

The Effect of Mobile Journalism (MOJO) on Spreading News through Social Media Platforms

تأثير صحافة الهاتف المحمول (MOJO) على انتشار الأخبار
عبر منصات التواصل الاجتماعي

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Abstract:

You can now literally hold the Internet in the palm of your hand with a device you can carry in your pocket. As smartphones have become smarter, the world has become more accessible. The way we consume news has obviously been affected by the introduction of the smartphone. Today, a journalist with a smartphone can tell a story from beginning to end, independently handling every step along the way, all on their own.

Nowadays, anyone with a smartphone can capture a picture or video, post it to their social media, and have it circulating online in a

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matter of minutes. Now, virtually anyone with a phone can become a mobile journalist.

People around the globe are inclined towards the use of social media and they feel the need for news which has drastically increased among the masses. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see even more innovative ways for journalists to use mobile devices to capture and share news stories with audiences around the world. This research paper strives to explain what Mobile journalism is and traces its advantages and its effect on our news consumption.

Keywords: Mobile Journalism, Spreading News, Social Media Platforms.

ملخص:

في عصرنا الحالي يمكنك حمل الإنترنت حرفياً في راحة يدك باستخدام جهاز يمكن وضعه في جيبك، نظراً لأن الهواتف الذكية أصبحت أكثر ذكاءً، فقد أصبح الاتصال بالعالم أكثر سهولة. من الواضح أن الطريقة التي نستهلك بها الأخبار تأثرت بظهور الهواتف الذكية. اليوم، يستطيع الصحفي الذي يستخدم هاتفاً ذكياً أن يروي قصةً من البداية إلى النهاية، ويتعامل بشكل مستقلٍ مع كل خطوة على طول الطريق، كل ذلك بمفرده.

في الوقت الحاضر، يمكن لأي شخص لديه هاتف ذكي التقاط صورة أو مقطع فيديو، ونشره على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي الخاصة به، ونشره عبر الإنترنت في غضون دقائق. الآن، يمكن لأي شخص لديه هاتف أن يصبح صحفياً متنقلاً.

يميل الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم نحو استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي ويشعرون بالحاجة إلى الأخبار التي زادت بشكل كبير بين الجماهير. مع استمرار تطور التكنولوجيا، يمكننا أن نتوقع رؤية طرق أكثر ابتكاراً للصحفيين لاستخدام الأجهزة المحمولة لالتقاط القصص الإخبارية ومشاركتها مع الجماهير في جميع أنحاء العالم. تسعى هذه الورقة البحثية إلى شرح ماهية صحافة الهاتف المحمول وتتبع مزاياها وتأثيرها على استهلاكنا للأخبار.

الكلمات المفتاحية: صحافة الهاتف المحمول، نشر الأخبار، منصات التواصل الاجتماعي.

Introduction:

Steve Jobs once said, “Every once in a while a revolutionary product comes along that changes everything”. Ever since the beginning of time, we have seen enormous progress in technology. We live in a rapidly changing world, driven by frequent technological and scientific breakthroughs. The biggest and most significant breakthrough of the 21st century has arguably been the introduction and proliferation of the smartphone. It was never possible to take advantage of Internet technology without owning a computer with a modem. It was made possible in the last decade with the growth of the mobile industry. You can now literally hold the Internet in the palm of your hand with a device you can carry in your pocket. Over the years, various smartphone features have been added and improved upon better cameras, faster internet connectivity, longer battery life, more memory...the list goes on. Along the way, literally, millions of new apps have been introduced as well. As smartphones have become smarter, the world has become more accessible. The way we consume news has obviously been affected by the introduction of the smartphone. We can receive instant updates, read articles, and watch videos as a story unfolds in real-time. But it has also had a large effect on the way news is produced and reported. Traditionally, when news breaks, even the first to the scene takes time to get there. An entire van filled with reporters, a camera crew, and bulky equipment need to make their way there. The entire process - filming, editing, broadcasting requires lots of people and equipment.

Today, a journalist with a smartphone can tell a story from beginning to end, independently handling every step along the way, all on their own. The power of a mobile phone and all of its tools play a crucial part of what makes this possible: a smartphone allows them to film, record audio, take photographs, edit videos, write stories, connect and post to the web, and of course, make actual phone calls. Equally important are the reporter’s resulting mobility, independence, and ability to work on the go. This, in a nutshell, is mobile journalism.

Mobile journalism:

The mobile phone was used in journalistic work for the first time through a group of press photographs. A photo was taken by **Cey Gilbert**, one of the photographers for the British Times magazine, on January 7, 1995, while he was on the plane during his flight from London to Washington. The plane was at an altitude of 137,000 feet, and at a distance of 200 miles from the coast, but the photographer was able to send the photo to his newspaper headquarters from the plane. Thus, *Times* magazine was the first to use mobile technology by publishing one of these photos on the same day. Moreover, there are those who attribute to the beginning of the emergence of mobile journalism through the use of media content recorded on mobile phones during the American invasion of Iraq in 2003. Furthermore, *The New York Times* newspaper introduced for the first time, in its issue released on February 17, 2004, a photo taken with a mobile phone on its front page. The mobile phone footage was also used during the 2004 Madrid bombings and in the coverage of the tsunami earthquake. The peak of this form of media production came during the 2005 London bombings. In the same year, the expression "mobile journalism" was introduced in the news press in Fort Myers, Florida, where the term MOJO was used as an acronym for Mobile Journalism. Reuters is also considered a pioneer in this type of journalism, as it worked on equipping journalists with various mobile journalism tools in 2007. The first official platform for teaching and practicing mobile journalism was established in Iraq in 2015.

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The media sector has been going through rapid and important changes in its history since the beginning of the twenty-first century. One of the affected sectors by these developments is journalism which has witnessed fundamental transformations and has benefited greatly from many innovations related to information and communication technologies, especially the smartphone. With this development in the

use of smartphones in media work, new terms began to emerge, most notably mobile journalism, which is an emerging form of new media and media practice in which all services and applications are exploited in order to collect, manufacture, publish and distribute media content. Thus, smartphones are no longer solely a means of communication, but they have rather become a center and mediator for the dissemination of informational and entertainment materials, as well as carrying out all the functions conducted by other media such as news, education, entertainment, censorship, and others. It seems very natural that mobile journalism occupies an increasing place in the digital and professional communication environment. This is because it simply leads to more uses with a reduction in work cycles based on multimedia that made it possible to provide news reports to small communities and to facilitate the process of exchanging information among users better, as a result of the ease of using mobile phones compared to traditional media such as radio, television, and newspaper.

Thanks to the easy and visual applications available on smartphones, anyone can work as a journalist or work as a reporter from the heart of the event and transmit daily events in a live and direct manner, by publishing news, information, and video clips on communication sites and platforms, especially with the increasing number of individuals who own smartphones equipped with the latest systems and high-quality cameras. In terms of professional journalism and official media institutions, the use of the smartphone by ordinary individuals in media work caught the attention of professional journalists, and they quickly found what they needed in the small device with many capabilities and functions, so it became an indispensable option in many tasks, and the use of mobile phones in the media began to increase at a rapid pace. To impose a kind of control over the methods of the media industry and circulation, taking into account that this technology also needs a self-motivating force to accomplish these tasks, through the availability of experience and skill to deal with it and employ it optimally, mobile journalism was an available option in many places and circumstances as coverage Crises, disasters, wars, and more. Mobile journalism (Mojo) has played an important role in recent years in enabling professional and citizen journalists to overcome some of the challenges of content production

and has contributed to promoting freedom of expression and the right to information.

Mobile journalism has many advantages:

- **Affordability:** When you add up the costs of all the heavy-duty equipment that's needed to be with a journalist, it is very expensive. Being able to capture high-quality pictures, video, and audio with your phone without any additional cost is a huge money-saver. Even with added costs of supplementary apps and equipment, it's still a much cheaper way to tell a story.
- **Flexibility:** Taking away all of the heavy-duty equipment, in addition to the team needed to operate it all, means you'll be much more flexible. You won't be slowed down by a van filled with cameras and other people. It'll just be you and your phone. You can move at your own pace, going wherever you want, whenever you want, without being held back.
- **Empowerment:** With all that newfound flexibility and mobility comes independence. Working on your own means you get the freedom to choose what story you want to tell. Your phone empowers you to control every aspect of production, meaning you get the opportunity to make your voice heard.
- **Discretion:** Reporting a story can mean having to go places where you're not wanted. Oftentimes, a large camera and camera crew will have trouble getting access to specific locations, events or venues, but you can take your mobile phone with you virtually anywhere you go.
- **Friendliness:** Big news cameras can be intimidating. If you're trying to get an interview with a local or a witness, they may be less open to doing so with a giant camera in their face. Mobile phones are smaller and more familiar, and therefore less intimidating, making you much more approachable to a person whom you'd like to talk to.
- **Safety:** Journalism can be a risky business. Whether it's covering a natural disaster or reporting from a war zone, covering a story can be dangerous. Doing it from a mobile device can allow you to

be more mobile, and to not draw attention to yourself when in these riskier situations.

To sum it up, mobile journalism is a form of the new multimedia newsgathering and storytelling that enables journalists to document, edit and share news using smartphones. Mobile journalists report in video, audio, photography, and graphics using apps on their smartphones. Though it may be interesting or even entertaining, the foremost value of news is as a utility to empower the informed. The purpose of mobile journalism is thus to provide citizens with the information they need to make the best possible decisions about their lives, their communities, and their governments. The effects of mobile journalism reach beyond the realm of traditional journalists. In the past, something as simple as photographing a newsworthy moment required you to have your camera with you at all times or at least at that specific moment. If you were lucky enough to snap a good shot, odds are by the time you developed the photo and contacted your local news station, their professional photographers and reporters have already finished reporting that story. Nowadays, anyone with a smartphone can capture a picture or video, post it to their social media, and have it circulating online in a matter of minutes. Now, virtually anyone with a phone can become a mobile journalist.

Mobile Journalism and Social media:

People communicate heavily through social media, and when seeking out news, increasingly turn to social media as a news source. This practice of turning to social media for news is partly due to familiarity and convenience bred by the growth of social media adoption, but it is also due to the speed at which information can be disseminated through social media channels. Social media is a fundamental tool for sharing information in real time, and as a result, it has become a central platform for the discovery of breaking-events, leading to a broad uptake by journalists. Becoming an integral part of the journalist toolkit.

This toolkit is put to use in a number of ways: Journalists monitor social media for breaking news and content. They

use it to find sources and eyewitnesses, and they harness its broad reach to crowdsource varied perspectives on newsworthy events. In a more general way, they also use social media for promoting content, attracting audiences, and driving traffic to personal or professional websites.

The wealth of information social media provides is unprecedented in terms of volume, variety, and velocity, if arguably not in terms of quality, and it is shaping the way that news is gathered and disseminated by professional journalists.

In traditional, mainstream, journalism, information is sourced mainly from ‘official places’ and ‘bureaucratic beats’, with reporters stationed at the ‘institutions of society’, and drawing facts from ‘experts’.

However, this traditional practice is changing as social media platforms and user-generated content grow in popularity; social media (and particularly Twitter) now plays an increasingly prominent role in the sharing of real-time information and breaking news. Social media has become an integral part of the journalism workflow in newsrooms, and journalists are often looking to ‘scoop’ news from Twitter. Unlike Facebook, its largest social media competitor, Twitter posts are mostly open for anyone to read. Around half a million tweets are posted on Twitter every minute. At the heart of concerns about the integration of social media in journalistic workflows is the process of information verification; social media content is treated with particular caution for use in newsrooms. As social media adoption and usage grow in the general public, confirming authenticity and provenance of social media content becomes increasingly critical; to deal with this change, journalists and newsrooms have been developing new mechanisms and workflows (both automated and human-centered) for verifying social media content.

It makes sense to produce content on mobile for mobile. Mobile journalism (MOJO) helps you to tell your story by using a tool you already have in your pocket: The Mobile Phone. It is a form of digital

storytelling where the primary device used for creating and editing images, audio and video is a smartphone. According to Glen Mulcahy, Founder of Mojocon & Mojofest: "Mobile Journalism is about empowering the individual storyteller to use whatever consumer technology they have available to them to make the best possible visual story that they can. I would like to think that Mobile Journalism definition can be extended to other mobile devices beyond smartphones, like DSLR cameras, laptops, GoPros... ."

With a rise in users engaging with news on smartphones, the dependence on mobile journalism is increasing. According to Digital News Report 2020, Over two-thirds (69%) of people now use the smartphone for news weekly, and these devices are encouraging the growth of shorter video content. Across countries almost half 48% use two or more devices to access news each week compared with 39% in 2014. Computers and laptops remain important for many but the convenience and versatility of the smartphone continue to win out. In his research "Closer to the Story? Accessibility and mobile journalism", Finnish news editor for ISTV, Panu Karhunen, tries to find out how mobile journalism affects accessibility. As part of his investigation, Karhunen approaches 200 people at a commercial center with basic MoJo equipment and 200 more adding a conventional TV camera. The result was significant: when the mobile journalist approached people, 33.50% gave an interview and when the TV crew approached people, only 21% gave an interview because People are less intimidated when being interviewed with a phone than with a big camera.

News and Social Media:

Mobile journalism has transformed the way we consume information. With instant updates and live feeds, this digital form of storytelling has caught the world by storm. While portable electronic devices have made this art form possible, the work done by newsrooms, cell phone carriers, and social media platforms alike have supported its continued growth. A Pew Research Study revealed that as of 2019, more than half of U.S. adults get their news from social media either often or sometimes. Facebook is the dominant source of social media news, followed by YouTube, and then by Twitter. These platforms

have become some of the largest funders of journalistic programs and media partnerships.

Carriers are also jumping on board in efforts to support the mobile future of journalism. In early 2019, Verizon announced a collaboration with the New York Times to deliver 5G to the company's operations. Originally only a newspaper, the New York Times, like many other print papers, has transformed its operations to better suit the changing landscape of journalism. Sharing an article even without reading it can increase a person's self-perception that they are knowledgeable about the topic, and this is even more true when they share the article with friends. This phenomenon, known as increased subjective knowledge, can alter how people act and affect the decisions they make; "Given that news sharers gain subjective not necessarily objective knowledge, and these people are likely to further share news, it is possible that they contribute to the spread of false or misleading information." Also, it is argued that "if people do not read what they share, they may be more likely to share fake news without even realizing it. People feel more knowledgeable about what they share, and sharing news on social media may cause people to become more entrenched in their views even if these views are primarily supported by fake news or misinformation. When we feel like we already know about a topic, we are less likely to try to learn or read more about the topic so people who share fake news may be less likely to encounter new information that challenges their existing beliefs."

Recent events from the crisis in the Middle East to the earthquake and tsunami disaster in Japan have demonstrated that social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube) are changing the way individuals consume and share news. Hence, it is not surprising that 37% of Internet users have experience in sharing new stories through social media sites and collectively, social media are emerging as a powerful news referring source. People around the globe are inclined toward the use of social media and they feel the need for news which has drastically increased among the masses (Ahmadi et al., 2021). The news consumption pattern of the young population has gradually shifted over the years. The users find social media news more authentic than traditional sources of news, and hence seek news from social

media channels relatively more. In addition, individuals browse the Internet for information and news which is abundant and readily available, thus hardly relying on traditional mediums (Turcotte et al., 2015). Moreover, scholars have found that people nowadays acquire information from social media as it is less time-consuming, content is more interesting, and is highly preferred. In order to stay updated, individuals have become more prone to the use of social media for gathering information and news because they want to stay updated and share information with others. Further, people are becoming more aware of the authenticity and availability of information around them due to social media; therefore, the need for news among them has been increasing at a fast pace (Thompson et al., 2019).

However, overload of news might affect their news consumption behavior because it becomes difficult to evaluate too much information; therefore, they avoid too much news or filter it out. The consequences of information overloading include stress, anxiety, and exhaustion which have been identified by researchers; hence, the need for social media news avoidance evolves (Wang et al., 2022). The individuals feel tired while processing and analyzing a large amount of information acquired from different sources to unearth relevant information (Goyanes et al., 2021a). Van Erkel and Van Aelst (2020) studied the outcome of excessive news on Americas, and they found that 70% of the Americas avoid news consumption when overloaded with the news. Similarly, another report on digital news by Tunney et al. (2021) showed that 57% of the worldwide population “often” avoids social media news subjected to social media news overload.

Situations for MOJO playing a pioneer role:

In addition to the advantages of mobile journalism, there were many situations, incidents, and times in which mobile journalism played a pioneering role.

- In September 2013 social media began to quickly spread video footage of the use of chemical weapons in Syria, the video gained instant global attention. Videos of people suffering from the weapons in Ghouta, Syria were posted on YouTube and shared on

social media, quickly garnering attention from viewers around the world and the mainstream media (Kanat 2015).

- Another example of MOJO ability to create and share content was in August 2014 after a white Ferguson, Missouri police officer, Darren Wilson, shot and killed an 18-year-old African American man, Michael Brown. Brown was unarmed and his body remained in the street for four hours after he was killed (Brown 2015; Buchanan et al. 2015). Word spread of Brown's death on social media, with people in the area taking pictures of his body and sharing them on Twitter (Bonilla and Rosa 2015). While citizens used Twitter to capture the first moments after Michael Brown's murder, once journalists got word of the story, they, too, took to social media to collect and share what was happening via Twitter, Periscope, Facebook, and other social networking sites. They provided their audiences with a live look at what was happening in Ferguson, without waiting for their broadcast time slot or publication to print their story (Jackson and Foucault Welles 2016).
- In light of the restrictions imposed by the "Covid-19" pandemic over the past three years, mobile journalism "Mojo" gained new momentum, and the mobile phone became one of the "important" means for transmitting and broadcasting news from the site of the event, and reporters everywhere used it, even from Their homes as a means of filming and television broadcasting.

Mobile Journalism and rumors:

Rumors have been circulating about the accuracy and reliability of mobile journalism. One rumor is that mobile journalism lacks the necessary quality and professionalism of traditional journalism. While it is true that mobile journalism may not have the same production values as traditional broadcast journalism, it does not necessarily mean that it is less professional or accurate. Many professional journalists use mobile devices to capture and report news stories, and there are numerous examples of high-quality mobile journalism. Another rumor is that mobile journalism is more prone to manipulation and fake news.

This is because anyone can create and publish content using a mobile device, without the same level of fact-checking and editorial oversight as traditional news organizations.

However, this does not mean that all mobile journalism is unreliable or fake. There are many reputable news organizations that use mobile devices to report breaking news stories in real-time. It is important to note that while mobile journalism may have its limitations, it also has many advantages. For example, it allows journalists to quickly capture and report breaking news stories from anywhere in the world. It also allows for more immersive storytelling through the use of multimedia elements such as photos, videos, and audio recordings.

Future of MOJO:

One of the most significant advantages of mojo is its ability to provide a more immersive experience for the audience. By using 360-degree cameras and virtual reality technology, journalists can transport their viewers to the heart of the action, providing a level of engagement that traditional media cannot match. Another area where mojo is likely to have a significant impact is in citizen journalism. With the proliferation of smartphones and social media platforms, anyone with an internet connection can now become a journalist, capturing and sharing news events as they happen. This democratization of journalism has already led to some groundbreaking reporting, such as the live-streaming of protests and other political events.

However, there are also challenges associated with the future of mojo. One of the most significant is the need for journalists to maintain high standards of accuracy and impartiality in their reporting. With so much content being produced by non-professionals, it can be challenging for audiences to distinguish between reliable sources and those that are less trustworthy. In addition, there are concerns about the impact that mojo could have on traditional media outlets. As more people turn to mobile devices for their news, traditional broadcasters and newspapers may struggle to compete, leading to further consolidation in the industry.

Mobile journalism is changing the way stories are being told. Some old-fashioned, traditional journalists are resisting the change, but many more are embracing it. Mobile journalism is here, and it's here to stay. The fact that mobile journalism isn't going away doesn't mean that it replaces traditional journalism. They are still different, and each have their benefits, and thus can coexist. Many media outlets have integrated mobile journalism into their framework, as a complement to its traditional reporting. For example, many news corporations use mobile journalism for much of their social media coverage, while sticking with their big news cameras in more traditional settings. We're not at the point where we're interviewing the president with a tricked out smartphone.

All of these advancements and changes do not come without a more serious message of caution. In a world dominated by fake news, mobile journalism can pose a threat to the integrity of reporting. People do not always realize the immense power they wield with a phone in their hands, and this can have serious consequences. Journalism is built upon a foundation of ethics, integrity, accuracy, and truth. Without the proper training or care, these foundations can be shaken by failing to meet basic journalistic standards. With the breakneck speed that news moves at today, even the most well-meaning reporter may feel rushed, and publish a story with critical errors. At worst, people may take advantage of this newly accessible system to spread misinformation.

This is not to say that people should shy away from pursuing mobile journalism, but that one should do so with extreme care and caution. Journalism, the act of telling stories, is still a noble pursuit. With the right approach, and with a little knowledge, preparation, and gear, you can be well on your way to being a mobile journalist.

How mobile journalism differs from traditional reporting:

Social media's methods of instantaneous communication have brought new expectations to the field of journalism. News today must be live if it is to really evoke the curiosity of consumers.

With this, journalists are now expected to be jacks-of-all-trades, capable of writing, shooting, and managing social media accounts. A culture of instant gratification has taught us that there is no need to wait to receive information. The reality of mobile journalism is that it supplies just that. Traditional reporting, on the other hand, is more limited in its scope as it relies on the few rather than the many. Traditional journalists create discrete and finished products for mass media, while mobile journalists disseminate pieces of the story as they are revealed.

Competition.

As the fastest channel for breaking news, mobile journalism has a real advantage over traditional media outlets. This new form of storytelling caters directly to people's desire to receive real-time information. This can pose a threat to traditional journalists who typically take more time to fully develop a story before releasing it to the public. If these journalists don't publish a story before it hits social media, they've lost any potential angle they would have been able to use.

The surge of live media.

Through social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter, people can easily stay up-to-date with breaking events by means of live media coverage. These platforms offer stories, streaming, and live chats, among other features. While live media may not be new, it is certainly increasing. According to a survey by the Interactive Advertising Bureau, 47% of consumers globally have increased how often they engage with live-streaming since last year.

Globalization.

Mobile journalism is one of globalization's biggest contributors. Its use of mass media plays a crucial role in informing the public of events happening outside of their immediate surroundings. This interconnectivity provides a link between countries and regions,

allowing for the easy exchange of ideas and cultures. Information is now more accessible and worldly than ever before.

Citizen journalism.

Mobile journalism, in turn, has given rise to citizen journalism: the collection and dissemination of information by the general public. Anybody with a smartphone or other internet-connected device may become a citizen journalist. The ability of anybody to be a citizen journalist, trained or untrained in the field, has brought about questions regarding the value of an eyewitness account film shot on a mobile phone and posted on the internet, versus a traditional broadcast on a television network.

How can I become a Mobile journalist?

The reasoning for becoming a mobile journalist is clear. If it's something you'd like to pursue, the next question would be: how can you become a mobile journalist? The answer to that is pretty long, but the short version is that this can be broken down into developing two important skill sets: technological skills, and journalistic skills. It's important to remember, amidst all of the technological advancements and their implications, that mobile journalism is still journalism. While technological changes may change the way news is reported, the basic foundations and rules of journalism still apply.

Here are 12 tips that cover both skill sets to help you get started on your journey towards being a mobile journalist:

- 1- Always be prepared. News doesn't break according to a schedule, or with any warning. You'll need to be ready at a moment's notice to put on your journalist hat and start reporting.
- 2- Have your gear handy. At the very least, you should have your phone with you at all times to be prepared to get a quick picture or video, to send out a tweet, or to make an important phone call. If you can, keep your other gear - mics, lights, tripods - with you as

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well to make sure you're ready to go into reporter mode at any time.

- 3- Know your equipment. This seems basic, but it's still important that you know your way around your phone and all of your gear. Not only do you need to know how to operate all the necessary apps on your phone, as well as any other gear and accessories that you may have, you need to know how to operate them efficiently, quickly and under pressure. Taking an extra few seconds to get yourself set up can be the difference between capturing a story, or not. It sounds silly, but practice using all of your apps and gear when you're at home.
- 4- Keep your phone charged. You don't want to find yourself with your battery about to die when you're on the verge of scooping a huge story. Make sure your battery is always charged, and keep an external charger with you as a backup.
- 5- Use airplane mode. In those moments where you find your battery running low, switch to airplane mode to save battery. It's also important to remember that your phone is still a phone, even when you're recording an important video. That means that your video or audio recordings can still be interrupted by a phone call. Switching your phone to airplane mode before shooting videos or doing an interview can make a big difference there.
- 6- Don't delete anything. You never know when an issue may arise in the editing or publishing process and you'll need to find the original video again. Make sure that you don't delete anything, at least until the story is edited and published.
- 7- Get out there. Go places. Meet people. Network. Make contacts. This is easier said than done, and forcing yourself out of your comfort zone is always difficult, but it's also where all of the stories are. You'll find very few stories from the comfort of your home .
- 8- Show up. Woody Allen once said that 80% of success is just showing up. While we live in a time of extraordinary technological

capabilities that allow us to connect with others from virtually anywhere, it's important to remember that you'll need to show up in person sometimes. When reporting a story, when conducting an interview, it's always better to do so in person, to get face to face with your subjects, to observe their behaviors. In doing so, you'll also let the other person know that they are an important part of your story. This could potentially mean that you get a more willing and helpful interviewee .

- 9- Keep your eyes open. Stories are everywhere, even if not in the most obvious places. It's important to always be open to learning about and sharing an unexpected story. You may never know what person, or place, or statistic, or document, or any other thing will end up being crucial to your story that you may have otherwise overlooked. Don't have tunnel vision, and don't think you already know the story you are telling, because you don't .
- 10- Know how to tell your story. Finding and documenting something newsworthy is only half the battle. You may have captured amazing video or done a great interview with someone, but it's meaningless if you don't know how to put it together into a fluid, structured story. Being able to structure and tell the story correctly is an important part of the process that can't be overlooked. Journalists, above all, are storytellers .
- 11- Check, and double check, everything. Being a journalist gives you a lot of power, so you must be extra careful when it comes to checking all of your facts - names, dates, numbers, events, addresses - as well as all everything technical - grammar, spelling, and all of that fun stuff. Reporting something incorrectly can have huge consequences, so it's important to really make sure you verify your facts get everything right.
- 12- Be tough. Being a reporter can be difficult. It's a competitive field to work in. People may be unfriendly, rude, or try to prevent you from telling your story. Unforeseen circumstances may screw things up at any time. Don't take these things personally and let them hold you back. Instead, learn to let that bounce off you and keep pushing.

Literature review:

- **"We in the Mojo Community". Exploring a Global Network of Mobile Journalists Anja Salzmann, Frode Guribye & Astrid Gynnild ¹**

Mobile journalism is a fast-growing area of journalistic innovation that requires new skills and work practices. Thus, a major challenge for journalists is learning not only how to keep up with new gadgets but how to advance and develop a mojo mindset to pursue their interests and solidify future work options. This paper investigates a globally pioneering network of mojo journalism, the Mojo Community, that consists of journalists and practitioners dedicated to creating multimedia content using mobile technologies. The study is based on empirical data from interviews with and the observation of the participants of the community over a two-year period. The analysis draws on Wenger's concept of "communities of practice" to explore the domain, structure, and role of this communal formation for innovation and change in journalistic practices. The community's core group is comprised of journalists mainly affiliated with legacy broadcast organizations and with a particular interest in and extensive knowledge of mobile technologies. The participants perceive their engagement with the community as a way of meeting the challenges of organizational reluctance to change, fast-evolving technological advancements, and uncertain job prospects.

¹ Anja Salzmann, Frode Guribye & Astrid Gynnild (2021) "We in the Mojo Community" - Exploring a Global Network of Mobile Journalists, *Journalism Practice*, 15:5,620-637, DOI:10.1080/17512786.2020.1742772.

- **The Impact of Mobile Journalism on the Traditional Media** Yukti Seth, Dr. Kuldeep Singh OPJS University, churu, Rajasthan, India ²

country. It is a stream which is very receptive towards technological developments. So, in the recent years a New wave of journalism has come to existence which is accounting to the needs of unfiltered, right-on-spot coverage of news and also meeting the comfort of the consumers regarding its accessibility through the new media, it's called Mobile Journalism (MoJo). Mobile Journalism is the type of journalism in which a smartphone plays the primary role and act as catalyst for the entire process of journalism. A mobile phone becomes a pocket-friendly studio for reporters in which they may record, edit and publish their respective content. The objective of this research study is to analyze the impact of MoJo on traditional media and to search for its role in the future line of actions. The Hypothesis of the paper is that Mojo has positive impact on the Media industry in many ways and it has increased the efficiency of news reporting.

- **Mobile News: A Review and Model of Journalism in an Age of Mobile Media** , Oscar Westlund ³

The technological convergence of mobile “phones” and multimedia has been taking place since the 1990s, but it was not until the commercial birth of touchscreen-enabled mobile devices, offered with flat-rate subscriptions for mobile internet, that widespread production and use of news-related content and services began to flourish. Accessing mobile news has gained traction in the everyday life of the public. In parallel, legacy news media have in recent years developed news provision, by repurposing or customising journalistic content published for mobile sites and/or applications. This article explores the production of mobile news, by discussing and synthesising the findings of the contemporary literature found in the nexus of

² International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064 ResearchGate Impact Factor (2018): 0.28 | SJIF (2018): 7.426

³ Oscar Westlund (2013) MOBILE NEWS, Digital Journalism, 1:1, 6-26, DOI:10.1080/21670811.2012

journalism and mobile media. It posits a model of journalism focusing on the roles of humans and technology in activities characterised by customising or repurposing. The article also presents a research agenda focusing on the production of mobile news.

- **Legitimizing a Platform: Evidence of Journalists' Role in Transferring Authority to Twitter Logan Icon & Shannon C. McGregor**⁴

Studies suggest a growing interdependence between journalists and Twitter. What is behind this interdependence, and how does it manifest in news texts? We argue that social media platforms (and Twitter in particular) have situated themselves as purveyors of legitimated content, a projection that journalists have not fully challenged and at times abetted. Instead, journalists rely on these platforms both for access to powerful users and as conduits to surface the words of ordinary people. This practice treats tweets more like content, an interchangeable building block of news, than like sources, whose ideas and messages must be verified. Using a corpus of U.S. news stories with tweets in them, we provide empirical evidence for our argument of the power of platforms to legitimate speech and shape journalism. This study illuminates journalists' role in transferring some of the press's authority to Twitter, thereby shaping the participants in and content of public deli.

- **A Study By linked in**

On Instagram, 85% of voters said that mobile journalism is the future of the media industry while 15% said that mobile journalism is not the future of the media industry. Meanwhile, on Facebook, 77% of voters said that mobile journalism is the future of the media industry while 23% said that mobile journalism is not the future of the media industry.

⁴ Logan Icon & Shannon C. McGregor Pages 1577-1595 | Received 22 Jun 2020, Accepted 03 Jan 2021, Published online: 31 Jan 2021-1162

Conclusion:

Despite all the benefits of mobile journalism, questions of privacy, ethics, and truthfulness remain potential drawbacks of its evolution. This is not to say that people should shy away from pursuing mobile journalism, but that one should do so with extreme care and caution. Finally, it is fair to say that despite these challenges, the future of mobile journalism looks promising. As technology continues to evolve,; we can expect to see even more innovative ways for journalists to use mobile devices to capture and share news stories with audiences around the world. The act of telling stories, is still a noble pursuit.

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