hand, the value of responsibility was prominent in coverage of the debt crisis, accounting for 9.5% of the total coverage, compared to 8.4% for inflation. This reflects the growing rhetoric holding the government or economic actors responsible for the crisis. Al-Dustour was the newspaper that most frequently used this value, using critical language that referred to previous policies and their consequences, while Al-Youm Al-Sabea sought to present a more balanced picture, considering the crisis also to be caused by external factors. Al-Shorouk adopted a discourse that demonstrated shared responsibility between the state, society, and economic institutions.

As for other values, such as immediacy and excitement, they were moderately present (7.4% and 5.9%, respectively, in the inflation report), indicating that newspapers are attempting to attract readers through hot headlines or breaking news, without falling into hyperbole. This was noticeable in Al-Youm Al-Sabea, which tends to favor catchy headlines and real-time coverage, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk relied more on analysis than on catching up with events. Among the noteworthy values, negativity appeared at 6.9% for inflation and 7.4% for debt, indicating that newspapers adopted a relatively critical discourse that portrayed the crisis as an imminent threat. Conversely, cooperation appeared at a very low rate in coverage of the debt crisis (2.0%), compared to 5.5% for inflation. This reflects the diminished discourse calling for a partnership between the state and society or between sectors to resolve the debt crisis, compared to inflation, which is presented as a collective issue.

Finally, values such as novelty, trivialization, and positivity appeared at relatively low rates, indicating that coverage focused on realistic insights and in-depth explanations rather than presenting crises in a novel or exaggerated manner. Al-Dustour employed these values the least, while Al-Youm Al-Sabea employed some trivializing techniques to make the news more accessible to the reader. Al-Shorouk preferred to focus on explaining the complexities of the crisis without trivializing or exaggerating. It can be said that the three newspapers offered balanced coverage overall, but they varied in their use of journalistic values. Al-Youm Al-Sabea leaned toward formal interpretation and sensationalism, while Al-Dustour relied on critical and economic values and analysis. Al-Shorouk expanded on humanitarian values and societal influence, contributing to a diverse media landscape that reflects multiple dimensions of the economic crisis.

Dimensions of journalistic coverage of the inflation crisis:

Table no (23) Dimensions of journalistic coverage of the inflation crisis

	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Economic dimension	330	31.4	375	33.4	245	27.5	950	31.0
Service dimension	180	17.1	210	18.7	131	14.7	521	17.0
Legal dimension	85	8.1	75	6.7	55	6.2	215	7.0
Social dimension	170	16.2	160	14.3	160	18.0	490	16.0
Cultural dimension	50	4.8	45	4.0	58	6.5	153	5.0
Political dimension	180	17.1	190	16.9	182	20.4	552	18.0
Security dimension	57	5.4	67	6.0	60	6.7	184	6.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	891	100	3065	100

The dimensions of press coverage of the inflation crisis in the three Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk) during 2024 reveal a remarkable diversity of perspectives, reflecting each newspaper's editorial orientations and the nature of its target audience. Coverage is divided between economic, service, social, political, and cultural dimensions, in addition to legal and security dimensions. This diversity indicates the newspapers' awareness that inflation is not merely a financial issue, but rather a multidimensional crisis that affects the lives of individuals and public order.

The economic dimension dominated coverage, accounting for a total of 31%, confirming the centrality of financial discourse in media discourse. Al-Youm Al-Sabea relied most heavily on this dimension (33.4%), providing news analyses and charts illustrating price changes and monetary policies, addressing the general public in simplified language. Al-Dustour, meanwhile, focused on this dimension with a more analytical approach, using critical language regarding financial policies (31.4%). Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, was less focused on the economic dimension (27.5%), choosing to blend it with social and humanitarian dimensions. The service dimension accounted for 17% of total coverage, with Youm7 also leading the way with 18.7%. This aligns with its tendency to provide content focused on services provided to citizens, such as food subsidies or energy pricing, with the goal of reassuring public opinion. Al-Dustour followed a similar approach with 17.1%, but with a more critical approach, highlighting gaps in service provision. Al-Shorouk, while providing some service aspects, had a lower percentage (14.7%), indicating a preference for expanding on social and cultural aspects.

The social dimension came in fourth place with 16%, with Al-Shorouk clearly excelling, accounting for 18% of its coverage. This reflects its interest in documenting the social impact of inflation, such as poverty, unemployment, and changing consumption patterns, which aligns with its approach based on engaging with the community. Al-Dustour and Youm7 featured this angle at 16.2% and 14.3%, respectively, and was often intertwined with other dimensions such as politics or economics. While the political dimension featured prominently (18%) of the total, Al-Shorouk's lead was notable (20.4%), indicating its adoption of a discourse linking inflation to the broader political context, such as the effects of economic reform on the relationship between the state and citizens. Al-Dustour approached this dimension with 17.1%, addressing the political repercussions of the crisis from the perspective of the responsibility of elites and decision-makers. Youm7 tended toward balance, maintaining a relative presence of this dimension (16.9%) without engaging in direct criticism.

The legal dimension was limited in coverage, accounting for only 7%, with Al-Dustour receiving the highest coverage (8.1%) through discussions of pricing laws, consumer protection, and market oversight. The percentage was lower in Youm7 and Al-Shorouk, reflecting their focus on the dimensions most influential to the general public.

The cultural and security dimensions were the least present in coverage, accounting for 5% and 6%, respectively. Al-Shorouk focused relatively on the cultural dimension (6.5%), reflecting its interest in the impact of inflation on society's consumer identity and lifestyles. Meanwhile, Youm7 and Al-Dustour employed the security dimension (6% and 5.4%) within a warning discourse about economic repercussions that could lead to social tensions.

Summary of the Analysis:

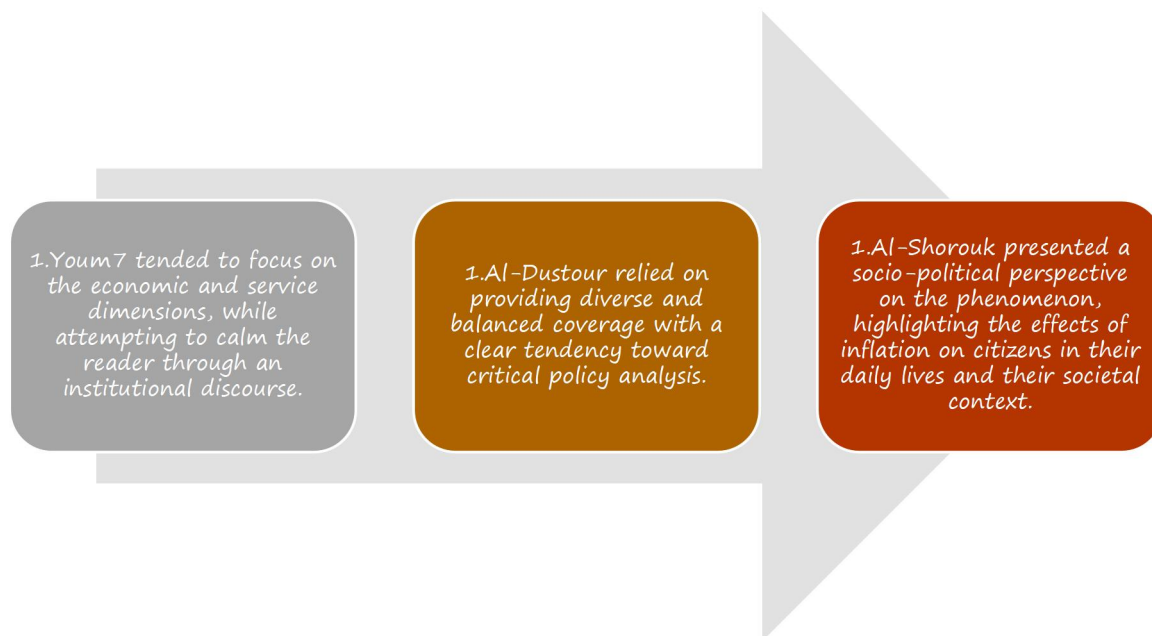


Figure (4)-Dimensions of journalistic coverage of the inflation crisis between three journal. This diversity in coverage reflects different editorial orientations and confirms that inflation in media discourse is not presented solely as a financial phenomenon, but rather as a comprehensive, multidimensional crisis.

Dimensions of journalistic coverage of the debt crisis:

Table no (24)

Dimensions of journalistic coverage of the debt crisis

	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Economic dimension	395	33.2	470	36.1	319	32.2	1184	34.0
Service dimension	160	13.5	190	14.6	137	13.8	487	14.0
Legal dimension	115	9.7	110	8.4	88	8.9	313	9.0
Social dimension	180	15.1	180	13.8	162	16.3	522	15.0
Cultural dimension	58	4.9	60	4.6	56	5.7	174	5.0
Political dimension	215	18.1	210	16.1	202	20.4	627	18.0
Security dimension	66	5.6	82	6.3	27	2.7	175	5.0
Total	1189	100	1302	100	991	100	3482	100

The dimensions of press coverage of the debt crisis in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflect a significant diversity of perspectives, revealing how the crisis was represented in Egyptian media discourse during 2024. The table shows that coverage focused primarily on the economic and political dimensions, followed by the social and service dimensions. Legal, cultural, and security dimensions were less prominent, demonstrating that newspapers treated the crisis as primarily an economic and political issue with social and institutional implications.

At the forefront of these dimensions was the economic dimension, accounting for 34% of the total coverage, dominating the scene in all newspapers. This reflects the representation of the crisis as a flaw in financial management, public debt, and monetary policies. Youm7 led coverage in this dimension (36.1%), with a focus on official discourse explaining the justifications for borrowing and rationalization policies. Al-Dustour (33.2%) relied on a critical analysis of the details of the external debt and changes in economic indicators, while Al-Shorouk (32.2%) opted for a combination of economic analysis and an examination of the impact on the private and public sectors.

The political dimension came in second place with 18%, an indicator of newspapers' awareness of the relationship between the debt crisis and political stability. Al-Shorouk was the most prominent in this dimension with 20.4%, reflecting its tendency to link the worsening public debt to declining confidence in economic policies and to highlight protests or political criticism. Al-Dustour also featured prominently with 18.1%, focusing on the complexities of the domestic and foreign political

landscape. Youm7 covered this dimension with a relatively lower percentage (16.1%), with a more cautious approach to criticizing the government and a tendency toward institutional interpretation.

The social dimension came in third with 15%, and was most prominent in Al-Shorouk (16.3%), which focused on documenting the social impacts of the crisis, such as rising poverty rates, the deterioration of public services, and the impact on citizens' daily lives. While Al-Dustour (15.1%) covered the issue analytically, considering that the debt crisis exacerbates the vulnerability of the middle and poor classes, Youm7 (13.8%) merely referred to it through field reports reflecting the government's response to these challenges.

The service dimension, which accounted for 14% of coverage, was also prominent, particularly in Youm7 (14.6%), which focused on how public services continued despite the crisis, presenting government plans for rationalization and efficiency improvement. Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk chose to address this dimension more critically, pointing to the weakness of the service infrastructure and the decline in the quality of facilities resulting from budget cuts.

The legal dimension, despite its importance in addressing the regulatory framework for public debt, received only 9% of coverage, with coverage being similarly distributed among newspapers. Al-Dustour covered this dimension at 9.7%, focusing on debt management laws and amendments to financial legislation. Al-Youm Al-Sabea (8.4%) and Al-Shorouk (8.9%) included it within official coverage without in-depth discussion of accountability or oversight.

The cultural dimension was the least prominent, accounting for only 5%, and was evenly distributed among the three newspapers. Al-Shorouk presented it at 5.7%, as part of an analysis of the impact of the crisis on social values and consumer habits, while Al-Dustour and Youm Al-Sabea addressed it as a complementary element rather than a primary focus.

Finally, the security dimension appeared at 5%, with clear variations between the newspapers. It was prominent in Youm Al-Sabea at 6.3%, within a discourse linking economic stability and societal security, while its coverage was weak in Al-Shorouk (2.7%), which tends to analyze social phenomena without framing them in terms of security. Al-Dustour (5.6%) linked public debt to the risks of protests and social unrest.

Overall Conclusion:

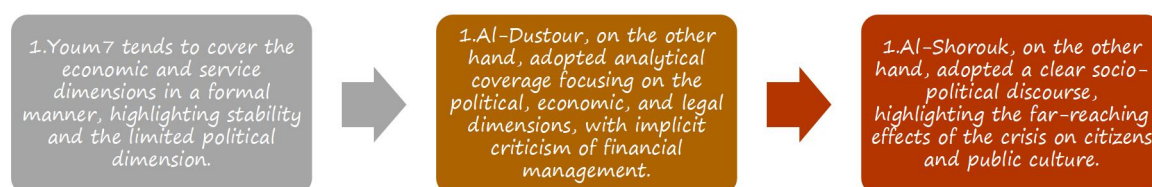


Figure (5)-Dimensions of journalistic coverage of the debt crisis between three journal. This disparity in journalistic dimensions reflects a difference in editorial policies and reinforces the importance of pluralism in representing major economic crises, which enriches public awareness and offers more comprehensive and complex solutions.

Scientific arguments used in journalistic coverage of inflation and debt crisis:

Table no (25)

Scientific arguments used in journalistic coverage of inflation and debt crisis

		frequency	%	frequency	%
Logical	Expert Opinions	429	20.6	488	20.0
	Statistics	398	19.1	453	18.6
	International Reports	276	13.2	348	14.3
	Official Data	398	19.1	453	18.6
	Legal Materials	245	11.8	279	11.4
	International Experiences	338	16.2	416	17.1
total		2084	100	2437	100
Emotional	Exaggeration	245	25.0	279	26.7
	Encouragement	184	18.8	174	16.7
	Intimidation	215	21.9	244	23.3
	Redundancy	123	12.5	139	13.3
	Human Stories	214	21.8	209	20.0
	Total	981	100	1045	100
Total		3065	100	3482	100

The scientific arguments used in press coverage of the inflation and debt crises reflect a trend toward combining analytical logic with emotional influence, reflecting the Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk)'s attempt to present a convincing and effective media narrative. The data showed that scientific reasoning was more prevalent than emotional discourse in addressing both crises. This indicates the press's desire to establish the credibility of its coverage by relying on reliable sources and expert analysis, especially given the complexity of the economic issues being addressed.

With regard to logical arguments, expert opinions ranked first, accounting for 20.6% of the coverage on inflation and 20% on debt, reflecting the newspapers' clear reliance on specialized economic analyses, whether from academic institutions or economic research centers. The coverage revealed that Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk used these opinions analytically to criticize policies, while Youm7 focused on supporting and interpreting government policies through the voices of supportive experts. The use of official data and statistics was close (19.1% for inflation, 18.6% for debt), indicating the use of government documents and reports from national and international institutions to support journalistic narratives with numbers. It was noted that Al-Dustour was more inclined to use these tools to refute economic policies, while Youm7 used them to highlight the state's achievements. Al-Shorouk sought to compare them with realistic living indicators relevant to citizens. International

reports and global experiences appeared moderately, as they were used to broaden the comparative horizon and link Egyptian crises to similar international contexts. The use of international reports reached 13.2% for inflation coverage and 14.3% for debt coverage, while the use of international experiences reached 16.2% and 17.1%, respectively. Al-Shorouk distinguished itself here by its ability to adapt global models to the Egyptian situation, while Youm7 merely referred to them to demonstrate that the crisis is global, not just local. Al-Dustour relied on them within a critical analytical discourse calling for a reconsideration of the local economic model. Legal articles accounted for the lowest percentage of logical arguments (11.8% for inflation, 11.4% for debt), reflecting a limited focus on legislative aspects related to economic policies, despite their importance in understanding the legal framework regulating public debt or the pricing of goods and services. It is noteworthy that Al-Dustour paid relatively greater attention to this aspect, while its presence was less prominent in Youm7 and Al-Shorouk.

In contrast, emotional arguments were strongly present, particularly in the debt crisis (approximately 30% of total coverage), compared to inflation (approximately 32% of coverage), demonstrating the newspapers' attempt to create an emotional response with the public. Exaggeration dominated the scene, accounting for 25% of inflation and 26.7% of debt, particularly in Youm7, which used sensational headlines and an enthusiastic rhetorical tone to emphasize the severity of the crisis or praise government efforts. Al-Dustour, on the other hand, used this value sparingly, preferring rational interpretation, while Al-Shorouk was careful to strike a balance between sensationalism and in-depth explanation. Intimidation and human stories also featured prominently, accounting for approximately 22% of coverage of inflation and debt. This reflects an attempt to arouse public concern about the repercussions of the crisis and connect readers to real-life social stories such as unemployment and declining living standards. Al-Shorouk featured stories that highlighted the impact of the crisis on individuals, while Youm7 used this value to emphasize the importance of government intervention, and Al-Dustour used it to link public policies to real-world outcomes. Encouragement and motivation appeared at 18.8% and 16.7%, respectively, particularly in Youm7's discourse, which sought to instill hope by highlighting development plans and future initiatives. Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk used this value less frequently, given their analytical and critical leanings. Finally, redundancy appeared as a rhetorical tool at 12.5% and 13.3%, especially in Youm7, indicating that some newspapers rely on repeating official messages and statements in more than one context, with the aim of cementing a certain conviction in the reader.

Analytical Summary:

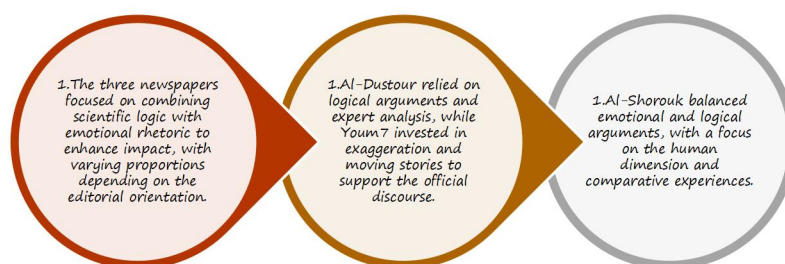


Figure (6)-Scientific arguments used in journalistic coverage of inflation and debt crisis between three journal.

This diversity reflects that journalistic coverage of economic crises does not rely solely on data, but is formulated within rhetorical strategies that appeal to both awareness and emotion.

The target audience for newspaper coverage of the inflation and debt crisis issue:

Table no (26) The target audience for newspaper coverage of the inflation issue

	frequency	%	frequency	%
Political Elite	368	12.0	627	18.0
	inflation		debt crisis	
Economic Elite	429	14.0	592	17.0
Citizens	1226	40.0	1114	32.0
Investors and Businessmen	552	18.0	627	18.0
SME Owners	490	16.0	522	15.0
Total	3065	100	3482	100

An analysis of the target groups in press coverage of the inflation and debt crises reflects a clear difference in the orientations of Egyptian newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) in terms of the audience they seek to influence or address. Figures show that newspapers clearly focused on citizens as the largest target group in inflation coverage, accounting for 40% of the total. This percentage decreased to 32% in coverage of the debt crisis, while the focus on political and economic elites increased.

On the inflation issue, the high percentage allocated to citizens reflects the nature of the crisis as a direct impact on daily life, through rising prices and declining purchasing power. It is noteworthy that Al-Shorouk focused on this segment through humanitarian reports documenting the suffering of the middle and poor classes, while Youm7 used its coverage to direct citizens toward mitigating government policies. Al-Dustour presented a critical discourse that portrayed citizens as the center of the crisis and bearing its costs without adequate protection.

In coverage of the debt crisis, interest in citizens declined, while newspapers focused more on the political elite (18%) and the economic elite (17%), indicating that the crisis is portrayed as the responsibility of senior management and the highest economic circles. Here, the role of the constitution emerged in directing messages to political decision-makers, holding them responsible for the failure or success of debt management. Al-Shorouk offered analyses that balanced addressing elites and the public, while Youm7 sought to promote an official government discourse that reassured these groups.

The data also shows that businessmen and investors constituted an influential segment in coverage, accounting for 18% of both crises, indicating newspapers' awareness of the importance of this segment to market stability and investment. The discourse toward them focused on the facilities provided and the opportunities available in light of economic transformations. Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) owners occupied a significant position, accounting for 16% of the inflation crisis and 15% of the debt crisis. Newspapers highlighted the challenges this segment faces in facing economic pressures, particularly in Al-Shorouk, which highlighted their experiences and suffering.

Analytical Summary:

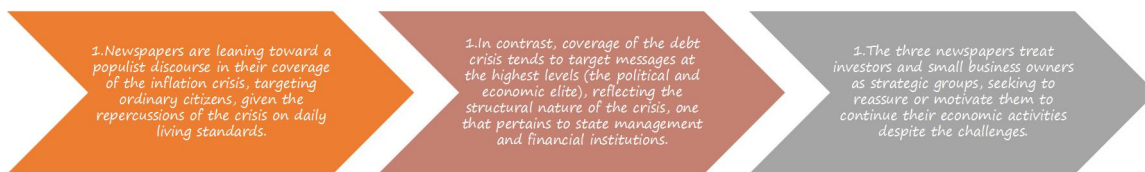


Figure (7)-The target audience for newspaper coverage of the inflation issue between three journal. This variation in target groups illustrates how the nature of the crisis itself dictates the style of discourse and the audiences involved, reflecting the dynamics of journalism in framing and influencing.

Fourth: Frameworks for addressing journalistic content on the issue of inflation and the debt crisis:

Frameworks for journalistic treatment of the inflation issue in newspapers study sample :

Table no (27)

Frameworks for journalistic treatment of the inflation issue in newspapers study sample

	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Economic Results	189	18.0	202	18.0	161	18.1	552	18.0
Support and Endorsement	126	12.0	135	12.0	107	12.0	368	12.0
Warning	116	11.0	123	11.0	98	11.0	337	11.0
Responsibility	105	10.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Crisis Management	137	13.0	146	13.0	116	13.0	399	13.0
Reassurance	105	10.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Humanitarian Principles	74	7.0	79	7.0	62	7.0	215	7.0
Political Framework	116	11.0	123	11.0	98	11.0	337	11.0
Emotional Framework	84	8.0	90	8.0	71	8.0	245	8.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	891	100	3065	100

The distribution of coverage of inflation in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk) reflects a diversity of perspectives, with a noticeable similarity in proportions between the newspapers. This indicates the existence of almost uniform editorial templates, although there are subtle differences in coverage that merit analysis.

The economic results framework dominated coverage, accounting for 18% of all newspapers. Coverage focused on the direct effects of inflation, such as rising prices, weak purchasing power, and its impact on the poor. This focus reflects the newspapers' desire to present a realistic, tangible picture of the economic situation, a fact particularly evident in Al-Shorouk, which has an analytical focus. This was reflected in coverage supported by statistics and expert opinions.

In second place, the crisis management framework emerged, accounting for 13% of coverage, demonstrating the newspapers' keenness to highlight the role of the state and government in dealing with the crisis, such as the intervention of the Central Bank, price controls, and food subsidy programs. The three newspapers were almost equal in this coverage, demonstrating a general

commitment to a calming discourse that demonstrates the state's control over the situation. This framework complemented the reassurance framework, which accounted for 10% of each newspaper's coverage. Media language was used to reassure readers and provide indications of an imminent economic recovery.

On the other hand, the support and endorsement framework appeared at 12%, revealing a supportive trend toward government policies in combating inflation. This was most evident in Youm7, which leans toward official positions in its discourse. The coverage in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk was less supportive, although it maintained the same percentage. This was accompanied by the presence of warning and responsibility frameworks, at 11% and 10%, respectively. Both frame types reflect a discourse that balances the potential risks of continued inflation with the burden of holding relevant parties accountable. It is noteworthy that these frameworks also serve the newspapers' approach, which seeks to demonstrate collective awareness and emphasize the need for decisive action.

The humanitarian principles framework accounted for 7%, reflecting the newspapers' attempt to humanize their coverage by presenting the stories of those affected. This framework was relatively strongly present in Al-Shorouk, which tends to provide coverage with a humanitarian and social dimension, compared to Youm7, which adopts a more formal news approach. Finally, the political and emotional frames recorded almost equal proportions (11% and 8%), indicating the use of economic crises in broader contexts, whether by linking inflation to the political landscape or by arousing emotions such as anxiety, fear, or hope, depending on the newspaper's orientation. Al-Dustour was more inclined to use the political frame critically, while Youm7 presented it in a supportive or interpretive manner, while Al-Shorouk attempted to balance analysis and neutrality. The three newspapers displayed a great similarity in the proportions of frame use, reflecting a commonality in general editorial references. However, subtle differences in language and style reveal distinct journalistic visions. Youm7 was distinguished by its tendency toward formal and reassuring rhetoric, while Al-Shorouk sought coverage with a humanistic and analytical dimension. Al-Dustour emerged as a newspaper that blended critical discourse with informational presentation, with a notable focus on social and political influences.

Frameworks for journalistic treatment of the debt crisis issue in newspapers study sample :

Table no (28) Frameworks for journalistic treatment of the debt crisis issue in newspapers study sample

	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Economic Results	214	18.0	236	18.1	178	18.0	628	18.0
Support and Endorsement	143	12.0	156	12.0	119	12.0	418	12.0
Warning	131	11.0	143	11.0	109	11.0	383	11.0
Responsibility	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0

Crisis Management	155	13.0	169	13.0	129	13.0	453	13.0
Reassurance	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Humanitarian Principles	83	7.0	91	7.0	69	7.0	243	7.0
Political Framework	131	11.0	143	11.0	109	11.0	383	11.0
Emotional Framework	95	8.0	104	8.0	79	8.0	278	8.0
Total	1189	100	1302	100	991	100	3482	100

The journalistic frameworks for addressing the debt crisis in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reveal a similar pattern of coverage in quantitative distribution, but differing relatively in editorial depth and the nature of the discourse used in each newspaper. This reflects a discrepancy in editorial orientations, methods of addressing the public, and the degree of adherence to or deviance from the official vision.

The economic results framework occupies the first place, accounting for 18% of coverage in the three newspapers, with no significant variation. This reflects an implicit agreement on the importance of this framework in explaining the crisis through numerical dimensions and economic indicators such as increased debt service, a rising fiscal deficit, and the effects of credit ratings. It is noteworthy that Al-Youm7 approached this framework from a perspective that supports government policies, pointing to attempts to gradually reduce the debt. Al-Shorouk presented this framework through more conservative analytical language, linking the numbers to their societal impact. Al-Dustour, on the other hand, combined the financial dimension with the social perspective of the crisis. The crisis management frame came in second place, accounting for 13% of the newspapers' coverage. This reflects the newspapers' keenness to highlight the government's role in containing the repercussions of the crisis, such as negotiating with international institutions or issuing new bonds to restructure debt. It was more prominent in Youm7, with its official tone and praise for government measures, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk dealt with this frame in an analytical manner, sometimes questioning the effectiveness of these solutions.

The support and endorsement frame (12%) maintained similar proportions in the three newspapers, indicating coverage that reinforces the official discourse to varying degrees. In Youm7, the frame took on a quasi-governmental tone, focusing on praising government decisions and considering them the optimal solution, while Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour used this frame cautiously, allowing for critical aspects alongside support.

The warning and political frames were present, accounting for 11% each, reflecting the newspapers' growing awareness of the severity of the crisis and its political dimensions. Some newspapers have resorted to employing this frame to highlight the repercussions of the crisis on state stability or to explain the conflict between the government and the opposition. Al-Dustour, in particular, employed the political framework to broaden the scope of discussion, while Youm7 was content with a neutral or justified official presentation of policies.

The responsibility framework and the reassurance framework appeared at the same rate (10%), as newspapers sought to provide an explanation for the crisis on the one hand, and a calm and optimistic discourse on the other. In Youm7, the dominant theme was to justify policies and link the crisis to external factors such as global crises, while Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour demonstrated a degree of accountability for domestic economic actors, while calling for accountability and review.

The humanitarian principles framework occupied 7% of the newspapers' coverage, reflecting the newspapers' interest in presenting individual cases or human stories affected by the crisis. It was more prominent in Al-Shorouk, which tends to provide coverage with a social and humanitarian dimension, compared to Youm7, which prioritized official and news coverage over humanitarian aspects.

Finally, the emotional framework (8%) recorded a balanced presence in all three newspapers, evident through sharp headlines, sometimes exaggerated headlines, or a focus on feelings of fear or defiance. Al-Dustour used it more in articles and opinion pieces, while Youm7 employed it in news of a promotional or motivational nature, while Al-Shorouk attempted to maintain a balance between emotion and analysis.

Analytical Summary:

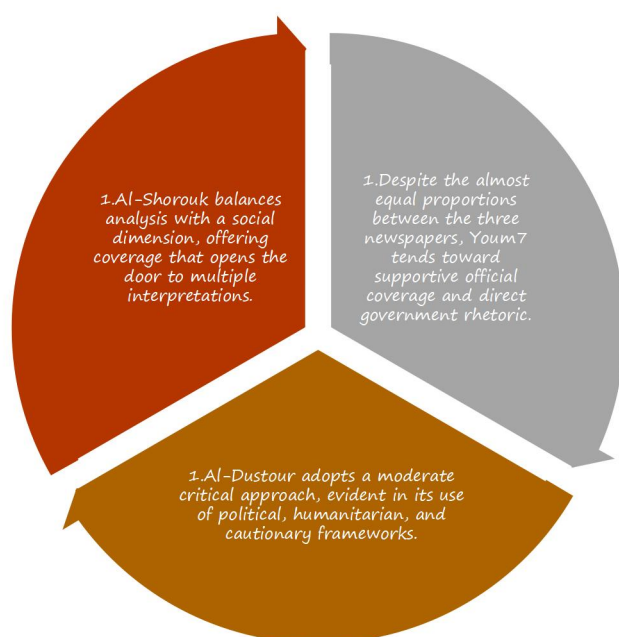


Figure (8)-Frameworks for journalistic treatment of the debt crisis issue in newspapers study sample. This balanced distribution of frameworks within the three newspapers reflects a general trend toward normalizing economic discourse, with subtle differences in coverage related to the editorial line, the target audience, and the newspaper's closeness to the official position.

Balance of presentation of opinions that dealt with inflation in the press materials of the study sample:

Table no (29)

Balance of presentation of opinions that dealt with inflation in the press materials of the study sample

Balance of presentation of opinions	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
One opinion	263	25.0	280	25.0	224	25.1	767	25.0
My point of view	210	20.0	224	20.0	178	20.0	612	20.0
More than one point of view	316	30.0	337	30.1	267	29.9	920	30.0
Informational presentation only	263	25.0	280	25.0	223	25.0	766	25.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	892	100	3065	100

Data on the balance of opinion presentations on the inflation issue in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) indicate a very close distribution of coverage patterns, reflecting a nearly uniform editorial strategy among these media outlets in presenting opinions, with slight variations reflecting each newspaper's philosophy of presenting diversity or sufficiency in information.

It was noted that the proportion of presenting more than one viewpoint was the highest, recording an overall average of 30%. This is a relatively positive percentage, reflecting the newspapers' keenness to highlight a diversity of voices and analyses, particularly in Al-Shorouk, which demonstrated a tendency toward openness to different opinions, albeit slightly different from other newspapers. This type of coverage enhances the credibility of the content and broadens the reader's horizons to understand the dimensions of the crisis from multiple economic, political, and societal perspectives.

The single-opinion category constituted 25% of the articles, indicating that a quarter of the coverage focused on only one viewpoint, often official or governmental, especially in Youm7, which demonstrates a clear tendency to support the official state narrative on economic policies. This pattern may contribute to building a mobilizing discourse rather than a critical analysis.

On the other hand, we find that presenting information alone without expressing opinions also represented 25% of the total coverage, indicating a significant portion of news articles or reports that merely present data and information without analysis or evaluation. This approach may be useful to readers looking for numbers, but it lacks explanation and guidance and may lead to a reduction in critical awareness among the public, especially in light of the absence of discussion and analysis.

The "Two Viewpoints" category accounted for 20% of coverage, indicating the presence of content that attempted to present two opposing or complementary opinions. Although this percentage is relatively low compared to the possibility of presenting three or more opinions, it reflects a degree of caution or restriction in presenting extensive debates on the issue.

These results show that the three newspapers did not differ significantly in their style of presenting opinions. They maintained an approximate balance between the four styles, indicating a desire to appear neutral or professional, with a relative difference in the degree of pluralism. However, the limited proportion of two viewpoints (20%), compared to the high proportion of single-opinion and informational content, indicates that nearly two-thirds of the coverage did not go beyond the confines of a one-sided or brief approach, which may weaken the role of journalism as a public space for open societal debate.

Overall, Al-Shorouk tends to offer a relatively wider diversity of opinions, while Youm7 is more formal in its coverage. Al-Dustour seeks to balance information and analysis without significantly expanding its controversial approach.

Balance of presentation of opinions that dealt with debt crisis in the press materials of the study sample:

Table no (30)

Balance of presentation of opinions that dealt with debt crisis in the press materials of the study sample

Balance of presentation of opinions	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
One opinion	297	25.0	326	25.0	248	25.0	871	25.0
My point of view	238	20.0	260	20.0	198	20.0	696	20.0
More than one point of view	357	30.0	391	30.0	297	30.0	1045	30.0
Informational presentation only	297	25.0	325	25.0	248	25.0	870	25.0
Total	1189	100	1302	100	991	100	3482	100

Data on the balance of opinion presentations on the debt crisis in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reveal a statistically consistent and balanced pattern. The percentages of coverage were completely identical across the newspapers, indicating an implicit agreement or common approach in addressing this sensitive economic issue.

The pattern of presenting more than one viewpoint dominated coverage, accounting for 30% of the total coverage, demonstrating the three newspapers' equal efforts to provide space for multi-voice discussions within their editorial content. This percentage represents a positive aspect of this coverage, as it contributes to creating a media environment that allows the public to compare

positions and understand the complexities of the economic crisis through a diverse lens that includes experts, officials, and international institutions. Despite the numerical equality, Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour appear more inclined to employ this pattern in analytical contexts and opinion pieces than Youm7, which adopts a straightforward news approach, even when it comes to the diversity of perspectives.

In contrast, coverage that was limited to a single opinion or informational presentation constituted 25% of each. This reflects a heavy reliance on one-sided content, whether adopting the official state narrative or presenting abstract news and statistics without commentary or analysis. This trend, despite its apparent neutrality, may undermine the role of journalism as a space for public debate and objective criticism. Youm7 was the most consistent in its use of this style, particularly in breaking news or official statements, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk used it selectively.

The "Two Viewpoints" style maintained a 20% ratio of coverage, indicating that only a quarter of coverage presented two opposing views in the same article. While this ratio is acceptable in the economic context, it remains below the desired level for achieving constructive balance, especially on thorny issues such as debt, which involve both internal and external dimensions and divergent interests.

These figures reflect a formal stability in editorial policies regarding the debt crisis, but this quantitative balance masks a qualitative disparity in the approaches to coverage. While Youm7 adheres to an editorial line closer to official discourse and more informational, Al-Shorouk seeks to combine pluralism with a sense of social and human rights, while Al-Dustour appears to be a middle ground between opinion and information.

The consistency in the balance of opinion across the three newspapers may reflect a state of media caution when dealing with a sensitive financial issue. Newspapers tend to distribute their coverage in a manner that does not disrupt the general trend, but this may sometimes limit their ability to deviate from the traditional pattern and explicitly present critical or alternative viewpoints.

Framing mechanisms at the level of information presentation when newspapers address the issue of inflation:

Table no (31)

Framing mechanisms at the level of information presentation when newspapers address the issue of inflation

Framing mechanisms	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Selection and Choice	210	20.0	224	20.0	178	19.9	612	20.0
Highlighting and Focusing	189	18.0	202	18.0	162	18.1	553	18.0
Interpretation	168	16.0	180	16.0	143	16.0	491	16.0

Citing Evidence and Facts	147	14.0	157	14.0	125	14.0	429	14.0
Connection and Comparison	126	12.0	135	12.0	107	12.0	368	12.0
Contrast	105	10.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Slogans	105	10.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	893	100	3065	100

The results of framing mechanisms at the level of information presentation in newspaper coverage of the inflation issue indicate that the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk) relied on a set of editorial styles that were similar in proportion and focus, reflecting consistency in journalistic treatment in terms of form, with subtle differences in method and context.

Selection and choice was the most commonly used framing technique, accounting for 20% of the coverage, reflecting conscious control by editors over the type of information and data presented to the public. It is noted that the three newspapers used this technique at approximately equal rates, indicating an attempt to indirectly steer public opinion by focusing on certain aspects over others, such as highlighting external causes of inflation or ignoring certain social repercussions.

Highlighting and focusing came in second place, accounting for 18% of the coverage, and was used to give greater importance to government statements or specific economic indicators, such as official inflation rates or statements by the Minister of Finance. This approach is clearly evident in Youm7 through prominent headlines and occasional promotional language, while in Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour, the mechanism is used within analytical contexts and links information together.

The interpretation mechanism constituted 16% of the coverage, reflecting the newspapers' keenness, especially Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk, to provide analytical background and a deeper understanding of the causes of inflation and its relationship to economic decisions. This mechanism supports the interpretive function of the media and helps readers understand the links between daily economic policies and living outcomes.

The citation of evidence and facts mechanism accounted for 14% of the coverage and is used to lend credibility to the material, whether through official data or international reports. It is noted that its use was balanced across newspapers, especially in the context of economic news or opinion pieces that rely on numbers and indicators.

On the other hand, mechanisms such as connection and comparison (12%), contrast, and slogans (10% each) were present in similar proportions. These mechanisms reflect attempts to create an expressive or sometimes exaggerated scene. The contradiction mechanism appears in the comparison between official statements and the reality of market prices, while slogans are sometimes exploited to promote positive official discourse, such as "The New Republic" or "Improving Citizens' Living," particularly in Youm7.

The data show that the three Egyptian newspapers tend to use a combination of objective and framing mechanisms, reflecting a desire to combine explanation and persuasion, and information and guidance. Al-Dustour leans toward analysis and interpretation, while Youm7 stands out for its

use of repetition, emphasis, and slogans as tools to reinforce its discourse in support of official economic policies. Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, seeks to balance evidence and interpretation, maintaining a more professional and open language in presenting information.

Thus, it can be said that the framing mechanisms adopted in inflation coverage reveal an apparent diversity in approach, but they are fundamentally unified in terms of the general approach that maintains the official framework without violating the accepted publishing rules for political economy issues.

Framing mechanisms at the level of information presentation when newspapers address the issue of debt crisis:

Table no (32)

Framing mechanisms at the level of information presentation when newspapers address the issue of debt crisis

Framing mechanisms	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Selection and Choice	238	20.0	260	20.0	200	20.1	698	20.0
Highlighting and Focusing	214	18.0	234	18.0	178	17.9	626	18.0
Interpretation	190	16.0	208	16.0	159	16.0	557	16.0
Citing Evidence and Facts	166	14.0	182	14.0	139	14.0	487	14.0
Connection and Comparison	143	12.0	156	12.0	119	12.0	418	12.0
Contrast	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Slogans	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Total	1189	100	1300	100	993	100	3482	100

The results of the analysis of framing mechanisms at the level of information presentation in the coverage of the debt crisis in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflect a very similar pattern in terms of the percentage of use of each mechanism, indicating a formal homogeneity in editorial coverage despite the differences in editorial orientations between the newspapers.

The data show that the most frequently used mechanism is "Selection and Choice," accounting for approximately 20% of each newspaper's coverage. This approach demonstrates deliberate control over the information presented, whereby certain issues or data are selected over others to guide the reader toward a particular interpretation of the crisis. This is clearly evident in Youm7, which tends to highlight government efforts to manage the crisis, while covering less of the negative repercussions.

Meanwhile, Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk rely on selection to highlight critical voices or draw parallels between internal and external sources.

The following mechanism is "Highlighting and Focusing," which accounts for 18% of coverage, highlighting specific points such as official statements, international agreements, or specific economic indicators. This trend is evident in Al-Shorouk's coverage, through the use of analytical headlines and prominent text sections, and in Youm7, through promotional phrases such as "Egypt succeeds in managing public debt" or "expected credit rating improves."

Interpretation constituted 16% of the content, indicating a clear interest in analysis and linking results to causes, an important feature when addressing complex economic issues such as the debt crisis. This pattern was particularly prominent in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk, through opinion pieces and investigations that explore historical backgrounds or draw international comparisons.

Citing evidence and facts was used 14% of the time, enhancing the credibility of the article by referencing international economic reports, official statements, or financial indicators. This technique is considered a fundamental pillar of economic coverage and was employed to similar extents in the three newspapers.

Connecting and comparing (12%), contrasting (10%), and slogans (10%) were used at similar rates, reflecting the newspapers' attempts to use indirect framing tools to add a dramatic or mobilizing character to the event. The discrepancy is evident when comparing current debt levels with those of ten years ago or comparing Egypt to other developing countries. Newspapers use slogans to convey positive or reassuring messages, such as "Safe passage through the crisis" or "Economic reform is a necessity, not an option."

These results confirm that Egyptian newspapers address the issue of public debt through a framework based on selection, interpretation, and official confirmation, which helps them maintain a balance between institutional support and media professionalism. Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk demonstrated a broader tendency toward interpretation and citation, while Youm7 focused on highlighting and selection, clearly employing official slogans. Despite the similarity in numbers, the method of deployment and choice of contexts differs from one newspaper to another, making the quantitative coverage similar, but the qualitative content and messages varied.

Framing mechanisms at the newspaper display level when addressing the issue of inflation:

Table no (33)

Framing mechanisms at the newspaper display level when addressing the issue of inflation

Framing mechanisms	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Commentary on images	105	10.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Exaggeration	210	20.0	224	20.0	178	20.0	612	20.0

Statistics	263	25.0	281	25.0	223	25.0	767	25.0
Conclusions	263	25.0	281	25.0	223	25.0	767	25.0
Generalization	211	20.1	224	20.0	178	20.0	613	20.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	891	100	3065	100

The results of analyzing the framing mechanisms at the level of journalistic presentation of the inflation issue reveal a clear reliance on quantitative and rhetorical methods in presentation. Three main mechanisms dominate the editorial scene: the use of statistics and conclusions, accounting for 25% of each, followed by exaggeration and generalization, accounting for approximately 20%, while photo captions ranked last, accounting for 10%. This distribution indicates a unified editorial approach among the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk), albeit with subtle differences in their employment and editorial style.

Youm7 and Al-Dustour demonstrate a high use of statistics and conclusions, reflecting a focus on supporting journalistic reports with quantitative data, such as official inflation rates, commodity prices, unemployment indicators, or monthly price increases. This pattern is used to frame the crisis in a measurable manner and lends credibility to the content, particularly in economic news and articles. Although Al-Shorouk adopted roughly the same percentage, it tends to present these statistics within a broader analysis, giving its coverage a deeper interpretive quality. Regarding exaggeration, a mechanism typically used in emotional or political framing, the percentage was relatively high (20%), indicating the presence of an expressive dimension in journalistic coverage, especially in Youm7, where headlines and dramatic content highlight citizens' suffering and "market crises," perhaps with the aim of capturing reader interest or directing public opinion toward understanding the gravity of the situation, while indirectly supporting government policies as "attempting to contain the disaster."

As for the mechanism of generalization, which appeared at approximately the same rate, it reveals newspapers' tendency to project partial results onto the general context, such as saying, "The price hike affected all goods" or "Citizens have lost the ability to spend," without referring to differences between regions or segments. This approach may weaken the accuracy of the content, but it is used to enhance the psychological impact on the recipient. It appears that Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk were more conservative in this use than Youm7. Finally, the photo captioning mechanism accounted for 10% of the coverage and is often used to humanize or dramatize the coverage, linking the image to hype, such as images of markets, the faces of disgruntled shoppers, or bread queues. It is noteworthy that Youm7 clearly relies on it in its digital photo edition, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk employ it as a supporting tool for the content rather than as the primary framing tool.

Despite the quantitative similarity in the distribution of presentation mechanisms between the newspapers, the qualitative difference in their approach is evident in the context and editorial style. Youm7 tends toward visual excitement and exaggeration supported by numbers to frame the crisis within an official discourse calling for patience and solidarity. Al-Dustour, on the other hand, seeks an interpretive presentation based on balanced conclusions and statistics, while Al-Shorouk tends to balance the human dimension with the digital dimension, making its coverage more diverse and open to social and economic contexts. The results thus demonstrate that framing mechanisms at the

presentation level are extensively used in coverage of inflation, not only to convey information, but also to formulate an implicit position and stimulate a specific audience reaction, whether through persuasion, arousal, or solidarity.

Framing mechanisms at the newspaper display level when addressing the issue of debt crisis:

Table no (34)

Framing mechanisms at the newspaper display level when addressing the issue of debt crisis

Framing mechanisms	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Commentary on images	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Exaggeration	238	20.0	260	20.0	198	20.0	696	20.0
Statistics	297	25.0	326	25.0	248	25.0	871	25.0
Conclusions	297	25.0	326	25.0	248	25.0	871	25.0
Generalization	238	20.0	260	20.0	198	20.0	696	20.0
Total	1189	100	1302	100	991	100	3482	100

The results of an analysis of framing mechanisms at the level of journalistic presentation in covering the debt crisis reveal that the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) used an almost identical editorial style in terms of quantitative ratios, reflecting a state of consistency in editorial tools with implicit differences in style and context. The ratios were evenly distributed among five main mechanisms: statistics, inferences, exaggeration, generalization, and commentary on images.

The highest percentage (25%) indicates an extensive reliance on statistics and inferences, mechanisms that represent the essence of rational economic approach, where numbers are used to describe the size of the public debt, deficit ratios, or credit rating data. This pattern was strikingly prominent in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk within analytical reports and articles based on data from the Ministry of Finance or international reports such as those from the International Monetary Fund. Although Youm7 used these figures at the same rate, its style tends to present the numbers within a positive discourse supporting government performance, such as "the state's success in reducing the debt-to-GDP ratio." The conclusion mechanism, which also accounted for 25% of the newspapers' articles, reflects a clear tendency among newspapers to present ready-made analytical conclusions to the reader, which may be supported or directed. These conclusions are sometimes used to steer public opinion toward a particular interpretation, such as: "Debt is not a risk, but a future investment," or "The increase in debt is temporary and necessary for reform." These conclusions are used in headlines or in opening and closing sentences, forming a mental framework for the reader from the outset.

In second place came exaggeration (hyperbole) and generalization, each accounting for 20%. Exaggeration is used as a mechanism to create a dramatic effect around the debt crisis, such as

headlines that speak of an "economic catastrophe" or "the coming danger." Youm7 often uses these exaggerations to attack external parties or justify domestic policies. Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk, on the other hand, employ exaggeration in an analytical or critical manner to escalate public debate. Generalization, on the other hand, appears in absolute phrases that project a partial reality onto the whole, such as: "All sectors have been affected" or "The entire economy is suffering." This can create a kind of inaccurate exaggeration, but it is sometimes used to justify austerity measures or loan applications.

Finally, the mechanism of photo captions appeared (10%), and is used to present the human or social dimension of the crisis, such as showing images of citizens in queues at banks or support centers, or visual graphs indicating the escalation of debt. Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour employed this mechanism within an analytical context, while Youm7 featured it in quick coverage or photo headlines.

It can be said that the three newspapers resorted to a rational framing discourse based on numbers and analysis (50%), supported by an emotional discourse based on exaggeration and generalization (40%), and a supportive visual presentation (10%). This balance reflects a clear attempt to frame the crisis within frameworks that are both understandable and directed. Al-Dustour tends toward data-backed analysis and objective criticism, while Youm7 emphasizes the discourse supporting the authorities and justifying actions through exaggerated language and directed conclusions. Al-Shorouk combines objectivity with social analysis, highlighting the effects of the crisis in complex contexts. This qualitative difference in the use of the same mechanisms highlights how the same editorial tools can lead to different outcomes in framing and the final meaning received by the audience.

Journalistic methods used by the newspapers in the study sample when addressing the issue of inflation:

Table no (35)

Journalistic methods used by the newspapers in the study sample when addressing the issue of inflation

Journalistic methods	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Analytical	263	17.5	281	25.0	224	25.1	768	25.1
Advertising	210	14.0	224	20.0	178	20.0	612	20.0
Aggressive	105	7.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Informational	263	17.5	281	25.0	223	25.0	767	25.0
Dialogue	105	7.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Discussion	105	7.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	892	100	3065	100

The results of an analysis of the journalistic methods used to cover the inflation issue across the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflect a diversity of editorial approaches, with a marked predominance of analytical and informational reporting, followed by advertising and propaganda. Attacking, dialogic, and debating methods appeared in smaller but almost equal proportions.

The analytical method showed a strong presence, accounting for 25.1% of the total coverage, particularly in Youm7 and Al-Shorouk. Analysis was employed to explain the causes of inflation, linking it to monetary policies or to the global landscape, such as food and energy prices. This trend reflects a desire to simplify the crisis for the reader and enable them to understand its complex context. In Al-Dustour, despite the use of the analytical method, it accounted for a smaller percentage (17.5%), indicating a greater focus on reporting events without delving deeply into explanations.

The informational method, meanwhile, accounted for approximately the same percentage (25%) in Youm7 and Al-Shorouk. It relies on presenting official data and reports without extensive analytical commentary. This indicates these newspapers' pursuit of apparent neutrality by reporting government statements, the Central Bank, and reports from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. Al-Dustour, however, contented itself with the same level of informational and analytical coverage (17.5%), highlighting its lack of balance between interpretation and facts.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that advertising was used at a high rate (20%), especially in Youm7 and Al-Shorouk. This often involved promoting government policies as effective solutions to the crisis, or by overly positively highlighting economic achievements. This trend demonstrates an implicit bias toward the executive branch, through phrases such as "the government is succeeding in controlling inflation" or "recent measures are saving the market."

The three least frequently used styles—the offensive, the dialogue, and the debate (10% each)—indicate limited space for direct debate or critical commentary. The offensive style is often used to direct blame at external parties or past policies. It appears in Youm7 and Al-Shorouk when discussing the "repercussions of the war" or the "greed of merchants," while in Al-Dustour, this style takes a critical tone directed at the performance of internal institutions. Conversational and debate styles were used in coverage based on interviews with experts or citizen opinion polls, but they were not a major focus of the journalistic structure.

It can be said that Egyptian newspapers have relied primarily on analytical and informational styles in addressing the inflation crisis, reflecting an attempt to present a coherent, rational narrative to the public, supported by figures and explanations. In contrast, Youm7 stands out for its greater use of propaganda, indicating an editorial bias toward official and justifiable discourse. Al-Shorouk tends to combine analysis and informational styles with a touch of positive support, while Al-Dustour displays a limited balance, with a tone closer to balanced criticism.

These results highlight that the choice of journalistic style is not merely a technical decision; rather, it is a reflection of the newspaper's direction and editorial policy, which contributes to shaping the reader's general perception of the nature and dimensions of the crisis.

Journalistic methods used by the newspapers in the study sample when addressing the issue of debt crisis:

Table no (36)

Journalistic methods used by the newspapers in the study sample when addressing the issue of debt crisis

Journalistic methods	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Analytical	297	25.0	326	25.0	248	25.0	871	25.0
Advertising	238	20.0	260	20.0	198	20.0	696	20.0
Aggressive	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Informational	297	25.0	326	25.0	248	25.0	871	25.0
Dialogue	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Discussion	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Total	1189	100	1302	100	991	100	3482	100

The results of an analysis of the journalistic styles used to cover the debt crisis in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Al-Youm Al-Sabea, and Al-Shorouk) reflect a high degree of consistency in the distribution of editorial styles. All newspapers maintained identical proportions in employing six main styles, indicating a common media approach to addressing this crisis, despite the different editorial backgrounds of each newspaper.

The analytical and informational styles ranked first, accounting for 25% each, indicating a high focus on providing a rational and detailed explanation of the crisis. The three newspapers relied on analysis to understand the dimensions of public debt, explain its causes, and link it to economic policies, such as international loans or interest rates. They also used the informational style extensively to present official figures and reports without interpretive interference, reflecting a desire to provide the reader with an objective, albeit sometimes implicitly directed, picture.

The propaganda style ranked second, accounting for 20% of all newspapers. This is evident in the way the coverage sought to justify or whitewash government policies, such as praising efforts to reduce the debt ratio or highlighting cooperation with international institutions in a positive light. This pattern is clearly evident in Youm7 through targeted headlines such as "The State Succeeds in Overcoming the Crisis" or "The IMF Praises Egyptian Reforms", while Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour used them at a similar rate, but with a more balanced tone.

The other three styles (aggressive, dialogue-based, and discussion-based) each accounted for 10% of the total, reflecting the weak explicit critical coverage of the crisis. The offensive style appeared most often in Youm7 when blaming external parties, such as international institutions or global market

fluctuations, while it was used in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk to attack previous economic policies or government performance from a reformist perspective. The dialogue-based and discussion-based styles were used in limited interviews with economic experts or in articles presenting different viewpoints, but they were not dominant, reflecting the limited scope for diversity of perspectives within the journalistic discourse on the debt issue.

It can be said that the three newspapers sought to construct a coverage based on a balance between informative explanation and economic analysis, with a significant dose of propaganda and limited room for debate or open discussion. Al-Youm Al-Sabea and Al-Shorouk newspapers tend to adopt an official discourse in some instances, while adopting a light, critical, analytical tone in Al-Dustour.

This similarity in the distribution of styles indicates that editorial frameworks may be governed by either censorship considerations or editorial controls that reflect the state's vision during the crisis management phase. This limits the diversity of journalistic coverage, despite the differences between media institutions. Ultimately, it is evident that the debt crisis was presented in a "rational, directed" manner, balancing the presentation of facts and directing public opinion at the same time.

Objectives of journalistic treatment of press materials that dealt with the issue of inflation:

Table no (37) Objectives of journalistic treatment of press materials that dealt with the issue of inflation

Objectives of journalistic treatment	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Awareness	263	25.0	281	25.0	223	25.0	767	25.0
Education	210	20.0	224	20.0	178	20.0	612	20.0
Guidance	158	15.0	168	15.0	134	15.0	460	15.0
Information	316	30.0	337	30.0	267	30.0	920	30.0
Monitoring	105	10.0	112	10.0	89	10.0	306	10.0
Total	1052	100	1122	100	891	100	3065	100

The results of an analysis of the journalistic objectives of the inflation issue in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) indicate a near-uniform approach among these media outlets. All maintained the same proportions in the distribution of editorial objectives, reflecting a unified media discourse that is similar in how they deal with the issue in terms of their informational, awareness-raising, and oversight roles.

The first and most prominent of these objectives was the news objective, accounting for 30% of the total coverage, the highest percentage among all newspapers. This confirms that the newspapers focused primarily on reporting developments related to inflation rates, Central Bank decisions, prices, and government policies. This trend reflects a commitment to the traditional role of journalism as a

transmitter of facts, without always being accompanied by in-depth explanation or criticism, especially in Youm7, which adopts a breaking news coverage style.

Awareness-raising came in second place, accounting for 25% of the coverage, indicating a clear effort by the three newspapers to explain the effects of inflation on citizens and offer approaches to avoiding its effects, such as rationing consumption or understanding the causes of rising prices. This awareness-raising role was clearly evident in the constitution through opinion articles and social investigations that addressed families' suffering from high prices.

Education, on the other hand, constituted 20% of the objectives. This is evident in newspapers' presentation of economic concepts in simplified language, such as explaining the meaning of "raising interest rates" or "flexible exchange rates." This contributes to raising general economic awareness among the public, as evidenced by Al-Shorouk in particular, through the publication of analyses and opinions from economic experts.

The advisory objective, representing 15%, was embodied in newspaper articles offering direct or indirect advice, such as comparing commodity prices or advocating for investment in specific financial instruments. This objective often appeared in specialized columns or weekly economic supplements. However, this coverage remains relatively limited compared to the news objective, indicating that newspapers do not focus much on practical interaction with citizens in managing their daily crises. Finally, the oversight objective represents the lowest coverage rate (10%), indicating a weakness in the exercise of accountability or direct criticism of government policies or the performance of oversight institutions. This objective appears more prominently in Al-Dustour than in Youm7, reflecting a slight difference in the nature of biases or the level of editorial freedom.

These figures reflect that the three newspapers tend to perform traditional functions in covering the inflation issue, with a clear dominance of the news and awareness-raising aspect, and a lack of accountability and initiative. Despite educational and advisory efforts, media discourse often does not go beyond the framework of official coverage without delving into the depth of criticism or independent alternatives. This highlights the importance of developing media coverage to include broader analytical and critical dimensions, engaging citizens in understanding the crisis and proposing solutions, not just in monitoring its developments.

Objectives of journalistic treatment of press materials that dealt with the issue of debt crisis:

Table no (38)

Objectives of journalistic treatment of press materials that dealt with the issue of debt crisis

Objectives of journalistic treatment	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Awareness	297	25.0	326	25.0	248	25.0	871	25.0
Education	238	20.0	260	20.0	198	20.0	696	20.0
Guidance	178	15.0	195	15.0	149	15.0	522	15.0
Information	357	30.0	391	30.0	297	30.0	1045	30.0
Monitoring	119	10.0	130	10.0	99	10.0	348	10.0
Total	1189	100	1302	100	1090	991	3482	100

The journalistic objectives of the debt crisis in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflect a largely unified media approach, evident in the equal distribution of editorial priorities for each objective across the newspapers. This reveals a coordinated or convergent media discourse in understanding the crisis and the roles of the press in addressing it.

The news (informational) objective ranked first at 30%, indicating that newspapers primarily relied on reporting news, official statements, and economic indicators related to the debt, such as agreements with international institutions, borrowing ceilings, and repayment mechanisms. This trend was particularly reflected in Youm7, which adopted a rapid coverage approach based on publishing official updates.

The awareness objective ranked second at 25%, indicating a clear effort by newspapers to explain the issue to the public and simplify complex economic concepts such as the budget deficit and external and domestic debt. In this regard, Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk focused on providing a detailed account of the causes of the crisis and its potential impact on citizens' lives, drawing on the opinions of local and international experts, thus supporting the role of journalism in raising public awareness without inflaming or trivializing it.

Education accounted for 20% of the coverage, and this goal was evident in articles that addressed the experiences of other countries or presented economic concepts in analytical language, providing an opportunity for a deeper understanding of the consequences of debt and the options available to the state. These educational efforts were more evident in Al-Shorouk, which focused on including international economic reports, compared to Youm7, which appeared closer to official coverage.

The advisory goal accounted for 15% of the coverage, and included implicit or direct recommendations on dealing with the crisis, such as the need to rationalize spending or boost local production to reduce reliance on borrowing. Despite the importance of this goal, it did not receive the same focus, which may indicate a lack of focus on providing citizens with practical or technical

guidance on how to deal with the consequences of the crisis. Finally, the censorship target was 10%, a modest percentage compared to the other targets. This reflects the relative weakness of newspapers' oversight and critical role regarding government policies or the performance of the entities responsible for managing public debt. This is most evident in Youm7, which adopted a pro-government discourse, compared to Al-Dustour, which attempted to offer some criticism within a reasonable margin of freedom.

These results reveal a seemingly balanced media image, but it is more reportorial and narrative than interactive or critical. Newspapers play an important role in informing and raising awareness, but they do not go far enough in analyzing the causes of the crisis in depth or questioning official policies. Furthermore, educational and advisory efforts remain limited. What is concluded from this is that media coverage of the debt crisis remains cautious and focused on conveying the official image rather than offering alternatives or deepening public debate. This calls for enhanced analytical and oversight coverage in the future.

Trend in journalistic treatment of the inflation issue:

Table no (39) Trend in journalistic treatment of the inflation issue

trend	inflation							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Agreement	368	35.0	505	45.0	312	35.0	1185	38.7
Neutral	368	35.0	393	35.0	312	35.0	1073	35.0
Disagreement	316	30.0	224	20.0	267	30.0	807	26.3
Total	1052	100	1122	100	891	100	3065	100

The journalistic coverage of the inflation issue in the three newspapers (Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk) reflects a striking disparity in editorial approach to the issue. This reflects the diversity of media discourse between official and private newspapers, and the degree of closeness or distance from the government narrative. The data shows that the general trend is dominated by agreement or neutrality, with a noticeable decline in opposition or rejection. This reveals a clear presence of political and editorial calculations in media coverage of this major economic crisis.

At the forefront of the trends is the supportive trend, with a total percentage of 38.7%, the highest percentage among the three trends. Youm7 led this trend with 45%, indicating a clear bias toward the government's vision in explaining the causes of inflation and justifying economic measures such as lifting subsidies or liberalizing the exchange rate. This is evident in its use of justificatory language based on "international circumstances," such as the war in Ukraine or the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, while emphasizing government efforts to provide social protection or control over markets. Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk newspapers recorded a moderate 35% support rating compared to Youm7, indicating a relative tendency to support economic decisions, but without exaggerating or exaggerating their defense. Al-Dustour focused on analyzing government measures

in simplified economic language, while Al-Shorouk attempted to balance its discourse by presenting diverse economic views that sometimes supported existing policies and sometimes criticized them.

The neutral trend came in second place with a total of 35%, reflecting the newspapers' commitment to maintaining apparent balance in their presentations without completely siding with any party. All three newspapers recorded the same percentage (35%), indicating an attempt to provide news coverage characterized by apparent objectivity, especially when presenting official statements or reports from economic institutions, without explicitly adopting a position from the newspaper. This trend may be an attempt to avoid escalation or accusations of political bias, while maintaining a "professional" press image.

The opposing trend came in last place with 26.3%, reflecting the weak critical role of the press regarding the government's performance in managing inflation. Al-Dustour newspaper led this trend with 30%, tied with Al-Shorouk, indicating a relative margin of freedom within both newspapers that allows for critical articles or coverage highlighting the failure of certain policies or their negative impact on the middle and lower classes. In contrast, Youm7 ranked last in this trend with only 20%, reflecting its high degree of commitment to the official discourse, or its reticence to criticize government decisions.

These results indicate that the general media trend toward the issue of inflation in Egyptian newspapers tends toward support or neutrality, with a clear decline in critical coverage. This can be explained by the presence of economic and political pressures pushing press institutions to align with the state or avoid direct criticism. However, some newspapers, such as Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk, maintain a relative space to express disagreement or highlight the negative effects of inflation, giving the media landscape a degree of diversity, albeit limited. This disparity reflects the need to enhance pluralism in media coverage and expand the scope for constructive criticism to analyze the economic crisis in a deeper and more balanced way.

Trend in journalistic treatment of the debt crisis issue:

Table no (40) Trend in journalistic treatment of the debt crisis issue

trend	debt crisis							
	Al-Dustour		Youm7		Al-Shorouk		total	
	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%	frequency	%
Agreement	475	39.9	586	45.0	397	40.1	1458	41.9
Neutral	416	35.0	391	30.0	297	30.0	1104	31.7
Disagreement	298	25.1	325	25.0	297	30.0	920	26.4
Total	1189	100	1302	100	991	100	3482	100

Data on the media coverage of the debt crisis in the three newspapers: Al-Dustour, Youm7, and Al-Shorouk, reflect clear and contrasting trends regarding the editorial direction and media positioning regarding the crisis. The table shows that most coverage tends to agree or conform with government policies or the official line, with a total percentage of 41.9%. Youm7 led this trend with 45%, indicating a clear tendency to adopt the official narrative and support the measures taken to

confront the debt crisis. Youm7 appears to play a more supportive media role compared to the other newspapers, reflecting the possibility of its editorial policies being more aligned with the government line or its desire to avoid entering into critical disputes that could affect its position. On the other hand, neutrality stands out as a prominent secondary trend, accounting for 31.7% of coverage, distributed evenly across the three newspapers. This reflects a relative commitment to providing objective or balanced news content that presents facts and events without overt bias. This trend reduces media divisions and gives readers the opportunity to form their own opinions based on neutral information. Neutrality may also reflect a desire to maintain journalistic credibility or avoid taking extreme positions amid a complex economic crisis.

On the other hand, critical and oppositional coverage was not absent from the media landscape, accounting for 26.4% of the total coverage. It should be noted that Al-Shorouk newspaper recorded the highest opposition rate (30%), followed by Al-Dustour (25.1%), while the opposition rate in Youm7 was lower (25%). This indicates that Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour provide more space for critical and analytical discourse that highlights negatives or criticizes economic policies. This reflects differences in the editorial nature and orientations of each newspaper, as Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour may tend to adopt a more free and independent discourse.

This distribution reflects the media environment in Egypt, which combines pro- and balanced critical discourse, but with a clear predominance of pro- or pro-government discourse. This reality reflects the political and economic considerations that govern the media during times of major crises, where newspapers may resort to supporting government measures to maintain stability or as a result of direct or indirect pressure. However, the presence of a respectable percentage of neutral and oppositional coverage highlights a relative margin of diversity and difference in coverage, which somewhat enhances the media's credibility and provides the public with multiple perspectives for understanding the crisis.

In conclusion, it can be said that the balance between these three trends (agreement, neutrality, opposition) constitutes an important indicator of the nature of the Egyptian media landscape in addressing major economic issues, where editorial, political, and social considerations intertwine to produce a state of diverse coverage, with a relative predominance of pro-government discourse.

The nature of the active forces in terms of the nature of states when addressing the issue of inflation and the debt crisis:

Table no (41)

The nature of the active forces in terms of the nature of states when addressing the issue of inflation and the debt crisis

nature of the active forces	inflation		debt crisis	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Egypt	1379	45.0	1393	40.0
Arab country	245	8.0	244	7.0
Foreign country	460	15.0	627	18.0
International organization	368	12.0	696	20.0
Civil society	307	10.0	278	8.0
Regional organizations	306	10.0	244	7.0
Total	3065	100	3482	100

The data indicates a clear disparity in the nature of the actors addressing the issues of inflation and the debt crisis, with local actors playing a greater role in Egypt than other actors. Egyptian actors accounted for 45% of the total actors in addressing the inflation issue, while their share was 40% in addressing the debt crisis. This disparity reflects the importance and impact of local economic issues in Egypt, prompting local actors to assume the primary role in addressing them, given their direct connection to the economic and social reality of Egyptian society.

As for actors from other Arab countries, their share was relatively low, not exceeding 8% in the case of inflation and 7% in the case of the debt crisis. This indicates that economic issues related to Egypt receive limited regional attention, perhaps due to the different priorities of Arab countries or the nature of the crises they face, making their role secondary compared to local and international actors. On the other hand, the importance of foreign powers and international organizations in dealing with the debt crisis is more prominent. Foreign countries accounted for 18% of the actors, while international organizations accounted for 20%. This reflects the international dimension of this crisis and its impact on global financial stability. The debt crisis requires external interventions and aid, whether through loans or economic reform programs, which explains the higher participation of these groups compared to inflation.

Civil forces and regional organizations maintained similar percentages on both issues, ranging between 7% and 10%. This reflects the supportive and complementary role of these forces, as they contribute to societal pressure and monitoring of economic policies, but they are not the primary actors in managing these crises.

Overall, this data shows that the debt crisis requires more diverse cooperation and interventions at the international and regional levels, while the issue of inflation receives greater attention from local

forces, reflecting differences in the nature and complexity of each crisis and its impact at different levels.

The nature of the active forces in terms of the nature of the Egyptian entities mentioned when the journalist addressed the issues of inflation and the debt crisis:

Table no (42)

The nature of the active forces in terms of the nature of the Egyptian entities mentioned when the journalist addressed the issues of inflation and the debt crisis

nature of the active forces	inflation		debt crisis	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Head of State	460	15.0	627	18.0
Prime Minister	552	18.0	696	20.0
Ministers	766	25.0	905	26.0
Government Officials	674	22.0	696	20.0
Individuals	613	20.0	558	16.0
Total	3065	100	3482	100

Data shows that official Egyptian entities play a central and prominent role in addressing the issues of inflation and the debt crisis, with press coverage distributed across various leadership levels. Ministers rank highest in media coverage, accounting for 25% of inflation issues and 26% of the debt crisis. This reflects their effective role in formulating and implementing economic and financial policies, as they are directly responsible for the relevant government sectors.

They are followed by heads of government (the Prime Minister), whose coverage accounts for 18% of inflation issues and 20% of the debt crisis. This indicates the media's focus on their position as heads of the executive authority and the primary administrator of state affairs, especially during major economic crises.

It also appears that heads of state have a significant media presence, accounting for 15% of inflation issues and 18% of the debt crisis issues, indicating the press's interest in their statements and positions, which directly influence public policy directions and economic reforms. Other government officials exhibit a relatively strong media presence (22% on inflation and 20% on the debt crisis), indicating the comprehensiveness of the press' coverage of various levels within the administrative apparatus, whether in issuing statements or implementing decisions.

In contrast, ordinary individuals appear at rates ranging from 16% to 20%, reflecting the role of the press in highlighting the impact of economic crises on ordinary citizens and conveying their suffering and experiences, an important aspect for understanding the social dimensions of these issues.

Overall, these results confirm that the Egyptian press balances its focus on the official bodies responsible for managing economic crises with its focus on citizens' experiences, reflecting an

attempt to present a comprehensive and balanced picture of economic events that affect society as a whole.

The Discussion About the content analysis through the results of previous studies:

In light of the results of the analysis of press coverage of the issues of inflation and the debt crisis in the three newspapers: "Youm7", "Al-Dustour", and "Al-Shorouk", these results can be linked to the broader context within which media coverage addressed them, whether from semi-official media or independent opposition media outlets online, through the following axes:

First: Frames used in covering the issues of inflation and the debt crisis

The results of the analysis of the three newspapers showed that the economic framework was the most prevalent, consistent with the coverage reported by semi-official and independent opposition media outlets, where the economic outcomes framework was the dominant one. "Youm7" adopted coverage closer to a pro-government framework, focusing on official efforts to improve economic indicators and reduce inflation rates. Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk's coverage was characterized by a relative inclination toward social and political analysis, particularly with regard to the debt crisis. This is consistent with the results of Hamdy & Gomaa's (2012) study, which showed that government newspapers focused on framing crises within security and economic threats, while independent newspapers tended to highlight the social and human rights dimensions. Second: Diagnosing the Causes of National Crises (Inflation and Debt Crisis)

The previous results intersects with the results of a study by Mohamed (2020), which confirmed that international and Arab websites, particularly Russia Today and Sky News, used the "work and achievement" framework in their coverage of the debt issue in Egypt, presenting an optimistic image of the Egyptian government's ability to repay and achieve stability. The same framework was also strongly present in a study by Salim & Hamada (2023), which monitored the frequent use of the "work and achievement" framework in addressing the global economic crisis. This reflects a recurring media pattern of beautifying economic conditions during crises by focusing on what has been achieved, rather than analyzing the roots of the crises.

Although some newspapers, such as Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour, have attempted to highlight the repercussions of the economic crisis on citizens' lives, in terms of rising prices and declining living standards, this attention remains limited compared to what is expected. This intersects with the findings of a study by Zablawi (2024), which indicated that Egyptian private newspapers did not pay sufficient attention to citizens' suffering, represented by the decline in purchasing power and the devaluation of the currency. Instead, they focused on the government's performance in implementing economic reform programs, revealing a gap between media discourse and the real society. Similarly, a study by Mansour (2023) demonstrated that official press discourse on food security issues was dominated by praise for the state's role in achieving self-sufficiency, without truly representing citizens' suffering or presenting serious critical dimensions.

Regarding inflation, semi-official media focused on internal causes, such as the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism and the Suez Canal, and external causes, such as the global rise in shipping and fuel prices and the Russian-Ukrainian war. Opposition media, on the other hand, highlighted the mismanagement of monetary policies and the expansion of unproductive borrowing. This is consistent with what Ibrahim (2012) and El-Nahass (2012) noted, indicating that the nature of media ownership significantly influences how responsibility and blame are assigned.

Regarding the debt crisis, semi-official media emphasized external pressures, while independent opposition media focused on domestic performance and the misallocation of resources. It is noteworthy that Youm7 devoted its coverage to the international framework of the crisis, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk sought to link the crisis to domestic economic policies, reflecting an approach similar to that found by Varacheva & Gherghina (2018) regarding the variance in framing events depending on the media outlet. Third: Proposed Solutions to Crises in Press Coverage

Semi-official newspapers, such as Youm7, focused on promoting government solutions, such as providing goods, restructuring investments, and gradually lifting subsidies. In contrast, Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk addressed solutions from a more critical and comprehensive perspective, such as reviewing economic policies and reducing reliance on borrowing. This is consistent with studies by Elmasry & El-Nawawy (2014), which showed that independent newspapers in Egypt tend to present multi-dimensional analytical discourse.

Second: Frames Used to Present the Consequences of Crises

While semi-official media adopted a positive, descriptive frame, highlighting the state's efforts to control inflation and provide goods, opposition media outlets emphasized negative consequences, such as deteriorating living conditions and rising debt. This was clearly evident in Youm7's positive coverage, compared to the critical and analytical coverage in Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour. This contrast reflects what Wu et al. (2020) noted regarding the differences in coverage frames according to political and social actors. Fifth: Balance in Presenting Opinions

Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour's coverage was characterized by presenting multiple viewpoints, reflecting a degree of pluralism. Al-Youm Al-Sabea tended toward the official perspective, supported by studies by Ayyad & Lugo-Ocando (2023), which show that government newspapers sometimes contribute to escalating political tension through one-sided rhetoric.

Most of the newspapers analyzed relied on traditional frameworks (achievement, justification, defense), while the use of critical or dialogic frameworks was minimal. This reflects a pattern similar to that found in Alshareif's (2022) study, which showed that Saudi newspapers addressed corruption issues within an economic framework that praised the state's efforts and avoided investigative or critical analysis. This indicates a tendency among newspapers in Arab regimes toward institutional discourse that supports the official narrative.

The results of the analysis of Al-Shorouk, Al-Dustour, and Al-Youm Al-Sabea newspapers revealed a heavy reliance on justification by framing inflation as a result of global crises such as the Russo-Ukrainian war. This is confirmed by a study (Salim & Hamada, 2023), which considered this war the most prominent cause of the economic crisis in international and Arab media. This indicates that the Egyptian press adopts a discourse similar to the international press in justifying local crises with external factors, while the percentage of critical coverage of local crises is less.

Third: Journalistic Methods and Framing Mechanisms

The study showed that the main actors in the media discourse on inflation and debt were the government and the central bank. This was also confirmed by Zablawi (2024), who pointed to the lack of influence of political parties and civil society organizations in the press discourse. This reinforces the dominance of the official actor over coverage and weakens the diversity of perspectives, in contradiction with critical media standards. Mansour (2023) also indicated that the government and

international institutions represented the most prominent forces in the press discourse, a finding that also applies to the coverage of Youm7 and Al-Shorouk.

Al-Youm Al-Sabea used propaganda methods based on official statistics and data, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk relied on analysis, comparison, and the use of expert sources. These practices parallel Elkamel's (2013) observation that independent newspapers tend toward a more balanced and analytical presentation of political and economic issues.

An analysis of the role of private newspapers such as Al-Shorouk and Al-Dustour in covering inflation and debt reveals that they play a kind of "functional role" in guiding the general development discourse without engaging in direct criticism. This aligns with Kamal's (2023) study, which concluded that Youm7—an example of a private newspaper—was the most involved in covering women's issues. However, it employed stereotypical frames such as "support" and "empowerment," without delving into structural issues. This pattern is also found in economic coverage, where issues are addressed from the state's perspective, rather than through a genuine representation of society or those affected by economic policies.

Forth: Target Audience

It was found that Al-Youm Al-Sabea addressed the general public using simplified language and positive frameworks, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk addressed a more diverse audience, including economic and political elites. This trend aligns with what Elmasry (2012) observed, namely that media outlets differ in their editorial discourse depending on their target audience and references. Thus, the results of the comparison between the three newspapers confirm a clear distinction in media discourse, reflecting differences in frames of reference and coverage styles. This is consistent with the results of previous studies that addressed the relationship between media framing, media ownership, political bias, and the role of the media in shaping public opinion during times of crisis.

Fifth: Media Depictions of Solutions to the Inflation Issue – Between Official Promotion and Critical Negligence

Al-Youm Al-Sabea and Al-Shorouk newspapers clearly demonstrated their reliance on the promotional framework linked to the state's achievements. The proposed solutions centered on the effectiveness of the economic reform plan, which, according to the discourse, contributed to reducing inflation rates, alongside the Ministry of Supply's efforts to support the strategic stockpile of basic commodities. This treatment reflected the media line adopted by pro-government platforms which highlights the state's control over inflation rates and ignores the associated social costs.

This line intersects with the results of a study by Mohamed (2020), which showed how websites such as Russia Today and Sky News relied on the "work and achievement" framework to portray the decline in inflation as an indication of the success of the economic program, without addressing the suffering of the people living there. A study by Salim & Hamada (2023) also confirmed the use of the same framework to portray efforts to confront the global economic crisis, with a focus on the logical and institutional aspects of the response, consistent with the coverage of the three Egyptian newspapers.

Sixth: The Debt Crisis – Regulated Discourse and the Absence of Critical Framing

Although the debt crisis was clearly present in Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk's coverage, its interpretive framework was often linked to objective justifications such as the effects of global crises and the cost of national projects. This pattern is consistent with what was stated in the government's coverage of

the solutions agenda, as no alternative or radical critique of fiscal policies was proposed. Instead, official media outlets focused on beautifying the government's image in dealing with the debt.

This promotional approach is clearly reflected in Zablawi's (2024) study, which confirmed that private newspapers neglected to monitor the effects of rising public debt on citizens' livelihoods and focused on narrating government policies and banking procedures. Al-Shareif's (2022) study also demonstrates newspapers' tendency to use the economic framework without engaging in investigative reporting, demonstrating the uniformity of the official narrative in dealing with sensitive economic issues.

Seventh : Consequences – A Dual Framing, Aligning between Beautification and Superficial Descriptiveness

In terms of framing the consequences, Al-Youm Al-Sabea and Al-Shorouk newspapers followed a clear pattern of positive framing, such as by describing the abundance of goods and price stability during seasons such as Ramadan, or by referring to the decline in inflation without linking it to a decline in purchasing power. This contrasts with the presence of a descriptive frame, as some articles focused on formal oversight roles, such as the Consumer Protection Agency, without delving into in-depth economic analyses. This pattern is consistent with the results of the government framework in the "Framing Consequences" table, particularly regarding inflation, where the price control narrative predominated at the expense of presenting societal suffering.

The negative frame was almost absent, consistent with what was stated in Mansour's (2023) study on coverage of food security issues, where in-depth critical coverage was absent despite the impact of global crises, and instead focused solely on the state's achievements. Zablawi (2024) also confirms the weak coverage of citizens' suffering from unemployment and high prices, which reinforces the dominance of the promotional discourse. Ninth: The near-total absence of opposition media in the prevailing discourse.

It is noteworthy that the discourse of the opposition or independent newspapers was not strongly present in the results of the three newspapers, especially Youm7, whose results were completely consistent with the official line, as demonstrated by Kamal's (2023) study on women's issues coverage. This reflects the dominance of the propaganda pattern associated with media ownership over the nature of coverage, a phenomenon confirmed by the results of Kamal's (2023) study, which linked the coverage pattern to the type of online newspaper ownership. Furthermore, opposition or independent media did not find sufficient space in the public discourse and were rather implicitly marginalized.

The linkage between the solutions and consequences table, the analysis of the three newspapers, and previous studies reveals a consistent pattern in Egyptian media discourse—particularly within major private newspapers—that centers on justifying and promoting state achievements while marginalizing the citizen's role and experience. The dominant frameworks rely heavily on justification, embellishment, and descriptive narration, with minimal critical or analytical depth. This approach aligns with broader trends observed in Arab media, where economic crises are framed through the lens of government performance and official narratives, largely excluding public suffering or citizen-driven perspectives. The findings underscore the decisive influence of political context, media ownership, and state alignment in shaping discourse, positioning the media more as a vehicle for reinforcing authority than as a platform for pluralistic or citizen-centered representation.

Conclusion:

The semi-official and opposition media agreed to focus on economic and political frameworks as the primary approach to addressing crises. This was confirmed by the results of the analysis of the three newspapers. The economic framework was at the forefront of the frameworks used, particularly in Al-Youm Al-Sabea, which launched from a pro-government perspective and focused on highlighting official achievements in reducing inflation rates. Meanwhile, Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk newspapers leaned toward analytical frameworks with a social and political dimension, particularly when addressing the debt crisis. This reflects the critical media orientation of these somewhat independent newspapers and confirms the conclusion that the opposition sought to highlight the direct impact on citizens' lives and the deterioration of their conditions, while the semi-official media adhered to a reassuring approach, despite the seriousness of the situation. There is a sharp contrast between the two media discourses in explaining the causes of the crises; pro-government outlets resort to justifying the crisis with external factors, while the opposition focuses on economic mismanagement. This is entirely consistent with the results of the analysis of press coverage, where Youm7 attributed inflation to global causes, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk focused on misguided monetary policies and unproductive borrowing.

The conclusion revealed that opposition media did not offer concrete solutions, while pro-government outlets merely exaggerated government solutions. This trend was clearly evident in the results of press coverage, where Youm7 began with a promotional vision for official solutions, such as commodity subsidies, investment rescheduling, and the gradual removal of subsidies, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk presented deeper monetary proposals, such as reviewing economic policies and reducing reliance on loans.

The study indicates that pro-government media adopt positive frames that portray crises as controllable events, while opposition newspapers tend to emphasize negative repercussions. This was clearly evident in Youm7, which focused on the government's efforts to control the market and provide goods, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk highlighted the deterioration of living conditions and rising prices.

The analysis reveals a lack of pluralism in pro-government media, while the opposition provides coverage that encompasses diverse opinions. The results confirmed this, as it was found that Youm7 adopted a one-sided discourse biased toward the official view, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk presented a variety of opinions, some critical and some calling for reform.

Youm7 tended to use repetitive propaganda rhetoric based on official statements and government figures without analysis, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk relied on analytical methods, using comparisons and data from economic experts. The conclusion confirms this trend, as it considered that independent media betrayed the principle of independence by adopting the discourse of the authorities, while opposition media overstepped the mark by transforming crises into bleak scenes unsupported by solutions.

The results showed that Youm7 addresses the general public using simplified language and a positive approach, while Al-Dustour and Al-Shorouk address a more diverse audience that includes economic and political elites. The conclusion links this trend to the loss of trust among ordinary citizens in official and independent media, which have become increasingly aligned with government discourse. This has led them to turn to opposition media in search of the truth, despite their awareness of its occasional exaggerations.

In general, the results of the analysis of the three newspapers' coverage largely match the conclusion, whether in the frameworks used, the diagnosis of causes, the proposal of solutions, the presentation of results, or even the rhetorical methodology and audience definition. This convergence reflects a media pattern in Egypt influenced by the nature of ownership and political loyalties of media outlets. It underscores the need for an independent, professional media discourse capable of objectively expressing reality without exaggeration or embellishment, offering realistic solutions that respond to citizens' needs, rather than perpetuating the division between two discourses, one that beautifies reality and the other that exaggerates it, while ordinary citizens remain the most harmed by the lack of media balance.

Recommendations:

1. It is recommended that media outlets commit to providing multi-voice coverage that reflects a diversity of opinions and analyses when addressing economic crises. This contributes to establishing a media culture based on objectivity and credibility.
2. Promoting the use of analytical and interpretive frameworks in addressing economic issues is crucial, as it plays a role in raising public awareness of the causes and repercussions of crises, away from propaganda or justification frameworks.
3. It is recommended to rely on independent sources of information and economic experts in preparing economic reports and investigations, which enhances the professionalism of media coverage and gives coverage depth and balance.
4. It is essential for media outlets to adopt an awareness-raising discourse that contributes to building a societal economic culture based on understanding and analysis, and avoids rhetoric that raises anxiety or offers reassurances not based on reality.
5. Developing independent national tools to monitor media balance is an urgent necessity, allowing for periodic evaluation of media performance and enhancing the quality and credibility of news coverage.
6. It is recommended to strengthen the independence of media institutions, especially when covering sensitive issues such as public debt and inflation, to ensure sufficient space for constructive criticism and pluralism.
7. It is important to invest in enhancing the competence of media personnel by training them to analyze economic indicators and simplify technical terms into language appropriate for the general public.
8. The citizen's interest should be the primary focus of press coverage, focusing on how economic crises affect various social groups, particularly vulnerable groups.
9. Creating dialogue platforms within press coverage is a qualitative step that enables citizens and experts to engage in constructive discussions about economic solutions and challenges.
10. It is recommended to expand partnerships between media outlets, research centers, and universities to produce solid analytical media content based on reliable data and studies.

Research proposals:

1. It is proposed to conduct a comparative study between economic coverage in official and independent media during periods of major financial crises, to highlight differences in framework, language, and sources.
2. It is important to analyze the impact of media frameworks used to address the issue of inflation on shaping public opinion perceptions about the causes of the crisis and ways to overcome it.
3. A field study is recommended to measure the relationship between economic media coverage and citizens' trust in government economic policies.

4. Exploring how the frames of coverage of the public debt issue affect public opinion toward the government is a priority in the context of recurring economic crises.
5. It is useful to compare the media coverage of economic crises between Arab and Western newspapers to monitor the influence of ideology and media freedom contexts on the production of economic discourse.
6. It is proposed to analyze the role of digital media in reshaping official economic discourse and assess its ability to offer alternative, more interactive, and more transparent perspectives.
7. It is recommended to study the psychological and social dimensions of the use of negative or positive frames in crisis coverage and their impact on public perceptions and behaviors toward the state and public policies.
8. Evaluating the professionalism of economic coverage in the Egyptian press in light of global crises is an important approach to understanding the strengths and weaknesses of economic journalistic performance.
9. It is proposed to investigate the potential of the press to offer alternative, participatory, and community-based solutions to economic crises and to examine the extent to which these proposals impact public discourse.
10. It is important to analyze the relationship between the funding of journalistic institutions and the nature of their editorial discourse during national crises, to determine the extent to which economic and political interests influence the independence of coverage.

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