

# Fillmore's Theory of Frames Revisited: From Decontextualization to Ideological Contextualization

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Received: 31-10-2022

Revised: 8-1-2023

Accepted: 19-1-2023

Published: 30-4-2023

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## Abstract

Objective of the present study is to show that Fillmore's (1982) theory of frames can extend in application to include contextualized sentences and phrases, not just mere lexical units or decontextualized sentences as set in the original theory; and to new domains as that of journalism. This extension is beneficial as a detecting tool of hidden ideologies. The study applies Fillmore's Frame semantics to the practice of a popular Egyptian newspaper in covering Covid-19 crisis during the period from the time of breaking news of the virus till declaring it a pandemic. Analysis of the news coverage shows that there is consistent repetition of the same frames throughout the period of examination. Given the tendency not to spread panic or harm economy, focus was on highlighting fulfillment of duty on part of the government and the political system in general and a claim of a stabilized situation.

## Keywords:

Fillmore's Frame semantics; semantic roles; ideology; lexical semantics

## 1. Introduction

The press is often responsible for shaping messages to the audiences and deciding the message approach. Journalists select the story angle and filter out information about the story before delivering it to the audiences (Gitlin, 1980). Media plays a powerful role in modern societies in constructing narratives and affecting attitudes (Benedict & Anderson, 1991). Therefore, analyzing media language can reflect worthy societal aspects and reveal hidden intentions and ideologies. The present study tackles the coverage of Corona virus crisis, its

development, and how a popular state-run newspaper (Al-Akhbar) reflected upon it. The newspaper Corona virus coverage undergoes a process of framing where relevant information is schematized to reflect an underlying process of conceptualization of experience.

The study relies on Frame semantics to examine the language of newspapers. According to Fillmore (1982), the meaning of words is understood in terms of interpretive frames which give background information about lexical units. A frame is the general label heading a group of words (lexical units) which describe similar states of affairs. From a cognitive social perspective, frames evoke images in the mind which Fillmore calls “scenes” (p.115). A frame, thus, is the “background concept” under which related words are grouped together (Gawron, 2008, p.12).

Tracing frames of vocabulary helps unfold attitudes and implicit intentions. The aim behind the processes of schematization and framing is to explore the “motivating circumstances” (Fillmore, 1982, p.126) for the specific linguistic choices made by language users and make connection between language and attitudes. News framing is especially beneficial when the occurring events are new (just as the case with Covid-19), in the case of which individuals rely on media messages for understanding. Consequently, media increases its influence by manipulating given frames or meanings. Frames help capture the background relation between lexical units in coverage.

The study depends more specifically on the frames referred to by Fillmore (1982, p.130) as “scripts”: the frames whose components are sequenced events. Scripting the presentation of events helps understand them. The study employs scenes and frames as models to investigate and detect underlying ideologies in journalism when covering a certain topic to affect the cognitive input of the individual reader and spread shared thoughts and ideologies among citizens.

Of importance also to enhancing results is analyzing vocabulary in terms of the *semantic roles* identified by Fillmore (1977, 1982). Among aspects of sentence-level semantics is how speakers may choose to characterize and portray situations. Part of describing a situation is how to portray the roles of the entities involved (Saeed, 2016). The aim is to summarize a set of sentences related to a single event and infer signification. Results are also enhanced by examining data in the light of some aspects of lexical semantics such as connotation and denotation of words, paradigmatic versus syntagmatic relation, lexical/semantic field, and lexical and sentence relations.

## 2. Objective

The present study addresses the hypothesis that Fillmore's (1982) theory of frames can be extended in application and purpose. Fillmore intends his frame semantics to operate at the level of words and decontextualized sentences with the aim of getting meanings of lexical units. However, frames can also operate at the level of sentences to get deeper meanings as detecting attitudes and ideologies. It has been assumed that Fillmore's introduced semantic roles apply only to decontextualized sentence models and not to sentences taken from real communicative situations (Kós-Dienes, 1985). However, the present study seeks to show that they can be applied to contextualized sentences and phrases from real situations and prove validity in detecting the ideologies underlying these situations. The study also attempts to gain some insights into language of newspapers.

Therefore, the research addresses the following questions:

- 1-Can Fillmore's theory of frames be used to detect attitudes and ideologies?
- 2-How was COVID-19 framed in early coverage of the popular widely spread Egyptian state-run newspaper, Al-Akhbar?
- 3-How could newspapers manipulate events by framing them in a certain direction to publicize a dominant national narrative in society?

## 3. Methodology and Data Collection

Data is collected from the national state-run Egyptian newspaper Al-Akhbar from 5 January 2020 (i.e., the period when the WHO published the first outbreak news of the virus: <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-04-2020-who-timeline---covid-19>) to 11 March 2020 (i.e., the time when WHO declared COVID-19 as a pandemic). Al-Akhbar was more specifically chosen because it is, as pointed out by (Allam, 2018), the most popular elite institutional newspaper in Egypt that has great influence on the Egyptian society. Al-Akhbar is one of the leading newspapers in Egypt and the Arab world that has large circulation. Its narrative is considered as pro-government. It is one of the newspapers of record in terms of the criteria set by Martin and Hansen (1998), as it is characterized by its large circulations, organized news-gathering systems, and good reputation.

To capture the distinctive semantic characteristics in the coverage, the study designs an eclectic framework that draws upon analytical tools from both Frame and lexical semantics to highlight the process of frame building in Al-Akhbar newspaper coverage. As far as lexical semantics is concerned, analysis is conducted in terms of lexical/semantic field, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, connotation and denotation, and lexical and sentence relations.

The present research is a mixture of qualitative and quantitative approach. It is based on manually collecting 370 Covid-19 headlines and then labeling and inserting them in frames. Categorization of the selected sentences and phrases relies on relevance. Sentences and phrases are clustered and networked together in frames in terms of belonging to the same semantic domain/field and sharing common backgrounds and associations. Sentences that carry the most representative features of the frame identified will be regarded as a prototypical example of the category identified. The study models similar content sentences and phrases in a network of frames and then figures out significant implications. Then the resulting networks of connected sentences and phrases are filtered to find significant relations between them. Within this process, the same sentence/phrase can fit into two different cognitive frames and the same situation can be framed in two contrasting different ways. Headlines are translated into English (my translation) and set in appendices.

#### **4. Literature Review**

Literature review is divided into two sections. The first one gives an account on Frame semantics (origin and definition) and the related studies; all of which have to do with the level of word meaning, with the exception of that of Gawron (2008) that focuses on the meaning of individual decontextualized sentences. The second section gives an account on definition of lexical semantics and its components that are used in analyzing data: lexical/semantic fields, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, sense relations, and connotation versus denotation.

##### **4.1 Frame semantics**

Fillmore's theory of frames is one of the most important tools of analysis in 'empirical semantics' (Petrucci, 1996). As explained by Fillmore (1982), he borrowed the term "frame" from Marvin Minsky (1975) who assumes that when a person encounters a new situation, he selects from memory a structure called a "frame" to fit knowledge about real events into it. Thus, a frame is like a data-structure for representing a certain situation. Minsky's frame is a network of nodes and relations where the top node is fixed and the other nodes include constituents of the situation.

Fillmore's (1982) Frame semantics is a contribution to a theory of text understanding. He identifies frame semantics as a way of looking at word meanings to add new meanings. It is concerned with exploring the meaning of elements in a text to get its total meaning. Fillmore's (1977b) lexical semantics

theory is based on the idea that meanings of most words are understood by the semantic frames they evoke. For instance, the words 'arrest', 'apprehend', 'apprehension', 'bust', and 'nab' all evoke the *Arrest* frame. Fillmore (1982) identifies a semantic frame as a coherent structure of concepts that are related to each other so that to understand any one concept, it is necessary to understand the entire system. For example, the word 'sell' cannot be understood without understanding all the essential knowledge associated with the commercial transaction frame such as the situation of commercial transfer which involves elements as a *seller*, a *buyer*, *goods*, *money*, and the relations between them.

Fillmore has adopted Minsky's frame concept and has applied it to semantics; more specifically, to the domain of word meaning. Fillmore (1982) believes that words represent experience and, consequently, words of the same semantic field represent "a domain of vocabulary" (p. 116) whose elements can be considered as a "schematization" of human attitudes and intentions. The framing process operates within the domain of vocabulary whose elements underlie schematization of human behavior and judgment. Fillmore (1982) intends the term "frame" to be a general one that covers other concepts as "schema", "script", "cognitive model", and "scenario" (p. 111). Gawron (2008) emphasizes the fact that Fillmore's frames resemble the concepts of 'schemata' in psychology (as introduced by Bartlett, 1932 and Rumelhart, 1980), 'cognitive models' (as introduced by Lakoff, 1983), and 'scripts' (as introduced by Schank & Abelson, 1977).

Since the main function of frames is to organize vocabulary domains and to describe facts about relations between words, frames contribute to discourse interpretation (Fillmore, 1985). Frames act as conceptual structures that provide an account on text interpretation and understanding. They provide explanations that go beyond what a text literally says (Gawron, 2008). Every linguistic expression in a text is associated with other expressions so that in the course of reading the text, they combine together in a one whole unit to form a scene underlying the text (Malmkjaer, 2010).

Fillmore (1982) explains framing as the process of describing words by classifying/ grouping them on the basis of semantic commonalities (i.e., the fact that they evoke the same general scene). It is to map common words in one particular frame which enables them to associate together. Words are grounded in frames on the basis of the notion of "prototype" which has to do with category membership. Fillmore believes that words can be regarded as semantically related by virtue of evoking the same general schematic "scene". The relation



between words and frames in which they are inserted is reciprocal since while frames identify meanings of words, it is words that evoke the frames. The function of frames is to schematize a certain situation in terms of the language used. Words that belong to the same frame are lexical representatives of coherent “schematization” of a certain experience (Fillmore, 1985, p.223). Fillmore (1977a) believes that meanings are determined on the basis of a background frame or a scene.

An example of frame is given by Fillmore (1985, p.232) when citing the sentence “We never open our presents until morning”. This sentence evokes *the Christmas frame* because it describes it and includes lexical units that match salient facts about Christmas practice. Accordingly, frames are prototypical descriptions of scenes (Fillmore, 1977b). A frame evokes scenes in the mind that include scenarios and interpersonal experiences (Fillmore, 1977b). Every frame consists of participants (i.e., lexical units) that are considered as the frame elements (Fillmore & Baker, 2000). For example, frame elements of *the wedding frame* may include lexical units such as the husband, wife, wedding ceremony, wedding date, etc.

As pointed out by Baker (2017), an expansion of Fillmore's Frame semantics has been made in terms of “FrameNet” that is based on annotating corpus examples of the analyzed lexical items. FrameNet has its origin in Fillmore's work with lexicographer Sue Atkins to create the “Dictionary of the Future” (p. 778) to avoid the limitations of paper dictionaries. The developed approach relies on corpus linguistics and provides more information about the semantic and syntactic characteristics of words than existing paper dictionaries. The aim of FrameNet is to provide description of the relationships between lexical units and the frames they evoke via machine rather than manually.

An important aspect of the theory of frames is investigating the semantic roles of sentence constituents as they contribute to comprehending the meaning of a sentence (Gawron, 2008).

#### **4.1.1 Semantic roles**

The study of semantic roles has a long presence in theories of both linguistics and cognitive science though there is no agreement on their definitions or a unified list of roles (Rissman & Majid, 2019). In his paper *The Case for Case* (1968), Fillmore has provided a list of semantic roles (case frames) with the purpose of explaining the relation between some semantic characteristics of words and their syntactic structures in certain situations and

has claimed their universality. He believes that these roles are fundamental for understanding how the world is represented and how this representation is expressed in language. Fillmore (1977a) has introduced a short list of roles including *Agent* (who does the action), *Experiencer* (an entity that experiences psychological event or mental state verb), *Instrument* (cause of event), *Object* (entity that undergoes the action done), *Goal* (receiver of a transfer or movement), *Location* (place of the event), and *Time* (time of the event). Yet, Fillmore admits later (1982) that his theory is not a complete one and that additions can be made to the list. Therefore, many linguists have added further roles with various labels to the list, including “participant roles”, “semantic roles”, “thematic relations”, and “thematic roles” (Saeed, 2016, p.148).

In addition to Frame semantics, the study draws upon some tools of lexical semantics that are explained in the following section.

## **4.2 Lexical semantics**

### **4.2.1 What is lexical semantics?**

Since words may denote things or concepts in the world, lexical semantics is concerned with the study of how and what the words of a language denote (Palmer, 1981). Accordingly, it studies the meaning of words and the sense relations between them. Lexical semantics covers theories of the classification and decomposition of word meaning, and the differences and similarities in lexical semantic structure between different languages. Theories in lexical semantics vary between those which explore the establishment of meaning as contained in the lexical units and others which explore the establishment of the meaning of a lexical unit by looking at its neighborhood in the semantic net (i.e., defining sense of a word via its relationship with other words) (Keselj, 2009). Tools of investigation in lexical semantics include analyzing words in terms of their syntagmatic/ paradigmatic relations, sense relations between them, denotative/ connotative meanings of words, and their lexical/ semantic field.

### **4.2.2 Syntagmatic/ Paradigmatic relations and sense relations**

Swiss linguist De Saussure (1959, p.123) has proposed a distinction between “syntagmatic” and “associative/paradigmatic” relations. On the one hand, syntagmatic relations are those which hold between words in a certain sentence, such as the relation between a noun and its complement. On the other hand, paradigms are sets of alternatives from which language users choose when structuring sentences. As pointed out by Palmer (1981), a list of paradigmatic

relations includes, among other relations, synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. Synonymy is a relation of sameness of meaning, such as the relation between 'buy' and 'purchase' (p.60). Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion where one term subordinates and includes other terms, such as the relation between the word 'flower' and words as 'rose' and 'scarlet' (p.72). Antonymy refers to a relation of oppositeness of meaning, such as the relation between 'big' and 'small' (p.79).

### **4.2.3 Denotation versus connotation**

Denotation, on the one hand, refers to the literal meaning of words in dictionaries. On the other hand, connotation refers to the meaning implied by the use of a particular word beyond its literal denotative meaning. It has to do with the emotions associated with words. Connotation affects how receivers perceive the overall meaning of what is communicated (Palmer, 1981; Lyons, 1977). Words may have positive, negative or neutral connotation depending on how they have been used over time, or on the context in which they are being used.

### **4.2.4 Lexical/ Semantic field**

Lexical and semantic fields are two closely related semantic concepts for some semanticists. As pointed out by Brinton and Brinton (2010), a lexical field refers to a set of related words that denote certain shared reality and a common semantic property (i.e., semantic components of words). Words in semantic fields are defined by the subject matter that allows them all to connect together, such as body parts, diseases, colors, foods, or kinship relations. Semantic field also deals with classification and organization of vocabulary but in terms of meaning or ideas rather than topics. Despite that slight difference between lexical and semantic fields, the two terms are used synonymously by Lyons (1977); the usage that is adopted in the present study.

A relation does exist between "lexical fields" and the "frames" introduced by Fillmore (1982) since both concepts mutually define words in a set. For example, a TEMPERATURE frame may include the lexical field of temperature words such as cold, cool, lukewarm, warm, and hot (Gawron, 2008, p.27).

Having sketched the basic ideas and concepts employed in analysis, the next section is dedicated to their application. In the present study, analysis of headlines is conducted in terms of Frames semantics and some tools of lexical semantics. Taken together, all analytical points lead to significant results in



relation to construction of ideologies and techniques of persuasion in the language of journalism.

## 5. Data Analysis

The collected headlines are grouped monthly in terms of frames in a separate table for each month, followed by analysis. The established frames are derived from textual contexts, not general background knowledge. Semantic roles are highlighted and analyzed when they are of ideological importance. All frames are represented in a descending order based on the number of participants from the most salient to the least. Each identified frame has its own semantic components (i.e., the ideas underlying them that are the event participants) as follows:

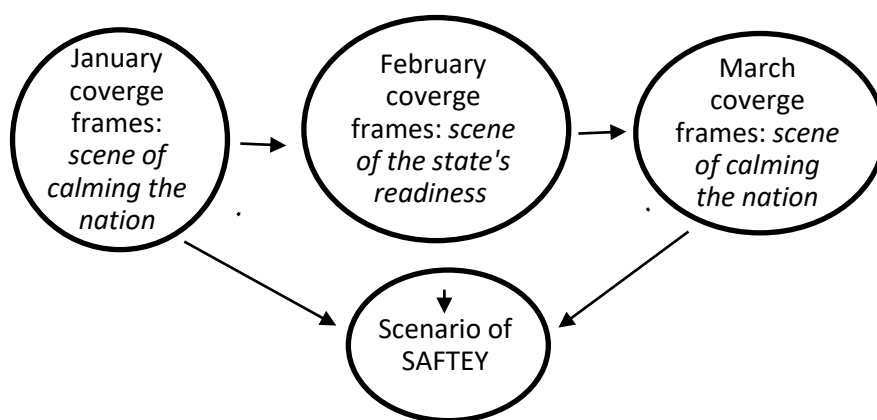
- 1- INTERNATIONAL NEWS FRAME: news related to other countries;
- 2- STATE EFFORTS FRAME: news related to efforts exerted by the government or any of its officials and devices;
- 3- RISK FRAME: news on (a) the degree of danger posed by the virus; (b) predicting the bad things that may happen, (c) identifying the valued thing that may be lost, and (d) the activity that may cause the bad thing to happen.
- 4- DENIAL FRAME: news denying the existence or spread of the virus in Egypt;
- 5- CONSEQUENCES FRAME: news on social or economic consequences of the virus;
- 6- MEDICAL NEWS FRAME: medical or scientific news related to the virus; and
- 7- FACTS FRAME: news related to the number of confirmed cases and death toll.

## 6. Findings

Analysis of Corona virus news headlines in Al-Akhbar in terms of Fillmore's frames shows that they reside in seven repeated frames: INTERNATIONAL NEWS, STATE EFFORTS, CONSEQUENCES, DENIAL, FACTS, RISK, and MEDICAL NEWS. It remains a prominent ideological feature of nearly all the headlines during January, February and March coverage that they can be all contained within a semantic field related to *safety*. Frames of INTERNATIONAL NEWS and STATE EFFORTS are the most dominant all

through in terms of the number of participants, a fact which underlies an indirect speech act of an intention not to spread panic among the people.

Repeating the same frames throughout the three months of analysis, together with the fact that frames of INTERNATIONAL NEWS and STATE EFFORTS dominate the coverage in all months lead to the formation of scenes of '*an identity to calm the nation*' and '*the state's readiness to face the storm*'. All the frames and scenes are then connected together in a relation of intersection where they all combine to create a scenario of *safety*. A relation of hyponymy exists between the established frames and scenes, on the one hand, and the scenario of *safety*, on the other one. This semantic relation between scenes and scenarios is represented in the following way:



**Fig 1.** The relation between frames and the scenes leads to the scenario of *safety*

Noteworthy is that there are somewhat closely associated frames that are linked together by common participants. This is the case with RISK and FACTS frames. A semantic relationship of contrast exists between the frame of FACTA and that of DENIAL. In addition, a semantic relation of hyponymy exists between the frame of CONSEQUENCES and that of FACTS where participants of that of FACTA are included within that of CONSEQUENCES which is the superordinate frame. Hence, they can be components of an interpretation. This repeated frequency helps build models in the audience mind regarding the virus. Repetition of the same lexical items in more than one frame means that this is not an accidental usage. It leads to establishing the newspaper representation as a *prototype* situation.

Early coverage of the outbreak news during January focused on the cases emerging from outside Egypt, particularly China, South Korea, Iran, and Italy. Given the frequency of words, the most dominant frames of the highest prevalence are INTERNATIONAL NEWS and STATE EFFORTS. Following

these two dominant frames, small-scale frames tackle consequences of the crisis, facts about the situation, denying the virus existence and dismissing any news about it as false information, and medical news frame that only occasionally refers to medical authorities.

During January, Al-Akhbar maintained an air of distance from danger, reporting on the Corona virus as just a part of the coverage of international news. The word Corona virus as makes only limited appearance during January, the time of the news breaking out. Its appearance was associated only with positive terms indicating fulfillment of duties on the part of the government and its branches. Analysis also reveals that there was lack of medical information about the virus during January, and no focus was there on social and economic consequences. May be that is because of the lack of experience and knowledge. This focus, however, increased in February and March to ground COVID-19 as a possible threat.

With almost no confirmed cases of the virus in Egypt by February, Al-Akhbar maintained the same air of distance from danger. The appearance of the word Corona virus/Covid-19 increases but this time in association with terms that refer to the process of recognizing dangers.

Framing January and February coverage shows an agreement in presenting the government and its branches as agents associated with positive processes (verbs) connoting fulfillment of duty. Presenting agency this way all through in all frames implies an indirect act of preventing the spread of panic and assuring the people. Furthermore, repetition of the same semantic roles assigned to the government and its branches makes these roles a *prototype*. Relatedly, Corona virus is connected to value-laden terms that belittle its impact. All these positive facts underlie a sense of alienating Egypt from the crisis and denying the existence of Corona virus, which consequently leads to the creation of the scenario of safety.

During March, reporting of Al-Akhbar news coverage of the Corona virus has shifted from standard dissemination of news about other states to a more participatory approach where medical information was provided. Like in January and February, March coverage relatively paid equal attention to the actions and measures taken to combat COVID-19 by the government and its actors. During March, the appearance of the term Corona virus is increasingly articulated more than before.

An important fact of ideological significance to notice about the FACTS FRAME during the three months is that its semantic component is mainly news

on other states or few cases for infected Egyptians in foreign states. This practice again suggests an illocutionary force that has to do with calming the people and a desire not to spread panic among them.

Furthermore, intensification of the number of participants of the CONSEQUENCES and RISK frames during February and March indicate a shift in ideology from ignoring the virus to highlighting its dangers and making the people aware of them, even if not associating them with Egypt on a wide scale.

Facts about Al-Akhbar coverage framing that leads to the previously mentioned results are summed up in the following table:

<b>Frames</b>	<b>January Coverage</b>	<b>February Coverage</b>	<b>March Coverage</b>
State efforts	8	45	93
International News	14	43	30
Risk	7	14	11
Consequences	2	13	23
Denial	3	11	24
Facts	0	6	13
Medical News	0	5	22

Table 2: Summary of facts about the frames

## 7. Discussion

### 7.1 January coverage

Though the date of the virus breakout news in China was 5 January 2020, the first reference to Coronavirus in Al-Akhbar was in 24 January. Analyzing the headlines of January coverage reveals that they can be clustered together in five frames: INTERNATIONAL NEWS, STATE EFFORTS, RISK, CONSEQUENCES, and DENIAL frames. Some sentences are participants in more than one frame.

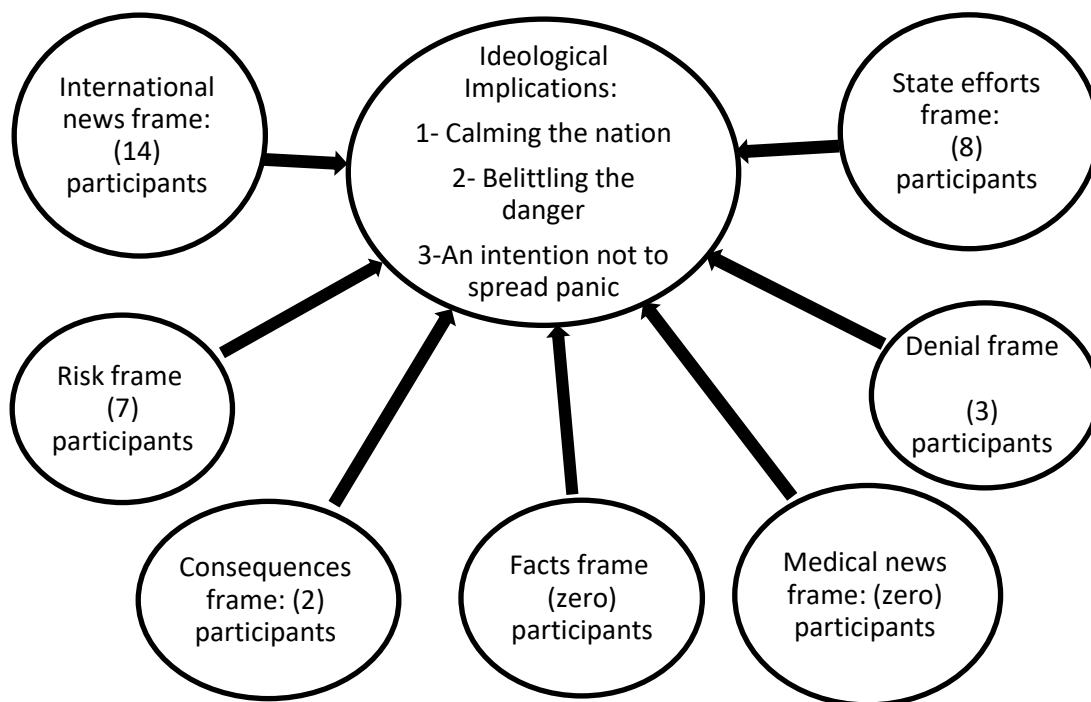
January coverage is characterized by absence of MEDICAL NEWS and FACTS frames that should have contained participants revealing medical knowledge and facts about the situation in Egypt, respectively. Based on the number of participants in each frame, it seems that the focus is on INTERNATIONAL NEWS (14 headlines) and STATE EFFORTS frames (8 headlines); the fact which may reveal an ideology of distancing Egypt from the





of January refer to news on possible risk or danger. This fact in its turn implies either having the conception that the virus is not that fatal or a desire not to frighten readers or spread panic. The same implication is derived from the fact that in the CONSEQUENCES FRAME Corona is employed as an *agent* that negatively affects only two *patients* which are النفط (oil) and الملاعب (stadiums).

In sum, January coverage is characterized by (1) institutionalization of the crisis where the news is restricted to highlighting the state's efforts that led to a scene of 'no-existence of the virus at all', and (2) normalization and marginalization of the crisis by focusing on local issues and ignoring related facts. Framing January vocabulary shows that there was no reference to medical or scientific news, small-scale reference to risk and consequences of the risk, a sense of denial, and emphasis on efforts exerted by the state, and international news on the spread of the virus in other countries than Egypt. Considering all these facts together implies an ideology of an intention not to spread panic among the people. The following diagram represents the frames established in January.



**Fig. 3.** Frames established in Al-Akhbar January coverage

The ideological stance identified in January coverage is reinforced in February but with slight difference.

## 7.2. February coverage

Like in January, the focus in February coverage is on STATE EFFORTS and INTERNATIONAL NEWS frames. Analyzing February frames suggests a growing stance where the coverage at the beginning of the month is different from that at the end. Early February coverage underlies the same ideology of downplaying the crisis. However, a shift of ideology appears by the end of the month.

Early February coverage is characterized by dominance of STATE EFFORTS FRAME. The government and all its officials, namely وزيرة الصحة (Minister of Health), وزير التموين (Minister of Supplies), and الجيش (the army), are introduced as *agents* of verbs that have positive connotations. The government is allocated powers and functions across different branches and levels such as مصلحة الطب الوقائي (Authority of Preventive Medicine), الرئيس المصري (Egyptian President), أطقم طبية متخصصة (specialized medical staff), رئيس الوزراء (Prime Minister), وزارة الصحة (Ministry of Health), وزارة التعليم (Ministry of Education), رئيس هيئة قناة السويس (head of Suez Canal Authority), وزارة الهجرة (Ministry of Migration), محافظين (governors), (Laboratories of Animal Health Institute), جامعة القاهرة (Cairo University), وزير الطيران (Minister of Aviation), محافظة القليوبية (Kalyoubia governorate), and مطار القاهرة (Cairo Airport).

All the above mentioned agents are associated in the frame with verbs of positive connotation of *fulfilling the duty of protecting the country*: اتخاذ الإجراءات (taking precautionary measures), مناظرة جميع المسافرين (checking all travelers), متابعة مستجدات فيروس كورونا (following up Corona virus updates), فحص العاملين بالمنطقة الاقتصادية لقناة السويس (checking workers in Suez Canal economic zone), توفير المستلزمات الطبية (providing medical supplies), تكثيف اجراءات مواجهة (intensifying measures of confronting Corona), تسجيل المواطنين بمنظومة (registering citizens in health insurance system), فحص عينات البضائع (examining samples of suspected imported goods), الاستعداد (defying Corona), تحدى كورونا (getting ready to face infectious diseases), and توريد الكمامات بسعر التكلفة (supplying masks at cost price).

All the sentences participating in this frame underlie the illocutionary force of highlighting efforts and readiness of the state. Therefore, they can be rightly regarded as entering into a paradigmatic relation where each one can replace the other and, consequently, can be said to be nearly paraphrasing each other. Equally important, clustering these similar sentences and phrases in terms of common semantic field reveals that their prominent role is to perform the

communicative function of calming the people or assuring them that everything is under the state control so as to prevent the spread of panic. It hence underlies a certain persistent ideological attitude.

Following the frame of STATE EFFORTS in terms of dominance is that of INTERNATIONAL NEWS whose participants are (a) news on the situation in other countries and (b) announcements from the WHO. It involves only foreign entities as *agents*: 'China', 'USA', 'Spain', 'Australia', 'North Korea', 'Iran', 'world countries', and 20 (20 international airlines). They are agents associated with verbs of negative connotations that denote their ongoing struggle to combat the virus: تعزل المدن (isolates cities), تعترف بثغرات في معركتها ضد كورونا (admits defects in its fight against Corona), تعلق رحلاتها (suspends their flights), تسجل أول حالة إصابة (records first infected case), تناشد أوروبا المساعدة (appeals to Europe for help), تسحب موظفيها من الصين (withdraws its employees from China), تحظر دخول الصينيين (bans Chinese entry), تسجل أول حالة وفاة (records first death case), تغلق مدينتين كبيرتين (shuts two major cities), تستعد بـ 30000 موظف (gets ready by 30000 employee), تعلق سفر مواطنيها إلى بكين (suspend their citizens travel to Beijing), تستعين بطائرات (suspends visits to holy sites), تستخدم طائرات بدون طيار لمكافحة الفيروس (uses drones to combat virus), and تخوض معركة شعبية ضد (is involved in public fight against Corona virus). An implication of a deteriorating situation in relation to the spread of the pandemic is revealed from these associations.

In addition, Corona itself is described in other headlines as an *agent* whose *patients* are only foreign entities. Thus, Corona يغزو إيران (invades Iran), يصل 5 (reaches other five countries), يتخطى سارس ويحصد أرواح 811 شخصا (exceeds Sars and kills other 811), and يجتاح العالم (sweeps the world). In a similar vein, the *goal* of the virus is دول العالم (the world countries) and خمس دول جديدة (other 5 countries).

A relation of contrast does exist between all the previously highlighted agency relations, on the one hand, and the only ONE reference made to the situation in Egypt, on the other hand. In relation to Egypt, the Egyptian Minister of Health, Haala Zayed, is represented as an authoritative agent associated with the lexically significant verb تقلل من (belittles) and خطورته (danger of the virus) as its *experiencer*. This contrast further asserts the assumption of an ideology of calming the nation. In fact, a macro relation of contrast exists between this headline about the stable situation in Egypt and nearly all the other headlines in

the INTERNATIONAL NEWS FRAME that describe a deteriorating situation in most countries of the world, other than Egypt.

Further assurance occurs in the DENIAL FRAME that ranks the fifth when it comes to number of participants. The frame this time involves citing 7 agentive authorities, the quotes of all of which underlie the same semantic content: no infected or even suspicious cases are there in Egypt. The sense of denial is also again reinforced by thematizing it in the headlines لا تأثير لكورونا على سوق الخضار (No impact for corona on Egyptian vegetable market). This denial is also apparent when attributing to مصر (Egypt) the description of being خالية من (free from virus), when describing العمرة (Umrah (the minor pilgrimage to Mecca)) as being آمنة رغم كورونا (safe despite Corona), and when describing news on ظهور حالات إصابة بالفيروس بين الطلاب (infected cases among students) as لا صحة لها (false news).

In contrast to January coverage, however, a degree of realizing the risk and a beginning of informing the people with the fatality of the virus began to appear by the end of February when describing Corona with lexical items as الفتاك (deadly), وباء (pandemic), الفيروس الغامض (mysterious virus), and تهديد خطير للعالم (serious threat to the world). This fact reveals a shift in ideology from downplaying the crisis to focusing on it. In addition, unlike January coverage, FACTS FRAME appears in February coverage; yet its participants are (a) economic consequences and (b) infection of foreigners in Egypt or Egyptians outside Egypt. That reveals an ideological attitude of a desire not to spread panic despite an intention of informing the people.

Another significant difference between January and February coverage is the fact that the CONSEQUENCES FRAME is intensified in February (13 headlines) compared to January (2 headlines). As far as actors are involved, Corona is introduced as an *agent* whose *patients* are merely foreign entities, with no specific reference to Egypt. Thus, it affects الاقتصاد الصيني (Chinese economy), كأس آسيا (Asia Cup), اقتصاديات أفريقيا (Africa economies), مباريات إيطاليا (matches in Italy), الرياضة في الكويت وكوريا الجنوبية واليابان (sports in Kuwait, South Korea, and Japan), and الفيسبوك (Face book). When it comes to Egypt, however, agents are positively modified and associated with acts of positive connotation. Thus, سوق الخضار في مصر (Egyptian vegetable market) is represented as an *agent* that لا تأثير لكورونا عليه (is not affected by Corona). In like manner, الشركات الصناعية بالبورصة (industrial companies in stock market) is associated with the factive verb تؤكد (assert) followed by positive news about عدم تأثرها بكورونا (are not affected by Corona) and يثبت أسعار الفائدة (fixes the Central Bank (of Egypt) المركزي).

interest rate) to combat Corona. The only negative aspect associated with Corona as an agent in Egypt is that it يشعل سوق الكمامات (troubles masks market). Furthermore, when it comes to attribution, Corona is described as being فرصة (chance) and السلع الواردة (imported goods) as being آمنة (safe). All these semantic facts reveal an ideology of assuring the people but, at the same time, preparing them for what to come.

Furthermore, a shift in ideology is reinforced by the appearance of MEDICAL NEWS FRAME that is absent from January coverage. However, it involves a very small number of participants (5 headlines). For the first time, a medical authority (Dr. Zaki, the first one who detected the presence of Corona in the Middle East) is represented as an actor warning that humanity is facing a new type of pandemics and viruses for which there is no cure. The other 3 headlines underlie the semantic contents of providing, for the first time since the virus outbreak news, information on the virus with regard to its symptoms, how it spreads, and its source.

Relatedly, the shift in ideology is also evidenced by the growing of more factive stance in the RISK FRAME whose participants all underlie the semantic content of creating a state of alertness. The WHO and its advisor are quoted as authoritative agents that تحذرن (warns) إصابة ثلث سكان الأرض (third of earth population may be infected), and نقص في أدوات الوقاية (protective equipment shortage).

The sense of alertness is also connoted from the lexical item مشتبه بإصابتها (suspected as infected) that is used for describing non-confirmed cases of two Egyptians held by the Egyptian authorities. Interestingly, this attribution produces the perlocutionary effect of assuring the readers and, at the same time, arising their concern. That frame stands in total contrast with that of denial whose participating headlines, in one way or another, underlie denying the existence of the virus in Egypt.

The sense of risk is magnified by employing the connotative lexical items الفتاك (the deadly), خطر مزدوج (double threat), and فيروس غامض (mysterious virus) for describing Corona. The sense of risk is also implied through the employment of lexical items as the verb يواصل زحفه على العالم (continues its creeping over the world) which underlies the connotation that it is possible to come. The choice of the verb يزحف (creeping) in particular as a metaphor for the virus spread is significant as it implies its orderly spread. Furthermore, the high degree of risk is implied in citing quotes of the WHO whose semantic content is mainly the idea that Corona is a threat to the whole world for which there is no cure so far. All



these implications and connotations mark a new ideology of predicting the happening of bad things and warning the people against possible coming dangers. That high degree of risk stands in contrast against the low degree of risk in January coverage, as illustrated before.

In sum, February coverage is similar to that of January with regard to the domination of an ideology of highlighting the state's readiness to combat the virus and its efforts in this respect. However, a growing sense of making the people aware of risks and providing them with medical information about the virus characterizes February coverage and makes it different from that of January. Reporting of Al-Akhbar news coverage of Corona virus has shifted by the end from standard dissemination of news about other states to a more participatory approach that reveals facts and medical news. Frames established in February are represented in the following diagram:

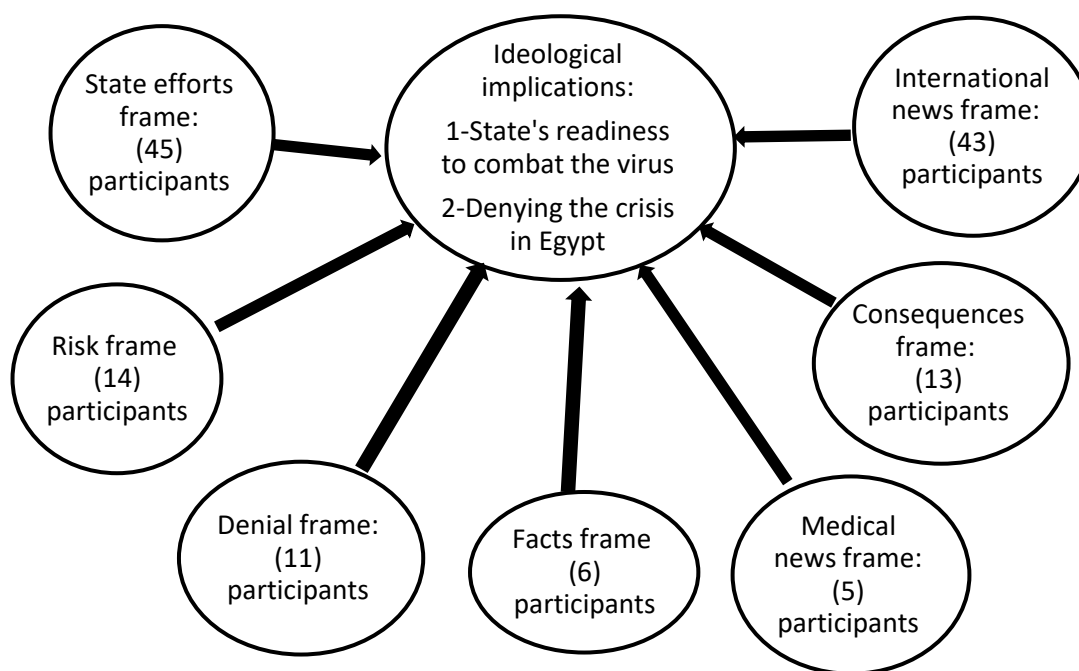


Fig. 4. Frames established in Al-Akhbar February coverage

### 7.3. March coverage

In March, the sense of an ideology of calming the nation and the scenario of *safety* are growing to the climax. This is strongly supported by the fact that the STATE EFFORTS FRAME is the highest in number of participants (93 headlines) and is the most dominant. The Same ideological practices are found in March coverage. Like the case with January and February coverage, as far as agency is concerned, the government and its devices are still assigned the semantic role of being *agents* associated with verbs of positive connotations.

Thus, يتابع إجراءات الحجر الصحي (Prime Minister) (follows up quarantine procedures), يتابع الموقف العالمي لفيروس كورونا (follows up Corona virus global situation), and يتابع اجراءات مواجهة كورونا (follows up measures to control Corona). In addition, وزارة الصحة (Ministry of Health) (combats Corona with four-year plan), الرئيس (President) (follows up Corona virus updates) and يوجه بتعليق الدراسة لمدة إسبوعين في الجامعات والمدارس (directs two-week study suspension at universities and schools due to Corona). يتفقد مكاتب الحجر الصحي بمطار القاهرة (Minister of Aviation) (inspects quarantine offices at Cairo Airport) and يتابع الاجراءات الوقائية بالمطارات (follows up preventive measures at airports).

In a similar vein, سعيان (Safaan (Minister of Labor Force)) (checks on infected Egyptian in Italy), يتفقدون إجراءات الحجر في إيطاليا (3 ministers) (inspect quarantine measures in Luxor), وزارة القوى العاملة (Ministry of Labor Force) (cancels fingerprint), تظهر العين الحمرا لردع شائعات (government) (shows strictness to stop Corona rumors) and تتنفذ ضد كورونا (on high alert for Corona). تطارد كورونا (Ministry of Transportation) (confronts Corona), مهرجان الأقصر (Ministry of Culture) (combats Corona), يتحدى كورونا (Luxor Festival) (challenges Corona), الأوقاف (Ministry of Endowment) (announces precautionary measures), and الأزهر (Al-Azhar) (intensifies awareness campaigns). Sentences in the frame can enter into a paradigmatic relation where they can replace each other for having the same content and underlying the same illocutionary force of highlighting the state's readiness and efforts.

Furthermore, agency is mostly revealed in this frame by thematizing nominative cases. Thus, a lot of headlines (44 headlines out of 93) begin with nominative agents as تخصيص مستشفى بكل محافظة (Allocating hospital in each governorate), (Ensuring health care and medical supplies availability), الشفافية والتحرك الاستباقية (Transparency and precautionary moves), أليات متعددة للتوعية والتصرف عند حدوث أى إصابة (Multiple awareness raising channels and swift action on infection), توعية 50 ألف بالمصانع (Raising awareness among 50 thousand workers in factories), نصائح الصحة (Tips from Ministry of Health to prevent infection from Corona contacts), حظر دخول القطريين (Banning Qataris entry to Egypt), تطهير قاعة البرلمان ومقرات اللجان (Disinfecting government facilities), تطهير الحكومة (Disinfecting parliament hall and committees headquarters), منع استخدام البصمة (Banning electronic fingerprinting use), فحص جميع العاملين والزائرين بالمدن

عزل 16 مهندس (Checking all workers and visitors in touristic cities), and السياحية (Isolating 16 oil engineers). A pro-government ideology underlies thematizing these nominative agents which attract more attention to the efforts exerted by the government.

In addition, the frame involves significant choices of lexical items such as الشفافية (transparency) which connotes the meaning of honesty and trust on the part of the government in dealing with the crisis, الشائعات (rumors) that is employed with reference to news on the spread of Corona and connotes the meaning of being mere false information and lies, الاستنفار (alertness) that is employed in the context of describing the way of receiving a ship in Alexandria with infected cases on board and connotes the meaning of great efforts, and إشادة بريطانية (British command) which reveals great effort as well.

Like in January and February coverage, there is an INTERNATIONAL NEWS FRAME whose semantic content is mainly news on the deteriorating situation in other states of the world. The frame is still characterized by employing foreign entities as *agents* of verbs denoting a deteriorating situation. *Goals* of Corona virus destination are mostly other foreign entities. Thus, the virus reaches الصين (China), إيطاليا (Italy), الأمم المتحدة (the UN), كوريا الشمالية (North Korea), and إسرائيل (Israel), not Egypt. Assigning these semantic roles that way implies an intention of keeping distance from the virus which in turn underlies an ideology of neutrality and caution in reporting. This intention is further reinforced by assigning أوروبا (Europe) the semantic role of being a *patient* and *goal* of Corona virus when referring to it as being البؤرة الجديدة لكورونا (new Corona destination).

Similar ideological stance underlies the participation in the DENIAL FRAME. Analyzing modification in the frame unveils an ideological attitude. Corona is modified all through in terms of being شائعات (rumors), يروباجاندا (propaganda), هوس (obsession), خطة لزعزعة الإستقرار (plan for destabilization), فزاعة السوشيال ميديا (social media scarecrow), هرى (nonsense), فيروس الشائعات (virus of rumors), فيروس الأوهام (virus of illusions), and news on its spread as أخبارا مضللة (misleading news). The employed modifying words and phrases all connote that something is not true or does not exist. This attitude is also revealed when describing the virus as وباء يمكن ترويضه (tamable), خوف الأمهات (mothers' panic on WhatsApp) as being غير مبرر (unjustifiable), and attributing السياحة في شرم الشيخ (tourism in Sharm El-Sheikh) the description of being مستقرة (stable). The sense of denial is further reinforced by the fact that a sense relation of synonymy exists

between words as بروباغاندا (propaganda), شائعات (rumors), and أخبارا أوبينات كاذبة (false news or statements).

Relatedly, the selection of the quoted agents is significant: سائح تشيكي (Czech tourist) is an authoritative agent quoted as praising the charming atmosphere in Sharm El-Sheikh, جوجل (Google) is quoted as an agent admitting that Egypt is the safest touristic place whatsoever, خبراء (experts) are cited as an agent claiming that tourism is stable in Egypt, and خبراء إعلام (media experts) are quoted as describing Corona rumors as being خطط لزعزعة الاستقرار (plans for destabilization).

In a similar vein, the choice of verbs in this frame of DENIAL is also ideologically significant as they all have positive connotation. Thus, شرم الشيخ (Sharm El-Sheikh) تستعد لاستقبال (Hurghada) (defeats virus), تتحدى الفيروس (preparing to receive tourists), السائحين (bookings not cancelled (by international companies)), مهرجان الأقصر (Luxor festival) ويعرض (defies Corona and displays 15 international films), يتحدى كورونا 15 فيلما عالميا (exceeds 96%), and صحة الدقهلية (Dakahliya Health Ministry) تنفى إصابة طالب بكورونا (denies student infection with Corona).

Indeed, as far as the semantic content of the sentences participating in the CONSEQUENCES FRAME are concerned, March coverage is different from that of January and February in that it tackles consequences of Corona on Egypt for the first time. Thus, for the first time, "Corona" is represented as an agent that يضرب مصر (hits) الحياة الفنية فى مصر (artistic life in Egypt) as a patient. السينما المصرية (Egyptian cinema) is also the experiencer of the verb تدفع فاتورة كورونا (pays Corona bill). What is significant about the frame in March is its intensification as far as the number of participants is concerned. This intensification stands in contrast to the small-scale presentation in January and February coverage; the fact which marks shift in ideology towards informing the people and making them aware of the danger.

This shift in ideology is further supported by the intensification associated with the MEDICAL NEWS FRAME. This frame in March coverage has witnessed increase in number of participants (22 participants) compared to that of January (zero participants) and February (5 participants). It has also witnessed change in semantic content as the frame now involves intensive information about the virus. Two medical authorities affiliating to the Ministry of Health are cited. One authority is المستشار الطبى للرئيس المصرى (the medical advisor of the Egyptian President) who is significantly describing the virus as being تحت السيطرة (under control), and the other one is a specialized doctor who is quoted as

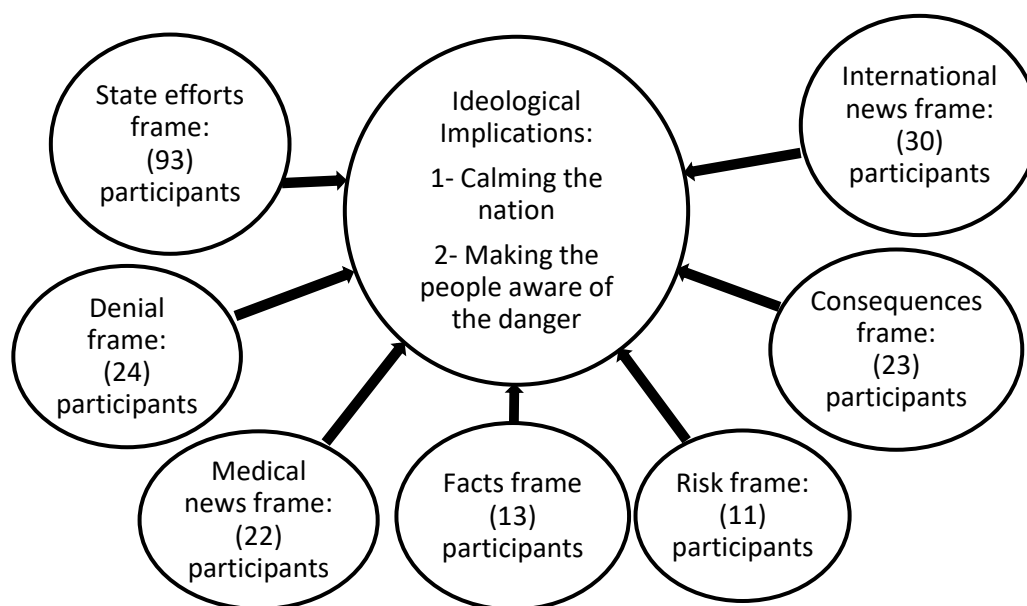
describing طرق الوقاية (prevention methods) as being سهلة (easy). This careful selection of the agents quoted reflects an ideology of a desire to make the people aware of the dangers, and, at the same time, not to spread panic. Interestingly, taking into consideration a contextual clue of the first cited authority (that the time of the utterance was one day before the WHO declaration of the virus as a pandemic) enhances the ideology of an intention not to spread panic.

The semantic content of the FACTS FRAME also marks this shift as it now includes news about confirmed cases among the Egyptians. It also includes quoting the Ministry of Health as an authoritative agent associated with the act of declaring numbers (for the first time) of confirmed/negative cases in Egypt and for Egyptians in Canada, Italy, Serbia, and Kuwait. In contrast to the standard small-range participatory approach that only hints at possible infection of Egyptian citizens which marked January and February coverage, March coverage marks shift in ideology by this reference to number of confirmed cases.

Of nearly equal saliency to the FACTS FRAME as far as number of participants is concerned is that of RISK. Semantic agency analysis of this frame reveals no difference in attitude than that of the same frame in January and February coverage where the agents are العالم (the world), كورونا (Corona), الفيروس (the virus), and الوباء (the pandemic). The sense of danger is aggravated by increasing the number of verbs connoting risk and stirring emotion of fear, such as يحارب كورونا (fight Corona), يتحول إلى وباء (turns into pandemic), تحذر من كورونا (warns of corona), يعزل العالم (isolates the world), and يجتاح العالم (sweeps the world). The goal of Corona is خمس دول جديدة (other 5 countries), الأمم المتحدة (the UN), أوروبا (Europe), أسرة ترامب (Trump's family), and 80 دولة (80 countries).

In sum, a shift in ideology marks March coverage where the underlying ideological stance is a mixture of calming the nation (as the case with January and February coverage) together with a growing sense of revealing more facts about the situation in Egypt and making the people aware of the danger. The frames established in March are represented in the following diagram:





**Fig. 5.** Frames established in Al-Akhbar March coverage

## 8. Conclusion

The present study tests the validity of Fillmore's theory of frames and his semantic roles in contributing to comprehending the ideological meaning of contextualized sentences, rather than mere lexical units or decontextualized sentences as has been originally set. Taken together, they are used as tools for detecting attitudes and ideologies, not just for explaining the relation between elements within their constructions. This extension further supports Fillmore's (1982) view that a connection does exist between "lexical semantics" and "text semantics" (p. 122). By employing tools of frame semantics, the study assesses how Al-Akhbar newspaper, a popular Egyptian newspaper that is a representative of state journalism, has reported incidents featuring Corona virus crisis. Fillmore's scenes and frames proved success in their capability to be tools for deriving meaningful scenarios from what we read and, hence, understand the texts.

In terms of Frame semantics, facts about Al-Akhbar coverage can be described as follows: in the case of the government and its officials, analysis in terms of agency gives evidence that they are always viewed and perspectivized as agents of positive acts. No existence is there for a frame of CRISIS IN EGYPT or the like to include inclusive news about numbers and status of hospitals; instead, there are news on the crisis in Europe, America, China, Iran, Italy, and other states. Although the words and phrases that are employed denote different things, they connote a single idea of *safety* in Egypt. Frequency and repetition of certain similar sentences and phrases that have the same

illocutionary force indicate an underlying ideology of an intention to propagate sense of safety and not to spread panic.

Findings indicate that Al-Akhbar represented Corona virus crisis from a political perspective of stabilizing the state while marginalizing the issue of health and scientific dimensions. Emphasis on INTERNATIONAL NEWS and STATE EFFORTS frames is heavier in coverage than that of MEDICAL NEWS frame, which carries ideological implication that politics superseded science in Al-Akhbar news coverage of COVID-19 pandemic.

Another important aspect to be concluded is that when operating Fillmore's theory at the sentence level, there is no need for having background information to detect the relation between sentences as the case when operating at the word level or decontextualized sentences. This is because the aim is no longer detecting intra-sentential relations between syntactic structures and semantic characteristics of words, rather it is the goal of detecting inter-sentential semantic relations that may reveal ideologies.

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## إعادة النظر في نظرية الأطر لفيلمور: من إزالة السياق إلى السياق الأيديولوجي

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### المستخلص:

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو إظهار أن نظرية فيلمور (1982) للأطر يمكن أن تمتد في التطبيق لتشمل الجمل والعبارات السياقية، وليس مجرد وحدات معجمية أو جمل خالية من السياق كما هو محدد في النظرية الأصلية؛ وكذا يمكن تطبيقها في مجالات جديدة مثل الصحافة. ويعد هذا الإمتداد مفيدا كأداة للكشف عن الأيديولوجيات الخفية. تطبق الدراسة دلالات أطر فيلمور على تغطية صحيفة مصرية لأزمة كوفيد-19 خلال الفترة من وقت انتشار الأخبار عن الفيروس حتى إعلانه جائحة. ويظهر تحليل التغطية الإخبارية أن هناك تكرارًا ثابتًا لنفس الأطر طوال فترة الفحص: الأخبار الدولية، وجهود الدولة، والإنكار، والمخاطر، والعواقب، والحقائق. كما يظهر التحليل أنه بسبب الميل إلى عدم نشر الذعر أو الإضرار بالاقتصاد كانت الأطر الأكثر شيوعا هي تلك الخاصة بالأخبار الدولية وجهود الدولة. كان هناك تركيزا على أداء الواجب من جانب الحكومة والنظام السياسي بشكل عام ونشر أخبار عن استقرار الوضع، وهي حقيقة تكشف عن أيولوجية غير ظاهرة.

### الكلمات الدالة:

دلالات الأطر لفيلمور، الأدوار الدلالية، أيولوجية، دلالات معجمية



## Appendices:

## 1- January coverage

1-INTERNATIONAL NEWS FRAME	
1- الصين تعزل مدينة ثانية وتلغى احتفالات رأس السنة China isolates second city and cancels New Year celebrations.	2-استنفار عالمي بالمطارات Global alertness at airports.
3-بسبب كورونا الصين تعزل 12 مدينة Because of Corona, China isolates 12 cities.	4-- الرئيس الصيني يعقد اجتماعا لاحتواء انتشار كورونا Chinese President holds meeting to contain Corona spread.
5- الوباء القاتل يجتاح أربع قارات وبكين تحذر من انتشاره Deadly pandemic sweeps four continents, and Beijing warns of its spread.	6- الصين تخصص 9 مليارات دولار لاحتواء "كورونا القاتل" China allocates \$9 billion to contain "killer Corona".
7- فيروس يتحدى ترامب Virus defying Trump.	8- كورونا يحصد 106 و4500 مصاب والصين ترجئ الدراسة لأجل غير مسمى Corona kills 106 and infects 4500. China indefinitely postpones study.
9- الفيروس يواصل انتشاره بالعالم—ودول تستعد لأجلاء مواطنيها. Virus continues to spread in the world. Some countries get ready to evacuate citizens.	10- كورونا يجمد الحياة في مدينة الأشباح—والسكان محبوسون في منازلهم منذ أسبوعين Corona freezes life in ghost city- residents locked in homes for two weeks.
11- روسيا والصين تطوران لقاحا ضد كورونا Russia and China develop vaccine against Corona.	12- كورونا ينتشر من وهران الى الصين Corona spreads from Wuhan to China.
13- ضحايا كورونا 26 وفاة جديدة و 1400 مصاب في يوم Corona victims: 26 new deaths and 1,400 infected cases in one day.	14- ترامب يؤسس "وحدة خاصة" -- روسيا تغلق الحدود - والإصابات تصل الهند والفلبين Trump establishes "special unit" and Russia closes borders. Infection reaches India and Philippines.
2-STATE EFFORTS FRAME	
1- سفارتنا بالصين تتابع تطورات كورونا Our embassy in China follows up Corona updates.	2- إحكام الرقابة بمنافذ سيناء لمواجهة "كورونا" Tightening control at Sinai entry points to confront "Corona".
3- طوارئ بالموانئ والمطارات لمنع تسلسل "كورونا" Emergency at ports and airports to prevent "Corona" spread.	4- طوارئ في المطارات والموانئ لمواجهة كورونا. Emergency at ports and airports to confront Corona.
5- توجيه رئاسي باعادة المصريين الراغبين من "وهان" Presidential directive to return Egyptians willing to come back from "Wuhan".	6- الصحة العالمية تؤكد: -مصر اتخذت كافة الاجراءات الوقائية لمنع تسرب الفيروس WHO asserts: All precautionary measures taken by Egypt to prevent virus spread.
7- مصر للطيران تعلق رحلاتها إلى الصين Egypt Air suspends its flights to China.	8- اجراءات وقائية في مصر لمنع دخول الفيروس Preventive measures in Egypt to prevent virus spread.
3-RISK FRAME	
1- قلق بسبب كورونا Concern because of Corona.	2- كابوس كورونا Corona nightmare.
3-- كورونا -- الخطر والمواجهة	4- كورونا الجديد وباء محتمل

Corona— danger and confrontation. 5- توقع باعلان الفيروس "طائرة صحية عالمية" خلال أيام Expectation of declaring virus as "global health emergency" within days.	Novel Corona virus is possible pandemic. 6- مصريون فى ووهان يروون للأخبار حكايات رعب الفيروس الغامض Egyptians in Wuhan tell stories to Al-Akhbar about horror of mysterious virus.
7- كورونا يهدد الملاعب Corona threatens stadiums.	
<b>4-DENIAL FRAME</b>	<b>5- CONSEQUENCES FRAME</b>
1- الصحة العالمية تؤكد: مصر اتخذت كافة الاجراءات الوقائية لمنع تسرب الفيروس WHO asserts: All precautionary measures taken by Egypt to prevent virus spread.	1- النفط يواصل التراجع مع انتشار كورونا Oil price continues to decline with Corona spread.
2- لا اصابات بالفيروس فى مصر و 10 سيارات لمكافحة العدوى No infected cases in Egypt and 10 ambulances to combat infection.	2- كورونا يهدد الملاعب Corona threatens stadiums.
3- الصحة: لا حالات اشتباه بالكورونا فى مصر Ministry of Health: No Corona suspected cases in Egypt.	

Table 1: Frames of Al-Akhbar January coverage of Covid 19 crisis

## 2- February coverage

<b>1-STATE EFFORTS FRAME</b>	
1- اجراءات وقائية بالمطارات والموانئ المصرية لمنع تسرب الفيروس Preventive measures at Egyptian airports and ports to prevent virus spread.	2- الصين ومزيد من الثقة في التعاون مع مصر China and more confidence in cooperation with Egypt.
3- مصر تضع كورونا على قوائم الترقب Egypt puts Corona on watch lists.	4- رفع درجة الاستعداد القصوى بمنافذ دخول البلاد Raising maximum level of readiness at entry points to the country.
5- تعليمات رئاسية بتسهيل عودة المصريين من ووهان Presidential instructions to facilitate return of Egyptians from Wuhan.	6- الطب الوقائي: مناظرة جميع المسافرين القادمين من المناطق التي ظهر بها المرض Preventive Medicine: checking all travelers coming from areas where cases appeared.
7- أطقم طبية متخصصة لاستقبال المصريين العائدين من الصين Specialized medical staffs to receive Egyptians returning from China.	8- التعليم تشدد الاجراءات الصحية بالمدارس Ministry of Education intensifies health measures at schools.
9- تجهيز مستشفى النجيلة لعزل الحالات المشتبه فى اصابتها بالفيروس Preparing An-Nejila Hospital to isolate cases suspected as infected.	10- 306 مصريين فى ووهان أنهوا اجراءات العودة 306 Egyptians finished procedures of returning back.
11- إقلاع طائرة مصر للطيران اليوم لاعادة المصريين Egypt Airplane takes off today to bring back Egyptians.	12- اجراءات احترازية بميناء الاسكندرية Preventive measures in Alexandria port.
13- رئيس الوزراء يتابع مع وزيرة الصحة عودة المصريين الراغبين من مدينة "ووهان". Prime Minister follows up with Minister of Health return of Egyptians willing to come back from "Wuhan".	14- بتكليف من الرئيس—10 أطنان مستلزمات وقائية هدية من مصر إلى الشعب الصينى Upon directives from the president, 10 tons of protective supplies as gift from Egypt to Chinese people.
15- الحجر الصحى بمطار القاهرة لفحص القادمين Quarantine at Cairo Airport to check returnees.	16- كواشف طبية للفيروس—"الصحة العالمية": مصر أفضل الدول تعاملًا مع الفيروسات—وخالية من الكورونا.

	Medical virus detectors - "WHO": Egypt the best country in dealing with viruses - it is free from Corona.
17- فحص بحار سيريلانكي ببورسعيد Examining Sri Lankan sailor in Port Said.	18- القليوبية تستعد للأمراض المعدية Qalyubia governorate gets ready to face infectious diseases.
19- جامعة القاهرة تستعد للمواجهة Cairo University gets ready for confrontation.	20- جامعة الإسكندرية: متابعة الطلاب الصينيين Alexandria University: Monitoring Chinese students.
21- خطة التعامل مع كورونا Plan for dealing with Corona.	22- العائدون من الصين تحت الرعاية الطبية في منطقة العزل - -سيدة صينية بين المصريين-غرف مجهزة للمعيشة—والصحة: لا حالات اشتباه Returnees from China under medical care in isolation area - Chinese woman among the Egyptians – Accommodated rooms- Ministry of Health: No suspected cases.
23- وزير الطيران يشكر طاقم عودة المصريين من ووهان Minister of Aviation thanks the fly back from Wuhan crew.	24- اجراءات احترازية وأمنية للعائدين Precautionary and security measures for returnees.
25- "الهجرة" تطالب المصريين في الخارج بتوخي الحذر Ministry of Migration calls on Egyptians abroad to be cautious.	26- تشديد فحص الواردات—وشهادات صحية للمنتجات الحيوانية.—الزراعة: صادراتنا الزراعية للصين لم تتأثر بكورونا. Intensifying imports checks - Health certificates for animal products -Ministry of Agriculture: Our agricultural exports to China have not been affected by Corona.
27- العائدون من ووهان من داخل المعزل الطبي: ربعنا من كورونا تحول لأمل في الحياة بعد صعودنا لطائرة الانقاذ Returnees from Wuhan from inside medical isolation: Our fear of Corona turned into hope for life after boarding rescue plane.	28- حالات العائدين من الصين مستقرة Returnees from China in stable condition.
29- معامل معهد صحة الحيوان تفحص عينات البضائع الواردة المشتبه فيها Laboratories of Animal Health Institute examine samples of suspected imported goods.	30- الجامعات والمدارس جاهزة لاستقبال الطلاب غدا—وخطط لمواجهة الفيروس Universities and schools ready to receive students tomorrow - Plans to confront virus.
31- عودة المصريين من ووهان الصينية وانتهاء أزمة احتجاز 32 صيادا ترجمة حقيقية للحفاظ على سلامة وكرامة المصريين بالخارج Return of Egyptians from Chinese city of Wuhan and end of detaining 32 fishermen crisis a strong evidence on keeping safety and dignity of Egyptians abroad.	32- دليل استرشادي للمستشفيات للتعامل مع حالات الإصابة Guide for hospitals to deal with infected cases.
33-ارتفاع عدد وفيات كورونا الى 637 حالة وشفاء 1152 مرضى. Corona deaths number risen to 637, and 1152 patients recovered.	34- القادمون من ووهان يرددون "تحيا مصر"- عزل 302 مصرى وتعقيم الطائرة ووضعهم تحت الملاحظة Returnees from Wuhan chant "Long live Egypt" - Isolating 302 Egyptians, sterilizing plane, and placing them under observation.
35- المصريون العائدون من جحيم كورونا: "مصر لا تتخلى عن أبنائها الموجهين في الخارج" Egyptians returning from Corona's hell: "Egypt does not abandon its citizens abroad".	36- الدراسة بالمدارس والجامعات في موعدها Study at schools and universities on due time.
37- صرف رواتب فبراير ومارس مقدما لمبعوثينا في الصين February and March salaries in advance to our missions in China.	38- حملة لفحص العاملين بالمنطقة الاقتصادية لقناة السويس Campaign to check workers in Suez Canal economic zone.

39- تسجيل 610 آلاف مواطن بمنظومة التأمين الصحى الشامل الجديد بالأقصر 610 thousand citizens registered in new comprehensive health insurance system in Luxor.	40 - تكثيف اجراءات مواجهة كورونا بالمدارس Intensifying measures of confronting Corona at schools.
41- مصر تتحدى كورونا Egypt defies Corona.	42- توفير احتياجات "الصحة" للوقاية من كورونا Providing "Ministry of Health" with its needs for Corona prevention.
43- مدبولى يتابع إجراءات مواجهة كورونا مع 5 وزراء Madbouly follows up measures to confront Corona with 5 ministers.	44- الحكومة تبحث مع شركات السياحة تداعيات تعليق تأشيرات العمرة Government discusses with tourism companies repercussions of suspending Umrah visas.
45- مطار القاهرة بدأ تنفيذ منع سفر المعتمرين Cairo Airport began implementing travel ban for pilgrims.	
<b>2- INTERNATIONAL NEWS FRAME</b>	
1- الصين تحت حصار كورونا China under Corona siege.	2- الصين تحت الحصار الجوى والبرى والبحرى بسبب كورونا China is under air, land and sea blockade due to Corona.
3- 20 شركة طيران عالمية توقف رحلاتها ودول الجوار الصينى تغلق الحدود 20 international airlines stop their flights and China neighboring countries close borders.	4- الوباء يقتل 43 شخصا فى 24 ساعة ويصل إلى 21 دولة وإقليم Pandemic kills 43 people in 24 hours and reaches 21 countries and territories.
5- أمريكا تسجل أول حالة انتقال للمرض بين شخصين America records first case of disease transmission between two persons.	6- ضربة قوية للاقتصاد الصينى Strong hit to Chinses economy.
7- 8 اجراءات دولية لمواجهة فيروس كورونا الغامض 8 international measures to confront mysterious Corona virus.	8- 46 حالة وفاة و2000 مصاب فى يوم واحد وبكين تاشد أوروبا المساعدة—أسبانيا تسجل أول إصابة وبريطانيا تسحب موظفيها واستراليا تحظر دخول الصينين. 46 deaths and 2000 infected in one day, and Beijing appeals to Europe for help - Spain records first infected case, Britain withdraws its employees, and Australia bans Chinese entry.
9- لماذا تبدأ الوبائيات من الصين؟ Why do pandemics start from China?	10- هونج كونج تسجل أول وفاة بكورونا—واغلاق مدينتين كبيرتين فى الصين---كوريا الشمالية تستعد ب30 ألف موظف— ومنظمة الصحة: الفيروس ليس وباء عالميا Hong Kong records first death case by Corona - shutting two major cities in China - North Korea gets ready by 30,000 employees - WHO: The virus is not a global pandemic.
11- الصين تطمئن العالم بعد توصلها لعلاج ناجح لفيروس كورونا—تجربة الدواء على أشخاص شرق البلاد وثبت نجاحه China reassures the world after finding effective cure for Corona virus - drug tested on people in east of the country and proved successful.	12- الصحة العالمية: لا علاج حتى الآن لكورونا—هالة زايد تقلل من خطورته والأوضاع مستقرة فى مصر WHO: No cure for Corona yet - Haala Zayed belittles its danger and stable situation in Egypt.
13- روبوتات فى شوارع الصين لاكتشاف المصابين—دول العالم تعلق سفر مواطنيها إلى بكين منعا لانتشار المرض Robots on China streets to discover infected cases-World countries suspend their citizens travel to Beijing to prevent disease spread.	14- الصحة العالمية تحدد مصدر فيروس كورونا بعد غد -- مدير المنظمة: نقص فى الكمادات. WHO determines Corona virus source day after tomorrow – Organization Director: No shortage of masks.
15- الصين تستعين بطائرات بدون طيار لمكافحة الفيروس ووفاء أول أجنبي فى ووهان China uses drones to combat virus and death of first foreigner in Wuhan.	16-الصين تؤكد قدرتها على هزيمة الفيروس ومنظمة الصحة تحذر من نقص فى أدوات الوقاية China asserts its ability to defeat virus- WHO warns of protective equipment shortage.
17- ارتفاع عدد وفيات كورونا الى 637 حالة وشفاء 1152	18- العالم يعلن حالة الطوارئ القصوى لمواجهة خطر كورونا

18- مرضى Corona deaths number risen to 637, and 1152 patients recovered.	The world declares state of utmost emergency to confront Corona threat.
19- طوارئ بالقارة السمراء لمواجهة الفيروس الغامض Emergency in the Black Continent to confront mysterious virus	20- الصين تتهم أمريكا بإثارة الفزع في العالم- وتتحدث عن دواء مضاد للفيروس China accuses America of causing panic in the world - talks about anti-viral drug.
21- كورونا يتخطى سارس ويحصد أرواح 811 شخصا عالميا Corona exceeds SARS and kills 811 people globally.	22- الرئيس الصيني بالقتاع في أول ظهور منذ تفشي كورونا— والوفيات تتجاوز الألف - الفيروس الغامض – لانهول ولا تهويل Chinese president with mask in first appearance since Corona outbreak- deaths exceed thousand.
23- جيش من الأطباء الى هوبى – ومنظمة الصحة: الفيروس تهديد خطير للعالم Army of doctors to Hubei- WHO: The virus is a serious threat to the world.	24- الصين تعلن أقل حالات اصابة يومية بكورونا China announces lowest daily Corona infected cases number.
25- كورونا يقتل 1380 شخصا ويصيب 63 ألفا آخرين في الصين—مستشار منظمة الصحة العالمية يحذر من احتمال اصابة ثلث سكان الأرض بالفيروس Corona kills 1380 and infects 63,000 in China – WHO advisor warns third of earth population may be infected.	26- الصحة العالمية ترفع مدة الحجر ل17 يوما وفحص المخالطين للمصاب WHO extends quarantine period to 17 days and examines contacts of the infected.
27- كورونا يجتاح العالم وفرنسا تسجل أول حالة وفاة بالقارة العجوز Corona sweeps the world and France records first death case in the Old Continent.	28- ارتفاع الوفيات بالصين إلى 1523 حالة و67 إصابة جديدة على متن السفينة دايموند Death toll in China risen to 1,523- 67 new infected cases on board of Diamond ship.
29 - وفاة مدير مستشفى ووهان بكورونا Corona claims life of Wuhan Hospital director.	30- تراجع عدد الاصابات بكورونا في الصين لليوم الثاني Number of Corona infections in China decreased for second day.
31- الصين تسجل انخفاضا حادا في مصابي كورونا China records sharp decrease in Corona infected cases.	32- بكين تبدأ أول اختبارات لقاح كورونا Beijing begins first Corona virus vaccine tests.
33- الصين تخوض معركة شعبية ضد فيروس كورونا China involved in public fight against Corona virus.	34- كورونا—إصابات جديدة في إيران وتعليق زيارات العتبات المقدسة Corona - new infected cases in Iran- suspending visits to holy sites.
35- الصحة الدولية: ظهور إصابات دون السفر للصين WHO: infected cases appear without travelling to China.	36- الصين تعترف بثغرات في معركتها ضد كورونا China admits defects in its fight against Corona.
37- زيادة إصابات كورونا في "قم" Increase in Corona infected cases number in "Qom".	38- الصين تحذر من السفر لأمريكا بسبب "تحيزات كورونا" China warns against travelling to America due to "Corona biases".
39- كورونا يغزو إيران والصحة تطالب المواطنين بالتزام منازلهم Corona invades Iran and Ministry of Health calls on citizens to stay at home.	40- كورونا—إصابة جندي أمريكي بكوريا الجنوبية وكلمة وشبكة لترامب Corona - American soldier infected in South Korea- imminent speech by Trump.
41- كورونا الفتاك يواصل زحفه على دول العالم Deadly Corona continues to creep over the world countries.	42- بسبب كورونا إيران تبحث إطلاق سراح السجناء Because of Corona, Iran considers releasing prisoners.
43- كورونا يصل 5 دول جديدة وارتفاع الإصابات Corona reaches other 5 countries - infected cases number increases.	
<b>3- RISK FRAME</b>	



1- إجراءات وقائية بالمطارات والموانئ المصرية لمنع تسرب الفيروس Preventive measures at Egyptian airports and ports to prevent virus spread.	2- 20 شركة طيران عالمية توقف رحلاتها ودول الجوار الصيني تغلق الحدود 20 international airlines stop their flights - China neighboring countries close borders.
3- 8 اجراءات دولية لمواجهة فيروس كورونا الغامض 8 international measures to confront mysterious Corona virus.	4- الصحة العالمية: لا علاج حتى الآن لكورونا WHO: No cure for Corona yet.
5- العالم يعلن حالة الطوارئ القصوى لمواجهة خطر كورونا The world declares state of utmost emergency to confront Corona threat.	6- طوارئ بالقارة السمراء لمواجهة الفيروس الغامض Emergency in the Black Continent to confront mysterious virus.
7- منظمة الصحة تحذر من نقص في أدوات الوقاية WHO warns of protective equipment shortage.	8- السلطات المصرية تحتجز مواطنين مصريين للاشتباه في اصابتهما Egyptian authorities detain two Egyptians on infection suspicion.
9- منظمة الصحة: الفيروس تهديد خطير للعالم WHO: The virus is a serious threat to the world.	10- مستشار منظمة الصحة العالمية يحذر من احتمال إصابة ثلث سكان الأرض بالفيروس WHO advisor warns third of earth population may be infected with virus.
11- الصحة الدولية: إصابات جديدة دون السفر للصين WHO: New infected cases without travelling to China.	12- كورونا الفتاك يواصل زحفه على العالم Deadly Corona continues to creep over the world.
13- كورونا يصل 5 دول جديدة وارتفاع الاصابات Corona reaches other 5 countries - increase in infected cases number.	14- خطر مزدوج يهدد اقتصاديات أفريقيا Double threat to Africa economies.
<b>4- CONSEQUENCES FRAME</b>	
1- ضربة قوية للإقتصاد الصيني Strong hit to Chinese economy.	2- الخبراء: "السياحة والطيران" الأكثر تضررا—والسلع الواردة آمنة Experts: Tourism and aviation are the most harmed sectors, and imported goods are safe.
3- لا تأثير لكورونا على سوق الخضار Corona has no effect on vegetable market.	4- كورونا يضرب كأس آسيا Corona hits Asia Cup.
5- كورونا يشعل سوق الكمادات ومطالب بمنع التصدير – الأسعار تتضاعف ونشاط مكثف لمصانع "بير السلم" Corona troubles masks market and demands to prevent exportation. Prices double and activity of illegal factories intensify.	6- كورونا وفرصة الأزمة الأخيرة Corona and last crisis chance.
7 - الشركات الصناعية بالبورصة تؤكد عدم تأثرها بكورونا Industrial companies in stock market confirm not affected by Corona.	8- كورونا قد يدفع المركزي إلى تثبيت أسعار الفائدة Corona may push the Central Bank to fix interest rates.
9- كورونا تؤجل مباريات إيطاليا Corona postpones matches in Italy.	10- خطر مزدوج يهدد اقتصاديات أفريقيا Double threat to Africa economies.
11- قطاع الاتصالات أحدث ضحايا كورونا- فيسبوك يلغى قمة التسويق وانسحاب الشركات من ملتقى عالم الهواتف في برشلونة Telecom sector Corona latest victim - Facebook cancels marketing summit and companies withdraw from Mobile World Forum in Barcelona.	12- كورونا يجمد الرياضة في الكويت ويمنع حضور الجماهير في كوريا الجنوبية ويؤجل كل المباريات في اليابان—والدورى الإيطالى خلف الأبواب المغلقة Corona freezes sports in Kuwait, prevents fans from attending in South Korea, and postpones all matches in Japan - Italian League behind closed doors.
13- كورونا يكلف أغنياء العالم 139 مليار دولار Corona costs the world's rich \$ 139 billion.	
<b>5- DENIAL FRAME</b>	
1- وزارة الصحة: عدم رصد أى حالات مشتبه بإصابتها بفيروس كورونا بمصر	2- لا تأثير لكورونا على سوق الخضار Corona has no effect on vegetable market.

Ministry of Health: No Corona suspected cases detected in Egypt.	
3- الصحة: لا حالات اشتباه Ministry of Health: No suspected cases.	4- رئيس هيئة قناة السويس: لا صحة لوجود اصابات بكورونا بمستشفى الهيئة Head of Suez Canal Authority: News about Corona infected cases in the Authority's hospital is false.
5- زايد: مصر حالة من كورونا Zayed: Egypt is free from Corona.	6- الصحة: مصر خالية من كورونا والعائدون من الصين بحالة جيدة Ministry of Health: Egypt is free from corona - returnees from China in good condition.
7- دراسة: الأخبار الكاذبة تساهم في نشر الأوبئة A Study: False news contributes to pandemics spread.	8- الصحة العالمية: الصيني حامل كورونا بمصر سليم WHO: Chinese Corona carrier in Egypt is in good condition.
9- لا صحة لظهور حالات إصابة بالفيروس بين الطلاب False news about infected cases among students.	10- مصر خالية من الفيروس Egypt free from virus.
11- رغم كورونا—العمرة آمنة Despite Corona, Umrah safe.	
<b>6- FACTS FRAME</b>	
1- صحة سوهاج: السائق العائد من السعودية غير مصاب Sohag Health Ministry: The driver who has just returned from Saudi Arabia is not infected.	2- الخبراء: "السياحة والطيران" الأكثر تضررا—والسلع الواردة آمنة Experts: Tourism and aviation are the most harmed sectors, and imported goods are safe.
3- السلطات الصينية تحتجز مواطنين مصريين للاشتباه في إصابتهما Chinese authorities detain two Egyptians on infection suspicion.	4- الأخبار تنشر كواليس اكتشاف صيني يحمل مرض كورونا في مصر—المريض استضاف مديره العائد من الصين وظل معه لمدة يومين Al-Akhbar newspaper publishes behind scenes of discovering infected Chinese in Egypt- The infected hosted his manager just returned from China and stayed with him for two days.
5- بعد 14 يوم من الحجر الصحي—غدا العائدون من ووهان مع أسرهم—ولا إصابات بين المحتجزين After 14 days of quarantine, returnees from Wuhan arrive with their families tomorrow - no infected cases among quarantined.	6- الأخبار مع الناجين من كورونا Al-Akhbar newspaper with Corona survivors.
<b>7- MEDICAL NEWS FRAME</b>	
1- مصدر الفيروس Virus source.	2- طريقة انتشار الفيروس How virus spreads.
3- فيروس كورونا الجديد—أعراض الإصابة—الحالات الحرجة Novel Corona virus - infection symptoms - critical cases.	4- الصحة العالمية ترفع مدة الحجر لـ 17 يوما وفحص المخالطين للمصاب WHO extends quarantine period to 17 days and examines contacts of the infected.
5- د. علي محمد زكي أول مكتشف لكورونا في الشرق الأوسط: البشرية تواجه نوعا جديدا من الأوبئة والفيروسات بلا علاج Dr. Ali Muhammad Zaki, first detector of Corona in the Middle East: Humanity faces a new type of pandemics and viruses for which there is no cure.	

Table 2: February coverage frames

### 3- March coverage

#### 1-STATE EFFORTS FRAME

<p>1- رئيس الوزراء يتابع إجراءات الحجر الصحي بمطار الغردقة - مدبولي: مصر من أوائل الدول التي اتخذت إجراءات احترازية لمواجهة كورونا Prime Minister follows up quarantine procedures at Hurghada Airport - Madbouly: Egypt one of the first countries to take precautionary measures to confront Corona.</p>	<p>2- تخصيص مستشفى بكل محافظة للتعامل مع أى إصابات وفحص العاملين بمكان إقامة الفوج السياحي الفرنسي Allocating hospital in each governorate to deal with infected cases – Checking workers at French tourist group place of stay.</p>
<p>3- رحلات استثنائية لإعادة المصريين من السعودية Exceptional flights to bring back Egyptians from Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>4- الصحة تكافح كورونا بخطة رباعية Ministry of Health fights Corona with four-year plan.</p>
<p>5- طوارئ بالمستشفيات الجامعية لمواجهة كورونا. Emergency in university hospitals to confront Corona.</p>	<p>6- فيروس كورونا - كيف استعدت مصر Corona Virus - How did Egypt get ready?</p>
<p>7- الرئيس يتابع مع مدبولي وزايد تطورات فيروس كورونا President follows up with Madbouly and Zayed Corona virus updates.</p>	<p>8- السيسي: مواصلة رفع درجة الاستعداد والتوعية المستمرة للمواطنين Sisi: Continuation of increasing state of readiness and raising citizens awareness.</p>
<p>9- وزيرة الصحة: مستعدون لكورونا بخطة وقائية-- سيناريوهات للتعامل مع الفيروس والمستشفيات جاهزة لحالات الاشتباه Minister of Health: We are ready for Corona with a preventive plan -- Scenarios to deal with the virus, and hospitals are ready for suspected cases.</p>	<p>10- طوارئ بالموانئ والمطارات لمنع تسلل كورونا-تقييم 4 سفن صينية فى قناة السويس واستنفار لاستقبال البخرة كريستال بالأسكندرية Emergency in ports and airports to prevent Corona spread- Sterilizing 4 Chinese ships in Suez Canal and state of alertness to receive Crystal vessel in Alexandria.</p>
<p>11- رئيس الوزراء يتابع الموقف العالمى لفيروس كورونا Prime Minister follows up Corina virus global situation.</p>	<p>12- وزيرة الصحة: ألف كاشف للفيروس من الصين لمصر Minister of Health: 1,000 virus detectors from China to Egypt.</p>
<p>13- سعدان يطمنن على حالة المصرى المصاب بالفيروس فى إيطاليا Saafan checks on infected Egyptian in Italy.</p>	<p>14- التنمية المحلية: تنسيق مع "الصحة" وخرائط بأماكن التجمعات Minister of Local Development: coordination with Ministry of Health and maps for gathering places.</p>
<p>15- شعبة المستلزمات الطبية: توريد 15 مليون كمادة لوزارة الصحة بسعر التكلفة - ومواجهة مصانع بير السلم Medical Supplies Division: Supplying 15 million masks to Ministry of Health at cost price - Confronting illegal factories.</p>	<p>16- حظر دخول القطريين لمصر بدءا من غد كإجراء احترازي لمواجهة كورونا Banning Qataris entry to Egypt starting from tomorrow as precautionary measure to confront Corona.</p>
<p>17- كيف يعيش 1500 شخص فى الحجر الصحى "بأبار خالدة" منعا لانتشار كورونا—العاملون يرتدون الكمامات خوفا من العدوى—وقياس الحرارة صباحا ومساء How 1,500 persons live in quarantine in "Khaleda Wells" to prevent Corona spread—workers wear masks for fear of infection—measuring temperature in the morning and evening.</p>	<p>18- وزير الطيران يتفقد مكاتب الحجر الصحى بمطار القاهرة Minister of Aviation inspects quarantine offices at Cairo Airport.</p>
<p>19- مستشفى النجيلة يستقبل الحالة الثالثة—وفحص جميع المخالطين للمصاب An-Nejila Hospital receives third case - All contacts of the infected examined.</p>	<p>20- رئيس الوزراء يتابع إجراءات مواجهة كورونا—متابعة دقيقة لحركة الركاب بالمطارات - وفحص الوافدين للمنافذ البرية والبحرية - الصحة: نتائج سلبية ل 10 أجناب ومصريين - وحملات توعية بالمدارس للوقاية من الفيروس Prime Minister follows up measures to</p>

	confront Corona - Meticulous follow-up of passengers at airports- Checking inbound travelers at land and sea ports- Ministry of Health: negative results for 10 foreigners and Egyptians - awareness campaigns at schools for virus prevention.
21- إشادة بريطانية بمنظومة التأمين الصحي الشامل بيورسعيد British command of comprehensive health insurance system in Port Said.	22- الثقافة تحارب كورونا Ministry of Culture combats Corona.
23- إجراءات احترازية مكثفة في المطارات والموانئ— وإشادات من منظمة الصحة العالمية بالتدابير المصرية Intensive precautionary measures at airports and ports - WHO praises Egyptian measures.	24- مهرجان الأقصر يتحدى كورونا ويعرض 15 فيلما عالميا Luxor Festival challenges Corona and displays 15 international films.
25- زايد: محظوظة بالتكليف الرئاسي وزيارتي للصين مهمة قومية Zayed: I am fortunate in presidential assignment, and my visit to China is a national mission.	26- بعد اكتشاف إصابة 12 شخص—إعادة إجراء التحاليل لكل المتواجدين على المركب السياحي—و حجر صحي 14 يوما After discovering 12 infected cases, re-testing for all on the tourist boat and 14-day quarantine.
27- مهرجان الأقصر للسينما الأفريقية يتحدى كورونا Luxor Festival for the African Cinema challenges Corona.	28- حملات وغرف عمليات ولجان متابعة للأسواق Campaigns, operating rooms, and follow-up committees for markets.
29- حصر الفنادق والمزارات التي تردد عليها الفوج السياحي—وفحص المخالطين Identifying hotels and sites frequently visited by the tourist group - examination of contacts.	30- بعد الشفافية الكاملة في مواجهة كورونا—الثقة بين الحكومة والمواطنين—إلى أين؟ After full transparency in facing Corona, to where is trust between government and citizens?
31- وزير الطيران يتابع الإجراءات الوقائية بالمطارات Minister of Aviation follows up preventive measures at airports.	32- زيارات مكوكية للإشراف على فحص الركاب - ووقف الرحلات للكويت لمدة أسبوع Shuttle visits to supervise passengers checking- suspending flights to Kuwait for week.
33- مصر تواجه كورونا – الغرف السياحية: لا قيود على سفر السائحين وتدابير وقائية في الفنادق Egypt faces Corona – Chamber of Tourism: No restrictions on tourists travel and preventive measures in hotels.	34- توفير المستلزمات الطبية بمستشفيات العزل—وغرف عمليات للمتابعة Providing medical supplies in isolation hospitals- follow-up operating rooms.
35- طوارئ بالمحافظات لمواجهة كورونا Emergency in governorates to confront Corona.	36- افتتاح مستشفى المطرية التعليمي بعد تطويره بتكلفة 64 مليون جنيه Inaugurating El-Matareya Educational Hospital after upgrading it at 64 million pounds cost.
37- إعلامى الوزراء: لا طوارئ بالمحافظات بسبب الفيروس Cabinet Information Center: No emergency in governorates due to virus.	38- وزير الأوقاف: لسنا بحاجة إلى تعليق صلاة الجمعة Minister of Endowment: We do not need to suspend Friday prayers.
39- رئيس الوزراء: نظام جديد لحل التكدس على تحليل PCR Prime Minister: New system to overcome	40- آلاف المواطنين أمام المعامل المركزية للحصول على براءة كورونا Thousands of citizens in front of central

overcrowding on PCR analysis.	laboratories to obtain Corona vaccination certificates.
41- 3 وزراء يتفقدون اجراءات الحجر الصحى بالأقصر 3 ministers inspect quarantine measures in Luxor.	42-الحكومة تنتفض ضد كورونا Government on high alert for Corona.
43- منشورات للتوعية بالمترو - واسعاف مجهز لنقل المشتبه باصابتهم Awareness leaflets in the underground, and equipped ambulances to transport suspected cases.	44- الصحة العالمية: مصر من أولى الدول استخداما لكاشف كورونا WHO: Egypt is one of the first countries to use Corona detectors.
45-إجراءات احترازية للتعامل الوقائي بمنفذ رفح وبورسعيد Precautionary measures for prevention at Rafah and Port Said ports.	46- انتهاء أزمة ازدحام معامل وزارة الصحة End of overcrowding crisis in Ministry of Health laboratories.
47- مدبولي: تعليق الفعاليات ذات التجمعات الكبيرة Madbouly: Suspending events with large gatherings.	48- تطهير قاعة البرلمان ومقرات اللجان بصفة دورية Regular disinfection of parliament hall and committees headquarters.
49- شحنة مواد غذائية للمصريين فى لودى الايطالية Foodstuffs shipment to Egyptians in Italian city of Lodi.	50- 7.8 مليار جنيه مخصصات عاجلة للهيئات السلعية والخدمية 7.8 billion pounds as urgent allocations to commodity and service bodies.
51- المحافظات تتوحد فى مكافحة كورونا—منع استخدام البصمة الاليكترونية—وتطهير الدواوين والمباني الحكومية والمدارس والجامعات ودور العبادة Governorates unite in combating Corona – banning electronic fingerprinting use - disinfecting government offices and facilities, schools, universities and places of worship.	52- الجامعات تتحدى الفيروس بالكواشف الحرارية وندوات التوعية—تعقيم المدرجات—مطهرات خاصة للمعامل—والغاء احتفالية جامعة الجلالة Universities challenge virus with thermal detectors and awareness seminars - sterilizing stadiums - special disinfectants for laboratories - canceling Al-Galaala University celebration.
53- عزل 8 صينيين بالمنطقة الصناعية بحوش عيسى 8 Chinese isolated in industrial area of Housh Eisa.	54- تعليق الأنشطة الرياضية والاجتماعية بالمعاهد الأزهرية Suspending sports and social activities in Al-Azhar institutes.
55- تطهير المصالح الحكومية بالقاهرة Disinfecting government facilities in Cairo.	56- العدل: تقليل كثافة المتواجدين بالمحاكم Ministry of Justice: Reducing attendees in courts.
57- مجلس الوزراء: اتخاذ الاجراءات القانونية حيال كل من أذاع أخبارا أو بيانات كاذبة أو شائعات The Cabinet: Taking legal measures against anyone spreading false news or statements, or rumors.	58- مصدر بالصحة: 3 محافظات تحت الفحص- وعينات عشوائية للمقيمين بالفنادق والبواخر Source in Ministry of Health: 3 governorates under examination - random samples for hotels and vessels guests.
59- غرفة عمليات لمساعدة العالقين فى الخارج Operation room to help the stuck abroad.	60- مطاردة الفيروس الطائش كورونا Confronting crazy Corona virus.
61- السياحة تخصص خطا ساخنا Ministry of Tourism allocates hotline	62- الصحفيين تعلق الأنشطة والأطباء تؤجل يوم الطبيب Syndicate of Journalists suspends activities and Doctors postpone Doctor's Day.
63- فحص جميع العاملين والزائرين بالمدن السياحية بالمحافظة Checking all workers and visitors in touristic cities in the governorate.	64- خطة متكاملة بالمستشفيات الجامعية لمواجهة كورونا Comprehensive plan in university hospitals to confront Corona.



65- لجان طبية للكشف على نزلاء الفنادق والبواخر بالأقصر Medical committees to examine hotels and vessels guests in Luxor.	66- توزيع 1000 كمامة على مسافري القطارات والمترو بواصل التعقيم Distributing 1,000 masks to train passengers and the underground sterilization continues.
67- الحكومة تظهر العين الحمرا لردع شائعات كورونا بإجراءات قانونية مشددة Government shows strictness to stop Corona rumors by firm legal measures.	68- التعليم: المدارس خالية من الفيروس وإجراءات صارمة Ministry of Education: Schools are virus-free and strict measures taken.
69- عزل 16 مهندس بترول بالبحيرة من المخالطين للأجنبي المصاب Isolating 16 petroleum engineers in Al-Behira in contact with the infected foreigner.	70- مستشفين للعزل في مطروح والاسماعيلية والتعاقد على 250 ألف كاشف Two isolation hospitals in Matrooh and Ismailia and contracts for 250 thousand detectors.
71- رقما "واتس أب" للابلاغ عن شائعات كورونا Two WhatsApp numbers to report Corona rumors.	72- تطهير حديقة الحيوان Disinfecting the zoo.
73- شفافية مصر ضد كورونا Egypt's transparency in facing Corona.	74- جامعة القاهرة: مستعدون لمواجهة أية تطورات في التعامل مع كورونا Cairo University: We are ready to face any developments in dealing with Corona.
75- الأوقاف تعلن إجراءات الوقاية والأزهر يكتف حملات التوعية Ministry of Endowment announces precautionary measures and Al-Azhar intensifies awareness campaigns.	76- 9 رحلات يوميا لعودة المصريين العالقين في السعودية 9 daily trips to bring back Egyptians stuck in Saudi Arabia.
77- مبادرة تعاون بين الصحة و فيسبوك لمواجهة فيروس كورونا Cooperation initiative between Ministry of Health and Facebook to confront Corona virus.	78- القوى العاملة تلغى البصمة وحملات للتأكيد على سلامة الصحة المهنية Ministry of Labor Force cancels fingerprint and campaigns to emphasize occupational health safety.
79- النقل تطارد كورونا Ministry of Transportation confronts Corona.	80- كفر الشيخ - التأكد من توافر الرعاية الصحية والمستلزمات الطبية Kafr El-Sheikh - Ensuring health care and medical supplies availability.
81- طوارئ وإجراءات احترازية بالجامعات والمعاهد لمواجهة كورونا Emergency and precautionary measures in universities and institutes to confront Corona.	82- استعدادات للوقاية بفروع الجامعات الأجنبية بالعاصمة الادارية Preparations for prevention in foreign universities branches in the Administrative Capital.
83- آليات متعددة للتوعية بجامعة عين شمس والتصرف عند حدوث أى إصابة Multiple awareness raising channels and swift action on infection at Ain Shams University.	84- الشفافية والتحركات الاستباقية سلاح مصر في مواجهة الفيروس Transparency and proactive moves are Egypt's weapon in combating virus.
85- السيسي يوجه بتعليق الدراسة أسبوعين بالجامعات والمدارس بسبب كورونا - 100 مليار جنيه لتمويل الخطة الشاملة وما تتضمنه من إجراءات احترازية Sisi directs two-week study suspension at universities and schools due to Corona - 100	86- إعلامى مجلس الوزراء: خطط وقائية بالمنافذ للكشف عن الفيروس Cabinet Information Center: preventive plans at ports to detect virus.

billions pounds to finance comprehensive plan and its precautionary measures.	
87- بورسعيد تحيل الشائعات للنائب العام Port Said refers rumors to Attorney General.	88- ضبط اثنين لترويج شائعات كورونا Two arrested for spreading Corona rumors.
89- توعية 50 ألف عامل بالمصانع للوقاية - وندوتان بالسادات ودمياط الجديدة Raising awareness among 50 thousand workers in factories for prevention - two seminars in Sadat City and New Damietta.	90- الصحة: 109 اصابات بكورونا فى مصر وشفاء 21 مواطنا - تحاليل 32 شخصا تحولت لسلبيه - وتجهيزات مستشفيات العزل كاملة Ministry of Health: 109 infected cases in Egypt and 21 citizens recover- Tests of 32 turned into negative, and isolation hospitals equipment is complete.
91- نصائح الصحة للوقاية من المخالطين لكورونا - تجنبوا الافراط فى المضادات الحيوية - وعزل المصابين بغرف مغلقة Tips from Ministry of Health to prevent infection from Corona contacts- avoid antibiotics excessive use - isolate the infected in closed rooms.	92- القوى العاملة: نتابع احوال العاملين بالخارج Ministry of Labor Force: We follow up workers abroad.
93- الكشف الطبى على 1201 مواطن بأبو سمبل Medical examination of 1,201 citizens in Abu Simbel.	
<b>2- INTERNATIONAL NEWS FRAME</b>	
1- الفيروس يواصل اختراق الحدود رغم تشديد إجراءات المكافحة Virus continues to penetrate borders despite tightening control measures.	2- إسرائيل تضع الآلاف فى حجر صحى إجبارى بسبب كورونا Israel puts thousands in mandatory quarantine due to Corona.
3- العالم يحارب كورونا والاصابات 86 ألفا فى 60 دولة—الأردن تمنع القبلات وإيران تواجه الفيروس بالحرس الثورى The world fights Corona - 86 thousand infected cases in 60 countries – Jordan bans kisses and Iran confronts virus with Revolutionary Guards.	4- الفيروس يصل إلى خمس دول جديدة Virus reaches other five countries.
5- الأخبار ترصد معركة مواجهة الفيروس فى شوارع الصين Al-Akhbar tracks battle against virus in China streets.	6- هالة زايد: رأيت فى بكين كيف تصبح المعارك فرصة لمزيد من النجاح والقوة Haala Zayed: I saw in Beijing how battles become an opportunity for more success and strength.
7- إيران تمنح إجازات لـ 54 ألف سجين بسبب كورونا—الإصابات تتجاوز 90 ألفا عالميا—وكوريا الجنوبية تعلن الحرب على الفيروس Iran grants leave to 54,000 prisoners because of Corona - infections exceed 90,000 globally- South Korea declares war on virus.	8- تعليق العمرة مؤقتا للمقيمين بالسعودية—الوباء ينتشر فى أقاليم إيران—إصابة النائب الأول لروحانى—تضارب الأنباء بشأن أول وفاة فى العراق Suspending Umrah temporarily for residents of Saudi Arabia - pandemic spreads in Iran provinces – first deputy to Rouhani infected - conflicting reports about first death case in Iraq.
9- كورونا يشل فلسطين وإغلاق كنيسة المهدي - إيران تعطل الدراسة وكربلاء تلغى صلاة الجمعة- ويحرم 300 مليون طالب من التعليم بالعالم- آلاف الإصابات الجديدة ومخصصات بالمليارات لمواجهة الفيروس	10- قائد الحرس الإيرانى الثورى: المرض هجوم بيولوجى أمريكى استهدفنا Iranian Revolutionary Guard Commander: The disease is an American biological attack

Corona paralyzes Palestine and closes Al-Mahd Church - Iran suspends study and Karbala cancels Friday prayers - 300 million students deprived of education around the world- Thousands of new infections and billions allocated to confront virus.	targeting us.
11- كورونا يضرب 80 دولة وعدد الاصابات يتجاوز الـ 100 ألف Corona hits 80 countries, infected cases number exceeds 100,000.	12- الصين تكشف عن لقاح لفيرس كورونا فى أبريل - وتحذيرات من خسائر بقيمة 347 مليون دولار China unveils Corona vaccine in April - warnings of losses worth 347 million dollars.
13- استنفار عالمى فى مواجهة كورونا Global alertness to face Corona.	14- ارتفاع وفيات الوباء—ومنظمة الصحة تحذر من نقص المعدات الطبية Pandemic death toll rises – WHO warns of medical equipment shortage.
15- كورونا يضرب أوروبا بقوة—وحصيلة الإصابات مفرعة Corona hits Europe hard - death toll is horrific.	16- تركيا فى مرمى المرض - ضغوط هائلة على الاقتصاد Covid 19 hits Turkey - Enormous pressure on economy.
17- كورونا يضع ربع سكان إيطاليا فى الحجر Corona puts quarter of Italian population under quarantine.	18- ايطاليا تسبق الصين فى نسبة وفيات الفيروس وفرنسا تحظر التجمعات Italy ahead of China with virus death rate, and France bans gatherings.
19- ترامب يدافع عن إجراءات بلاده والسلطات تلمح إلى إغلاق أجزاء من الولايات Trump defends his country's measures, and authorities hint at closing parts of the States.	20- كورونا يحول إيطاليا لدولة مهجورة Corona turns Italy into abandoned country.
21- الصين تسمح باستئناف الصناعات فى ووهان – وارتفاع الاصابات بكورونا China allows industries to resume in Wuhan – infected cases number increases.	22- ايطاليا تخصص 28 مليارا لمواجهة—وميركل تحذر من احتمال إصابة ثلثى الألمان Italy allocates 28 billion for confrontation- Merkel warns two-thirds of Germans to be infected.
23- الصين ترجح القضاء على كورونا فى يونيو- وتعلن تجاوز ذروة الفيروس China likely to end Corona in June, announces virus peak passed.	24- ترامب يفرض قيودا على السفر إلى أوروبا Trump imposes travel restrictions on Europe.
25- العالم يحاصر كورونا—المرض يتحول إلى وباء فى أوروبا ويصل للأمم المتحدة ويهدد أسرة ترامب The world besieges Corona - Disease turns into pandemic in Europe, reaches the United Nations and threatens Trump's family.	26- كورونا يفرض العزلة على العالم Corona imposes isolation on the world.
27- 164 إصابة بالفيروس فى اسرائيل 164 infected cases in Israel.	28- ترامب يعلن حالة الطوارئ وتوقعات باصابة 160 مليون أمريكى Trump declares state of emergency and expectations of 160 million American infected cases.
29- أوروبا - البؤرة الجديدة لكورونا Europe –new Corona destination.	30- المختبرات العالمية تكثف جهودها لعلاج الفيروس Global laboratories intensify their efforts to find cure for virus.
<b>3- CONSEQUENCES FRAME</b>	
1- كورونا: تهديد عالمى وانهيار فى الأسواق المالية	2- كورونا تنتشر الخراب بالعالم - خسائر غير مسبوقة لكل

Corona: global threat and collapse in financial markets.	الأنشطة Corona spreads havoc in the world - Unprecedented losses in all activities.
3- كورونا يضرب بورصات العالم—3 تريليون دولار خسائر Corona hits world's stock exchanges- 3 trillion dollars losses.	4- الخسائر قد تصل إلى 500 مليار دولار والدول الكبرى في المقدمة Losses to reach 500 billion dollars, Great Powers at the top.
5- كورونا زلزال يضرب الاقتصاد العالم - الفيروس حتما سيختفي - والوضع الراهن فرصة لاكتشاف قوة الدول والحكومات في التعامل مع الأزمات Corona an earthquake hitting global economy- virus to definitely disappear-current situation an opportunity to discover strength of states and governments in dealing with crises.	6- الفيروس الصيني تهديد جديد للنمو العالمي - خبراء الاقتصاد: تفشى كورونا ينذر بخسائر وخيمة وضرورة التوجه للتصنيع المحلي Chinese virus is new threat to global growth – economic experts: Corona outbreak portends severe losses and urgent need to resort to local manufacturing.
7- البورصات العالمية تتعافى من كورونا والمصرية تعوض خسائرها Global stock exchanges recover from Corona, the Egyptian compensates for its losses.	8- فيروس كورونا يضرب صناعة السينما والمهرجانات العالمية Corona virus hits global cinema industry and festivals.
9- تداعيات كورونا الاقتصادية وراء ارتفاع سعر الدولار Corona economic repercussions behind dollar price rise.	10- كورونا تضرب الاقتصاد العالمي Corona hits global economy.
11- رب ضارة نافعة Blessing in disguise.	12- بعد انتشار فيروس كورونا—انخفاض نسبة التلوث في الصين After Corona virus spread, pollution rate decreased in China.
13- غرفة القاهرة التجارية: كورونا برئ من ارتفاع أسعار فوانيس رمضان Cairo Chamber of Commerce: Corona is not the reason behind high prices of Ramadan lanterns.	14- كورونا يقود أسواق المال العالمية إلى تراجع قياسي Corona leads global financial markets to record decline.
15- كورونا يضرب الحياة الفنية في مصر Corona hits artistic life in Egypt.	16- السينما المصرية تدفع فاتورة كورونا The Egyptian cinema pays Corona bill.
17- السياحة والطيران ضحية لانتشار كورونا Tourism and aviation victims of Corona spread.	18- كورونا - الهلع يهز الملاعب Corona - Panic hits stadiums.
19- تريليون دولار مبيعات الدواء في العالم سنويا- بيزنس كورونا - تجارة الرعب Trillion dollars drug sales in the world annually – Corona business - The horror trade.	20- كورونا يعصف بكرة القدم حول العالم Corona besets football around the world.
21- الفيروس يوجه ضربات موجعة للاقتصاد العالمي Virus deals severe blows to global economy.	22- السياحة العالمية تعلق جميع فعالياتها حتى نهاية أبريل World tourism suspends all activities until end of April.
23- الوباء الجديد يضع العالم على عتبة ركود اقتصادي The novel pandemic puts the world on brink of economic recession.	
<b>4- DENIAL FRAME</b>	
1- شائعات كورونا أخطر من الفيروس في المدارس - رسائل صوتية ونصية تدعى تعطيل الدراسة سرا-التعليم:	2- صحة الدقهلية تنفي إصابة طالب بكورونا Dakahlia Health Ministry denies student

جميعها أكاذيب. Corona rumors at schools more dangerous than the virus - voice and text messages claim secretly suspending study – Ministry of Education: They are all lies.	infection with Corona.
3- خوف الأمهات على واتس أب غير مبرر Mothers' panic on WhatsApp unjustified.	4- لا إصابات مصرية في الكويت No infected cases among Egyptians in Kuwait.
5- كورونا والشائعات Corona and rumors.	6- فيروس الشائعات أخطر من كورونا - صفحات وجروبات تنشر أخبارا مضللة عن ظهور الوباء - والخبراء: مواجهتها تحتاج ثقافة نابعة من المواطن نفسه The virus of rumors more dangerous than Corona - pages and groups spread misleading news about pandemic emergence- Experts: Confronting rumors requires a culture stemming from citizen himself.
7- كفاية هري Stop nonsense.	8- هوس الكورونا Corona obsession.
9- مهرجان الأقصر يتحدى كورونا ويعرض 15 فيلما عالميا Luxor Festival challenges Corona and displays 15 international films.	10- زايد: السياحة آمنة بمصر ولا داعي للخوف Zayed: Tourism safe in Egypt, no need to panic.
11- رئيس صحة النواب: لا تخافوا من الفيروس Head of the Health committee in the House of Representatives: Do not be afraid of the virus.	12- زايد: لا داعي لتعطيل الدراسة - العناني: المعالم السياحية مفتوحة - هيكال: حملة للتوعية Zayed: No need to suspend the study - El Anani: The tourist attractions are open – Heikal: An awareness campaign is necessary.
13- كورونا وفزاعة السوشيال ميديا - خبراء الإعلام: الشائعات مخطط لزعزعة الاستقرار Corona and social media scarecrow - Media experts: Rumors are a plan for destabilization.	14- نسبة الشفاء تتجاوز الـ 96 – والذعر صناعة إعلامية Recovery rate exceeds 96 - panic is media industry.
15- بروباجندا كورونا - فيروس الأوهام سريعة الانتشار Corona propaganda - virus of quickly spread illusions.	16- كورونا وباء يمكن ترويضه Corona is tamable pandemic.
17- د. عوض تاج الدين: كورونا فيروس تحت السيطرة Dr. Awad Taj El-Din: Corona virus is under control.	18- شرم الشيخ تنتصر على الفيروس بزيادة أعداد السائحين Sharm El-Sheikh defeats virus by increasing number of tourists.
19- جوجل يعترف: مصر أكثر المقاصد السياحية أمانة Google admits: Egypt is the safest tourist destination.	20- خبراء: السياحة بخير في شرم الشيخ Experts: Tourism is stable in Sharm El Sheikh.
21- سائح تشيكي: جئنا إلى شرم الشيخ لنستمتع بالدفء والأجواء الساحرة A Czech tourist: We came to Sharm El-Sheikh to enjoy the warmth and the charming atmosphere.	22- الغردقة تستعد لاستقبال السياح والشركات العالمية لم تلغ حجوزاتها Hurghada preparing to receive tourists, bookings not cancelled. (By international companies).
23- بورسعيد تحيل الشائعات للنائب العام Port Said refers rumors to Public Prosecutor.	24- ضبط اثنين لترويج شائعات كورونا Two arrested for spreading Corona rumors.
<b>MEDICAL NEWS FRAME</b>	



1- فيروس كورونا - الحلقة الأخيرة فى سلسلة من الأوبئة ضربت العالم Corona virus - last part in epidemics chain hitting the world.	2- ما هو فيروس كورونا؟ What is Corona virus?
3- الطقس لا علاقة له بانتشار كورونا Weather has nothing to do with Corona spread.	4- ما هو مرض كوفيد 19؟ What is Covid 19?
5- عقار قديم لعلاج الملاريا ثبتت فعاليته ضد الفيروس المستجد Old malaria drug proven effective against the novel virus.	6- كيف تحمى نفسك؟ How to protect yourself?
7- أعراض الإصابة بفيروس كورونا المستجد. Symptoms of infection with novel corona virus.	8- أسرار قوة فيروس كورونا الجديد Secrets of novel Corona virus strength.
9- طرق الوقاية من فيروس كورونا المستجد Ways to prevent novel Corona virus.	10- عادات خاطئة تسهم فى انتشار كورونا وتنتقل أمراضا قاتلة Wrong habits contribute to Corona spread and transmit fatal diseases.
11- باحثة: الثوم والبرتقال والليمون—أسلحة مهمة لمقاومة الفيروس A researcher: garlic, oranges and lemons are important weapons to fight the virus.	12- احترس - الخطر فى عطسة أو قبلة أو حضن Watch out! Danger lies in sneeze, kiss or hug.
13- الصحة العالمية: كورونا لن يختفى خلال الصيف WHO: Corona to disappear during the summer.	14- فيروس كورونا المستجد - تصحيح المفاهيم الخاطئة Novel Corona virus - Correcting Misconceptions.
15- أهم الاختلافات بين أعراض كورونا والانفلونزا The most important differences between symptoms of Corona and influenza.	16- الفيروس فرصة للإقلاع عن التدخين The virus is opportunity to quit smoking.
17- الانفلونزا أشد خطورة من كورونا Flu is more dangerous than Corona.	18- د. عوض تاج الدين: كورونا فيروس تحت السيطرة Dr. Awad Taj El-Din: Corona virus is under control.
19- د. سامية عبده: طرق الوقاية سهلة وأسهلها النظافة الشخصية Dr. Samia Abdo: Prevention methods are easy and the easiest of them is the personal hygiene.	20- نصائح الصحة للوقاية من المخالطين لكورونا - تجنبوا الافراط فى المضادات الحيوية - وعزل المصابين بغرف مغلقة Tips from Ministry of Health to prevent infection from Corona contacts - avoid antibiotics excessive use- isolate the infected in closed rooms.
21- لماذا أعلنت منظمة الصحة العالمية كوفيد 19 وباء عالميا؟ Why WHO declares Covid 19 global pandemic?	22- التدخين وضعف المناعة يزيدان خطر كورونا Smoking and weak immunity increase Corona risk.
<b>FACTS FRAME</b>	
1- واشنطن تعلن اكتشاف المرض لدى زوجين قادمين من مصر Washington announces discovery of infected couple coming from Egypt.	2- 62 سائحا يغادرون لبلادهم بعد ثبوت سلبية التحاليل 62 tourists to leave for their countries after tests turn into negative.
3- الأخبار ترصد رحلة الكندي المصاب بكورونا Al-Akhbar tracks journey of the Canadian	4- الصحة العالمية تحذر من انتشار أكبر لكورونا WHO warns of wider scale spread of Corona.

infected with Corona.	
5- خروج المصري المصاب بكورونا من إيطاليا The Egyptian infected with Corona leaves Italy.	6- الصحة: 109 اصابات بكورونا في مصر وشفاء 21 مواطنا- تحاليل 32 شخصا تحولت لسلبية Ministry of Health: 109 infected cases in Egypt, recovery of 21 - tests of 32 turn into negative.
7- عائدا من صربيا مرورا بفرنسا - إكتشاف أول حالة لمصري مصابة بكورونا Returning from Serbia passing by France, discovery of the first Egyptian infected case	8- لماذا أعلنت منظمة الصحة كوفيد 19 وباءا عالميا Why WHO declared COVID-19 global pandemic?
9- الصحة: حاملو الفيروس 16 مصريا و14 فرنسيا و3 أمريكيين وهندي Ministry of Health: The virus carriers are 16 Egyptians, 14 French, 3 Americans and an Indian.	10- لا إصابات بين المصريين العائدين من الكويت No infected cases among Egyptians returning from Kuwait.
11- اكتشاف 12 حالة حاملة لفيروس كورونا على احدى البواخر النيلية بسبب سائحة تايوانية Discovery of 12 Corona virus carriers on a Nile cruise due to Taiwanese tourist.	12- موانئ البحر الأحمر تستقبل 3 سفن سياحية وعدم رصد إصابات Red Sea ports receive 3 cruise ships, no infected cases detected.
13- الصحة: 60 مصابا بالفيروس و27 حالة تحولت من إيجابي إلى سلبي Ministry of Health: 60 people infected with the virus, 27 cases turn from positive into negative.	
<b>RISK FRAME</b>	
1- كورونا ومخاوف من أن يتحول إلى وباء Corona and fears to turn into pandemic.	2- العالم يحارب كورونا والاصابات 86 ألفا في 60 دولة The world fighting Corona, 86 thousand infected cases in 60 countries.
3- الفيروس يصل إلى خمس دول جديدة Virus reaches other five countries.	4- كورونا يضرب 80 دولة وعدد الاصابات يتجاوز ال100 ألف Corona hits 80 countries - infected cases number exceeds 100,000.
5- استنفار عالمي في مواجهة كورونا Global alert in facing Corona.	6- الصحة: حاملو الفيروس 16 مصريا و14 فرنسيا و3 أمريكيين وهندي. Ministry of Health: The virus carriers are 16 Egyptians, 14 French, 3 Americans and an Indian.
7- المؤسسات الدينية تحذر من كورونا Religious institutions warn of Corona.	8- العالم يحاصر كورونا-المرض يتحول إلى وباء في أوروبا ويصل للأمم المتحدة ويهدد أسرة ترامب The world besieging Corona - disease turns into pandemic in Europe, reaches the United Nations and threatens Trump's family.
9- الوباء يجتاح القارة العجوز وإيطاليا تحذر من خطر أكبر Pandemic sweeping the Old Continent, Italy warns of greater danger.	10- كورونا يصل 5 دول جديدة وارتفاع الاصابات Corona reaches other five countries –increase in infected cases number.
11- كورونا يفرض العزلة على العالم Corona imposes isolation on the world.	

Table 3: March coverage frames.