

Image of Islam on the Websites of Foreign Electronic Newspapers

An Analytical Study

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Summary

The study aims to identify image of Islam on the websites of foreign electronic newspapers.

Our study belongs to the descriptive studies which aim at classifying data and facts gathered from journalism websites content to obtain information and accurate data.

Our current study depends on media survey method as it presents accurate scientific effort which helps us obtain data and information about the image of Islam on the foreign electronic newspapers.

The study only focuses on the Image of Islam on the foreign electronic newspapers namely the New York Times and The Independent.

The analytical study is applied on the foreign electronic newspapers of the New York Times and The Independent from 1/ 1/ 2017 to 31/ 12/ 2017.

The researcher designed a coding sheet to analyze the websites of the New York Times and the Independent.

The analytical study shows that the New York Times sheds more light for tackling Islam and Muslim issues. The New York Times tackles 273 topic out of 522 which reaches 52.3%. The Independent tackles 249 issues out of 522 which reaches 47.7%. As the journalism forms are concerned, the news category comes first with 299 repetition out of 522 which reaches 57.3%, As the journalism sources are concerned, the category of editors comes first with 343 repetition out of 522 which reaches 65.7%, As the strategies of persuasion are concerned, the category of one point of view comes first with 271 repetition out of 522 which reaches 51.9%, As the strategies of persuasion are concerned, the category of one point of view comes first with 271 repetition out of 522 which reaches 51.9%, As the goals of treatment are concerned, the category of explanatory goal comes third with 251 repetition out of 522 which reaches 48.1%.

صورة الإسلام في مواقع الصحف الأجنبية الإلكترونية دراسة تحليلية

يتعرض العالم الإسلامي لهجمة اعلامية غربية ظالمة شرسة تستهدف تشويه صورته في أعين الغرب وانكار قيم الاسلام النبيلة وتعاليمه السامية. وتلجأ وسائل الاعلام الغربي المعاصرة الى تقديم صورة نمطية مشوهة وجامدة عن الاسلام والمسلمين لدرجة أنه لم يلق دين من الأديان أو أمة من الأمم من التشويه المنتظم والتحريف المستمر في تلك الوسائل ما لقيه الدين الاسلامي، حيث وصف الاسلام بأنه دين بدائي لا يمتلك مقومات الحضارة، وقد أصبح الهجوم على الاسلام في الوقت الحاضر تجارة رائجة وسلعة مطلوبة في الغرب بخاصة وفي العالم بصفة عامة. وتعد مواقع الصحف الإلكترونية واحدة من وسائل الاعلام الحديثة التي تزايدت أهميتها انطلاقاً من أبعاد دورها المؤثر والفعال تجاه المجتمع المعاصر، ومن هذا المنطلق تبلورت مشكلة البحث في دراسة صورة الإسلام في مواقع الصحف الأجنبية الإلكترونية. هذه الدراسة لها تساؤل رئيس هو ما صورة الإسلام في مواقع الصحف الأجنبية الإلكترونية؟، وتهدف هذه الدراسة في المقام الأول إلى استكشاف صورة الإسلام في مواقع الصحف الأجنبية الإلكترونية، وسيقوم الباحث بتحليل صورة الاسلام والمسلمين في موقعي صحيفتي النيويورك تايمز كعينة للصحف الأمريكية الإلكترونية والاندبندنت كعينة للصحافة البريطانية الإلكترونية والدراسة التحليلية ستقتصر على سنة ٢٠١٧.

تستخدم الدراسة منهج المسح الذي يعد من أهم المناهج التي تعتمد عليها الدراسات الوصفية. وتعتمد هذه الدراسة في جمع المعلومات على أداة تحليل المضمون. تظهر الدراسة التحليلية أن صحيفة النيويورك تايمز تلقي مزيداً من الضوء حول معالجة قضايا الإسلام والمسلمين. تناولت صحيفة النيويورك تايمز ٢٧٣ موضوع من أصل ٥٢٢ والتي تصل إلى ٥٢,٣%. وحصلت صحيفة الإندبندنت على ٢٤٩ موضوعاً من أصل ٥٢٢ والتي تصل إلى ٧٤,٧%، وفيما يتعلق بالأشكال الصحفية تأتي فئة الأخبار أولاً بحوالي ٢٩٩ تكرار من أصل ٥٢٢ تصل إلى ٥٧,٣%. وفيما يتعلق بمصادر المادة الصحفية، تأتي فئة المحررين أولاً بحوالي ٣٤٣ تكرار من أصل ٥٢٢ تصل إلى ٦٥,٧%. وفيما يتعلق باستراتيجيات الإقناع، تأتي فئة وجهة النظر أولاً بحوالي ٢٧١ تكرار من أصل ٥٢٢ التي تصل إلى ٥١,٩%. وبالنسبة لأهداف المعالجة، فتأتي فئة الهدف التوضيحي في المرتبة الأولى بحوالي ٢٥١ تكرار من أصل ٥٢٢ تصل إلى ٤٨,٨١%.

Introduction:

The mass media have an immense power in influencing how audience members perceive their world. This is especially true as the mass media have introduced places and people of the world that the might never get to experience first-hand. The exclusivity of the mass media to introduce foreign people and foreign cultures to their audience, allows the mass media to define people and their characteristics. The audience will likely be influenced into believing that by watching media content that they know the people shown and their true nature.

According to Jackson,⁽⁴⁾ Mass media associates Islam and Muslims with terrorism, portraying the religion and the group most frequently as unreasonable, fundamentalist, and/ or prone to reactive violence. The mass media portray Muslims and Arabs as being blatantly violent individuals that resort to the use of terrorism. This completely disregards the fact that only a small percentage of Muslims and Arabs are associated with terrorist groups and terrorism in general.

So, the researcher seeks to examine and analyze image of Islam in foreign electronic newspapers.

Previous Studies:

1. Study of Ikram Mahmoud (2018). Image of Egyptian political Islam in Western journalism before and after 30th June Revolution.⁽⁵⁾ The study aims to explore the image of Egyptian political Islam in American and British newspapers from June 2012 to 30th June 2015. The researcher uses media survey method to analyze the image of Egyptian political Islam in American and British newspapers. The study yields some important results as follows Image of Egyptian political Islam comes in the conflict frame, The image of political Islam in Egypt differs before and after 30th June revolution, and The study shows that British newspapers are more pro- Muslim Brotherhood Group than the American newspapers especially after 30th June Revolution.
2. Study of Fadwa Mohamed Awad (2017) about treatment of Western electronic newspapers of Egyptian issues and its relation to the adolescents' attitudes.⁽²⁾ The study aims to identify Western electronic newspapers of Egyptian issues and the attitudes of Egyptian adolescents towards such treatment. The researcher analyzes electronic newspapers of Washington Post, The Guardian, and the Wall Street Journal. The researcher uses media survey method to analyze the websites of the study newspapers. The researcher also applies a questionnaire to explore adolescents' attitudes to the Western electronic newspapers treatment of Egyptian issues. The study yields some important results as follows: Political issues comes first with 83%, and The study shows that Egyptian adolescents who study English language follow western electronic newspapers as a part of their study curriculum.
3. Study of Khalid M. Alrasheed (2015) About U.S. neo- orientalism post 9/ 11 and representations of the Muslim world. The study focuses on American neo- Orientalism, a new form of Orientalism that emerges

after 9/ 11 with different trajectories than those of classical Orientalism. The study argues that while it is a branch of Orientalism, neo- Orientalism offers representation of Islam and the Arab/ Muslim world that have changed significantly in keeping with the seismic shifts in the geopolitical and cultural circumstances after 9/ 11. The study yield some important results as follows: The novels present similar overarching themes. Dehumanizing the Other, presenting a supremacy fight between Islam and Christianity, justifying the Afghanistan and Iraq Wars and violence against the Other, and refuting the logic of the Geneva Conventions are the prominent topics in the novels and the movies. Muslims and Arabs are presented as hateful terrorists and bloodthirsty beings, motivated by religion and culture without any rationality or reason, and Terrorism is only assigned to Muslims and Arabs while any living human being in this planet could commit it.

4. Study of Iqbal Abdul Qadir Al Balushi (2014) about the misconstruction of Arab and Muslim identities I and voices in Hollywood movies.⁽¹⁾ The study aims at analyzing, exposing and resisting three Hollywood movies. Its purpose is to show patterns and orders in discourses and images in the movies and connect them to larger socio- cultural and socio- political ideologies polycentric Western institutions, therefore bringing awareness and, it is hoped that positive social change will happen. The study aims at analyzing, exposing and resisting three Hollywood movies. They are as follow: Ali Baba Bound (1940) is a cartoon and it is seven minutes long. True Lies (1994) and Rules of Engagement (2000) are normal feature films. The study shows some important results as follows: The three movies brainwash the world that A/Ms are: savages, killers, child terrorists, children suicide bombers, who harm and kill innocent Westerners, child terrorists, and only way to reason with A/M is by killing them. Islam is a religion of hate, wars and a Dark Age ideology. Both Islam and A/Ms are associated with terrorism. Westerners say swearwords about Allah. Westerners are good people, and American Marines are elite soldiers, disciplined, brave, heroes, organized; they sacrifice their lives for others, and their killings are righteous.

Problem of The Study:

The representations that are related to Muslims and Arabs are based on stereotypical and racist visuals that make them seem to have only negative characteristics. The characteristics shown as it relates to Muslims and Arabs show them as primitive, savage, barbaric, unquestioning dogmatic followers of their violent religion, and ultimately, violent. The pre- September 11th representations in the mass media show brown Arab Sheiks who ruled over the vast wastelands of desert in the Middle- East. This representation showed them as backwards in terms of having no modern cities, and having no modern technologies. The backwardness of the society shown in the media content related to showing the people who resided there as uncivilized, violent towards foreigners, and aggressive towards white women that they desired. The Arab Sheik eventually evolved into the terroristic individual that was identified as being both

Arab and Muslim. This terrorist individual unlike the Arab Sheik character was shown to be a threat to the U.S., its people, and its interests.

The researcher performs an explorative study on the analytical level as follows:

Explorative Analytical Study: The researcher analyzes 20 random samples of the New York Times and the Independent websites. The explorative study yields the following:

- a. Political content comes first in journalism forms.
- b. Explanatory goal comes first in treatment goals.

So, the problem study is formulated in examining and analyzing image of Islam in foreign electronic newspapers.

Importance Of The Study:

1. The need of media studies dealt with Islam and Muslim issues in foreign electronic newspapers.
2. Identifying media role in shaping public opinion. Media may take news out of context and use deductive expressions to generalize the picture of certain group of people.
3. The study is close to reality as it deals with the image of Islam and Muslims in critical period of our history after the ascending of extremist groups to the power in some Muslim countries i.e. ISIS.
4. Critical analytical of Islam and Muslim issues in the news will be strong factor to influence journalists objectivity in their writing about Islam and Muslims.
5. Identifying cultural dogmatism about treating Islam and Muslim issues. The cultural dogmatism represents the cornerstone of journalists coming from different cultural backgrounds in their news writings.
6. Exploring the increasing role of media in defaming Islam and Muslim image in the West.

Study Questions:

The study has a main question namely: What the image of Islam in Foreign electronic newspapers?, Here are some sub- questions as follows:

1. What type of Islam issues are treated in the study of foreign electronic newspapers?
2. What are the journalism forms used in tackling Islam and Muslim issues?
3. What are the journalism sources used in treating Islam and Muslim issues on the foreign electronic newspapers?
4. What are the persuasion strategies used in discussing Islam and Muslim issues on the foreign electronic newspapers?
5. What are the treatment goals used in treating Islam and Muslim issues on the foreign electronic newspapers?

Goals of the Study:

The study has a main goal as follows:

1. Identifying the image of Islam on the websites of foreign electronic newspapers through the following:
2. Exploring Islam and Muslim issues that are treated on the websites of foreign electronic newspapers.

3. Identifying journalism forms used in tackling Islam and Muslim issues on the study websites.
4. Shedding light on the journalism sources used in tackling Islam and Muslim issues on the study websites.
5. Recognizing persuasion strategies used in tackling Islam and Muslim issues on the study websites.
6. Discovering goals of treatment in discussing Islam and Muslim issues on the study websites.
7. Identifying the usage of pictures and videos in tackling Islam and Muslim issues on the study websites.

Kind of the Study:

Our study belongs to the descriptive studies which aim at classifying data and facts gathered from journalism content to obtain information and accurate data. This process will lead to accurate description of the study results that may help in predicting and generalizing about the communication ways through the applied study of the foreign electronic newspapers.

Methodology of the Study:

Our current study depends on the Media Survey Method: The current study uses content analysis methodology of a sample of sites as it presents accurate scientific effort which helps us obtain data and information about the image of Islam on the foreign electronic newspapers.

Limitation of the Study:

1. Topic Limitation: The study only focuses on the Image of Islam on the foreign electronic newspapers namely the New York Times and The Independent.
2. Time Limitation: The analytical study is applied on the foreign electronic newspapers of the New York Times and The Independent from 1/ 1/ 2017 to 31/ 12/ 2017 for the following reasons:
 - a. The period witnesses the change of American Administrative.
 - b. The repercussion of what so- called war on terrorism is still continuing in some Muslim countries.
 - c. The modernity of such period.

Tools of the Study:

✎ Coding Sheet: The researcher designed a coding sheet to analyze the websites of the New York Times and the Independent. The researcher divided coding sheet to sub- categories include issues, journalism forms, journalism sources, strategies of persuasion, goals of treatment, and usage of pictures and videos.

Image of Arab and Muslims in Western Media: Most studies supported the fact that mass media had an effective role in the formation of stereotypes; moreover, these studies indicated that mass media has a tremendous power in the existence and change of individuals' stereotypical attitudes toward members of national or ethnical groups.

In recent years, Arabs have been victimized by American mass media. According to American Broadcasting Company (ABC) newsman, Bell (Cited in Shaheen, 1999), "The Arab is no doubt a current victim of stereotyping not only on television, but throughout the mass media in the

United States. Many studies reflected the fact that Arabs have been unrealistically portrayed on the mass media. Slade (1981) stated that the Americans' media have frequently portrayed the Arabs as threatening our political, as well as economic security... In the majority of press articles, the Arabs are still the antagonists. Moreover, the perception of the Arabs as threatening the peace and security has been grossly caricatured on television.⁽⁷⁾

Slade (1981) went on to add.⁽⁸⁾ Without the ethical obligation of objectivity, the entertainment media have given us the most extremely stereotyped image of the Arabs present in our culture. The Arabs remain one of the few ethnic groups who can still be slandered with impunity in America.

Also, Morris (2002) discussed some examples of the negative stereotypes of Arabs in the Western media. He indicated that when the program Death of a Princess, was televised, the accusation was not only of what the West calls feudalism, but the Arabs were accused of offering bribes in order to stop the program from airing, which was a report that began as pure rumor in a London tavern. He continued to say that mass media can easily give flesh and bone to rumor. Morris felt that people view things based on their own national attitudes, and then tend to forget their obligations to other nations in our rapidly shrinking world. Morris (2002) further stated that surely we need a new responsibility in the mass media. This must become clear to fair-minded people whenever they look at the journalists' habit of too often inflaming rather than informing.⁽⁶⁾

The Analytical Study:

The analytical study of the websites of the New York Times and the Independent.

Table (1) Number of Muslim issues tackled by the study websites

Study Newspapers	Rep.	%
New York Times	273	52.3
Independent	249	47.7
Total	522	100

Table (1) shows that the New York Times sheds more light for tackling Islam and Muslim issues. The New York Times tackles 273 topic out of 522 which reaches 52.3%. The Independent tackles 249 issues out of 522 which reaches 47.7%. We can trace this back to the American policy

towards the Muslim world. The American administration is waging so-called war against terrorism in some Muslim countries such as Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan from 2001 to recent times.

Table (2) Muslim issues in the study newspapers

Newspapers	New York Times		Independent		Total	
	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%
Political	238	87.2	186	74.7	424	81.2
Social	19	7	39	15.7	58	11.1
Religious	6	2.2	24	9.6	30	5.7
Cultural	5	1.8	-	-	5	1
Others	5	1.8	-	-	5	1
Total	273	100	249	100	522	100
Percentage	52.3		47.7		100	

Table (2) shows sub-categories of Islam and Muslim issues as follows; Political issues come first with 424 repetition out of 522 which reaches 81.2%, We notice that political issues on the New York Times website come 238 repetition out of 273 which reaches 87.2%, Political issues on the Independent come 186 repetition out of 249 which reaches 74.7% of the Independent issues, We also notice that the New York Times gives more priority for political issues than The Independent due to the American policy towards Muslim countries, Social issues come second with 58 repetition out of 522 which reaches 11.1%, We notice that the social issues on the New York Times website come 19 repetition out of 273 which reaches 7% whereas the social issues on The Independent website come 39 repetition out of 249 which reaches 15.7%. We can also notice that The Independent sheds more light on social issues than The New York Times as the Independent takes 39 repetition out of 58 of the social issues, and Religious issues come third with 30 repetition out of 522 which reaches 5.7%. We notice that religious issues in the New York Times website come 6 repetition out of 273 which reaches 2.2% whereas they take 24 repetition out of 249 which reaches 9.6%, We also notice that The Independent takes more interest in religious issues than the New York Times as the Independent has 24 repetition out of 30, and Cultural issues come third with 5 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1%. We can notice that the cultural issues are covered only by the New York Times, and The others category comes 5 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1%. We also notice that the others category is covered only by the New York Times.

Table (3) Journalism forms

Newspapers	News		Report		Investigation		Interview		Article		Caricature		Others		Total	
	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%
The New York Times	133	44.5	61	54.5	23	65.7	4	100	47	72.3	1	100	4	66.7	273	52.2
The Independent	166	55.5	51	45.5	12	34.3			18	27.7			2	33.3	249	47.7
Total	299	100	112	100	35	100	4	100	65	100	1	100	6	100	522	100
Percentage	57.3		21.5		6.7		0.8		12.5		0.2		1.1		100	

As the journalism forms are concerned, the treatment runs as follows: The news category comes first with 299 repetition out of 522 which reaches 57.3%. We notice that The Independent gives more priority to news category than The New York Times as the independent has 166 repetition out of 299 which reaches 55.5% whereas The New York Times has 133 repetition out of 249 which reaches 44.5%, The report category comes second with 112 repetition out of 522 which reaches 21.5%. We

notice that The New York Times has 61 report out of 112 which reaches 54.5% whereas The Independent has 51 out of 112 which reaches 45.5%. The article category comes third with 65 repetition out of 522 which reaches 12.5%. We notice that The New York Times has 47 article out of 65 which reaches 72.3% whereas The Independent has 18 out of 65 which reaches 27.7%, The category of investigation comes fourth with 35 repetition out of 522 which reaches 6.7%. We notice that The New York

Times has 23 report out of 35 which reaches 56.7% whereas The Independent has 12 investigation out of 35 which reaches 34.3%. The others category comes fifth with 6 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1.1%. We notice that The New York Times has 4 letter to editors out of 5 which reaches 66.7% whereas The Independent has 2 repetition out of 6 which reaches 33.3%. The interview category comes sixth with 4

repetition out of 522 which reaches 0.8%. We notice that The New York Times has the 4 interview which reaches 100.0% whereas The Independent has no one interview. The caricature category comes last with one repetition out of 522 which reaches 0.2%. We notice that The New York Times has the only form of caricature.

Table (4) Journalism sources

Sources	Correspondents		Editors		News Agencies		Newspapers&magazines		Others		Total	
	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%
The New York Times	66	81.5	156	46.9	38	51.4	8	42.1	6	100	273	52.2
The Independent	15	18.5	187	53.1	36	48.6	11	57.9			249	47.7
Total	81	100	343	100	74	100	19	100	6	100	522	100
Percentage	15.5		65.7		14.2		3.6		1.1		100	

Table (4) shows journalism sources as follows: We notice that the category of editors comes first with 343 repetition out of 522 which reaches 65.7%. We notice that The independent relies more on editors than The New York Times. The Independent has 187 repetition out of 343 which reaches 53.1% whereas The New York Times has 156 out of 343 which reaches 46.9%. The correspondent category comes second with 81 repetition out of 522 which reaches 15.5%. We notice that The New York Times has 66 repetition out of 81 which reaches 81.5% whereas The Independent has 15 repetition out of 81 which reaches 18.5%. This result means that The New York Times relies more on correspondents than The independent in their coverage of Islam and Muslim news. The category of news agencies comes third with 74 repetition out of 522 which reaches

14.2%. We notice that The New York Times has 38 repetition out of 74 which reaches 51.4% whereas The Independent has 36 repetition out of 47 which reaches 48.6%. The newspapers& magazines category comes fourth with 19 repetition out of 522 which reaches 3.6%. We notice that The Independent has 11 repetition out of 19 which reaches 57.9% whereas The New York Times has 8 repetition out of 19 which reaches 42.1%. The others category comes last with 6 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1.1%. The others category are readers of the tow newspapers as they send letters to editors. We notice that The New York Times has 4 repetition out of 6 which reaches 66.7% whereas The Independent has 2 repetition out of 6 which reaches 33.3%.

Table (5) Strategies of persuasion

Newspapers	One Point Of View		Arguments& Reasonable Proofs		Numbers& Statistics		All Points Of View		Total	
	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%
The New York Times	121	44.6	37	55.2	39	58.2	76	65	273	52.2
The Independent	150	55.4	30	44.8	28	41.8	41	35	249	47.7
total	271	100	67	100	67	100	117	100	522	100
Percentage	51.9		12.8		12.8		22.5		100	

As the strategies of persuasion are concerned, the treatment runs as follows: The category of one point of view comes first with 271 repetition out of 522 which reaches 51.9%. We notice that The Independent has 150 repetition out of 271 which reaches 55.4% whereas The New York Times has 121 repetition out of 271 which reaches 44.6%. The category of all points of view comes second with 117 repetition out of 522 which reaches 22.5%. We notice that The New York Times has 65 repetition out of 117 which reaches 65.0% whereas The Independent has 41 repetition out of

117 which reaches 35.0%. The category of arguments& reasonable proofs comes third with 67 repetition out of 522 which reaches 12.8%. We notice that The New York Times has 37 repetition out of 67 which reaches 55.2% whereas The Independent has 30 repetition out of 67 which reaches 44.8%. The category of numbers& statistics comes also third with 67 repetition out of 522 which reaches 12.8%. We notice that The New York Times has 39 repetition out of 67 which reaches 58.42% whereas The Independent has 28 repetition out of 67 which reaches 41.8%.

Table (6) Goals of treatment

Newspapers	Exaggeratory		Explanatory		Critical		Total	
	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%	Rep.	%
The New York Times	23	45.1	131	52.2	119	54.1	273	52.2
The Independent	28	54.9	120	47.8	101	45.9	249	47.7
Total	51	100	251	100	220	100	522	100
Percentage	9.8		48.1		42.1		100	

As the goals of treatment are concerned, the treatment runs as follows: The category of explanatory goal comes third with 251 repetition out of 522 which reaches 48.81%. We notice that The New York Times has 131 repetition out of 251 which reaches 52.2% whereas The Independent has

120 repetition out of 251 which reaches 47.8%. The category of critical goal comes second with 220 repetition out of 522 which reaches 42.1%. We notice that The New York Times has 119 repetition out of 220 which reaches 54.1% whereas The Independent has 101 repetition out of 220

which reaches 45.9%. The category of exaggeratory goal comes last with 51 repetition out of 522 which reaches 9.8%. We notice that The Independent has 28 repetition out of 51 which reaches 54.9% whereas The New York Times has 23 repetition out of 51 which reaches 45.1%.

Results:

1. The analytical study shows that the New York Times sheds more light for tackling Islam and Muslim issues. The New York Times tackles 273 topic out of 522 which reaches 52.3%. The Independent tackles 249 issues out of 522 which reaches 74.7%.
2. The study shows sub categories of Islam and Muslim issues as follows: Political issues come first with 424 repetition out of 522 which reaches 81.2%. Social issues come second with 58 repetition out of 522 which reaches 11.1%. Religious issues come third with 30 repetition out of 522 which reaches 5.7%. Cultural issues come third with 5 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1%. We can notice that the cultural issues are covered only by the New York Times. The others category comes 5 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1%. We also notice that the others category is covered only by the New York Times.
3. As the journalism forms are concerned, the treatment runs as follows: The news category comes first with 299 repetition out of 522 which reaches 57.3%. The report category comes second with 112 repetition out of 522 which reaches 21.5%. The article category comes third with 65 repetition out of 522 which reaches 12.5%. The category of investigation comes fourth with 35 repetition out of 522 which reaches 6.7%. The others category comes fifth with 6 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1.1%. The interview category comes sixth with 4 repetition out of 522 which reaches 0.8%. The caricature category comes last with one repetition out of 522 which reaches 0.2%.
4. As the journalism sources are concerned, they are as follows: The category of editors comes first with 343 repetition out of 522 which reaches 65.7%. The correspondent category comes second with 81 repetition out of 522 which reaches 15.5%. The category of news agencies comes third with 74 repetition out of 522 which reaches 14.2%. The newspapers& magazines category comes fourth with 19 repetition out of 522 which reaches 3.6%. The others category comes last with 6 repetition out of 522 which reaches 1.1%.
5. As the strategies of persuasion are concerned, the result runs as follows: The category of one point of view comes first with 271 repetition out of 522 which reaches 51.9%. The category of all points of view comes second with 117 repetition out of 522 which reaches 22.5%. The category of arguments& reasonable proofs comes third with 67 repetition out of 522 which reaches 12.8%. The category of numbers& statistics comes also third with 67 repetition out of 522 which reaches 12.8%.
6. As the goals of treatment are concerned, the result runs as follows: The category of explanatory goal comes third with 251 repetition out of 522 which reaches 48.1%. The category of critical goal comes second with 220 repetition out of 522 which reaches 42.1%. The category of

exaggeratory goal comes last with 51 repetition out of 522 which reaches 9.8%

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