Al-Hurra Satellite TV Channel's Handling Of The Iraqi And Lebanese Protests Analytical Study Of The Main News For The Period From 1/October 2019 To 31/December/2019

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Introduction

Satellite TV channels are one of the most common means of communication that countries resort to address public opinion in other countries, because of their technical and technical characteristics and features that they enjoy, by crossing borders and long distances without barriers and their immediate speed in delivering the media message, in addition to their ability to address All people, regardless of their scientific or cultural qualifications, not to mention the power of the image in the process of persuasion with the public.

Each channel is based on its media policy and orientations that control the way media issues are addressed, which are in line with the general policy of the state that owns the channel and its orientation, and since the United States pays special attention to the Arab world, especially after the Arab Spring and the revolutions and protests that occurred in the Arab world, so it sought through the means Directed communication and Al-Hurra channel one of them is to explain its orientations, publish its policies and justify its positions towards the crises that occurred in the Arab world, the issue of protests and demonstrations that took place in Iraq and Lebanon at the same time, and the repercussions that occurred during the demonstrations period and the actors involved in them. Ideas and trends about the events related to the demonstrations align with its vision and achieve its political, economic and military interests.

Research problem

When addressing any problem that he intends to research, go into its depth, and identify its merits, the researcher must take into consideration the following aspects when formulating his research problem-:

1- Does the research problem reflect a cognitive addition in its field?
2- Does the research problem express different points of view on the subject to be studied?
3- Does the research problem raise serious questions and you are trying to find the answer to it?

The researcher sees through reading and following up on the media library that there is a dearth of research that dealt with the media treatment of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests in the Arabic-language satellite television channels. The media discourse of Al-Hurra satellite TV channel funded by the US government in its handling of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests, some of which confirm their bias and impartiality, and some that go to the contrary,

As for the other side of the research problem, which relates to questions raised by the researcher and wanted to find practical and definitive answers to them, which were represented in:

How did Al-Hurra satellite TV channel, in its main news bulletin, handle the crisis of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests

To answer this main question, the researcher formulated a set of sub-questions

1- What is the total time space for addressing the protests in the bulletin?
2- What are the main and sub-headings about the protests?

3- What is the method of arranging news about the protests in the bulletin?

4- What are the sources of protest news in the bulletin?

5- What are the active forces in reporting protests in the newsletter?

6- What are the criteria for displaying the news of protests in the bulletin?

7- What are the technical templates used in presenting the news of the protests in the bulletin?

research importance

The importance of this research emerges from the fact that the newsletter is one of the arts closely related to the public, for its adoption of providing information, facts and opinions to people in various political, economic, cultural, sports and artistic topics, and this is what constitutes its importance for science and society, as well as the importance of the research comes from the importance of the satellite channel in question, being a channel It represents the point of view of the US government, which has a strategic agreement with the Iraqi government, and this research also has an added importance represented in the scarcity of scientific studies that dealt with such topics, which will enhance the Iraqi and Arab library with new research that keeps pace with rapidly changing media phenomena.

Research Aims

This research aims to answer all the questions in the research problem.

Research Methodology

In order to reach the goals that the research seeks to achieve, the survey method was used.

Research Procedures

The researcher used the content analysis method, which is one of the most appropriate methods to reach the objectives of the communicative material.

Designing the analysis form: Based on his research problem and objectives, the researcher designed the analysis form that included the categories of analysis, based on calculating the number of repetitions and percentages as a statistical measure.

Validity of the tool: The researcher presented the analysis form to a group of arbitrators (*) who expressed their agreement on all categories, and no new category was deleted or added.

The stability of the tool: The researcher randomly selected a sample representing a whole week from the total sample of the research, as the researcher chose by polling method one day and repeated the process with the rest of the other days of the week until a whole week was completed and then re-analyzed a month after conducting the first analysis using Scott's equation (*) The stability rate appeared (0.78), which is a scientifically acceptable result.

Research field: The main news bulletin of Al-Hurra satellite TV channel for the period from 1/October 2019 to 31/December 2019.

The concept of news processing

News processing: a professional context that works on the jurisprudence of journalists as they are communicating through one of the arts of journalism that includes their visions or journalistic or editorial policy and in a way that makes the communication message convincing (Abdul-Majid and Al-Hindawi, 2013, pg. 47), while Jihan Rushdi defined news processing: as The decisions taken by the source of communication in choosing and arranging the symbols and contents in the message. The source chooses a certain information and overlooks another information. He may consider repetition of evidence that reinforces and proves his opinion and may summarize what he says at the beginning or the end (Rushdi, 1978, p. 152) while Adib Khaddour He had known news processing: a number of criteria adopted by the media in their coverage and treatment of events and news, according to which journalists work according to their evaluative and preferential judgments and direct the process of collecting, selecting, editing and presenting news. According to the information received by the media, and then interpreted in a social, cultural and religious framework (Khaddour A., 2002, p. 45)

The researcher defines news processing: it is a professional process whereby the communication message is modified or reformulated by the communication source by adding, withholding or deleting information

when presenting news content to comply with the media policy and the goals it seeks to achieve, and to influence the public's decisions, directions and directions.

Processing TV news in newsletters

Newsletter: It is a form of news material presented at specific times through television screens. It contains news stories, short news, press reports by correspondents and delegates at home and abroad, and the statements they obtain through news sources (Hamdi and Arada, 2013, p. 20). Television news is one of the basic elements in television news bulletins. It originates from the event site and is video news, recorded or broadcast, or direct. Without it, other journalistic arts such as news interviews, news analysis and others do not have any presence in the bulletin (Moawad and Abdel Aziz, radio and television news, 2019, p. 70).

The newsletter works to provide the public daily with news and events that occur at the international and local levels, and includes political, economic, sports and other news. It contributes to the dissemination of ideas and makes new information accessible to viewers at home (Alawi and Alo, 2015, pg. 30). Newsletters also contribute to revealing ambiguity. It deals with events and issues and works to give a quick warning to the public about the dangers that surround them, such as epidemics, fires, earthquakes, and various events in general. These warnings are given by the media to all, as they give a sense of equality to a wide segment of the public (Shafiq, 2014, pg. 30).

The events and facts conveyed by news bulletins are the main link between the external world and the audience's self-perceptions about that world on different topics in forming an altered picture of what is going on in the world by transmitting much more information than that used in shaping the public's mental image. News processing focuses on paying attention to certain aspects of events and a set of references to matters that have priority in the public's life. This method in which the media influences the focus of the public's public attention triggers the order of the agenda in the news media (Taher and Saeed, 2014, pg. 161).

The responsibility of issuing the newsletter in its final form rests with the editorial department of the satellite channel. It works on drafting and editing all news and news stories that come from its various sources and preparing it on television in order to conform to the last form of the presentation, which the newsletter announcer reads to the audience. (Jabbar, 2006, p. 44).

The editorial department has the responsibility to address the various local and international news stories and bring them into line with the nature and policy of the channel in which these editors work.

The processing of the news in satellite news releases passes through four stages:

1- The stage of obtaining the story. A large number of these stories are received by the channel.
2- The stage of selecting the news.
3- The stage of editing the news.
4- The stage of preparing the newsletter after determining the appropriate method for presenting the news in the newsletter and taking into account the time in broadcasting the newsletter (Al-Dulaimi, Al-Tahrir Al-press, 2012, p. 232)

News processing and audience prioritization

The theory of prioritization is one of the theories that is concerned with studying the reciprocal relationship between the media and the masses exposed to these means in determining the priorities of political, economic and social issues of interest to society.

This theory assumes that the media cannot present all the topics and issues that occur in society. Rather, those in charge of these media choose some topics that are highly focused and control their nature and content, thus giving them prominence and a great degree of interest or a special status without paying attention to other issues (Shehab Religion, 2017, p. 31) These topics gradually arouse people's interests and make them realize, think and worry about them, and therefore these issues are of relatively greater importance to the masses and in a greater volume than other issues that are not raised by the media (Abdel Kafi, 2018, p. 249.(

This theory emphasizes the media's ability to highlight the importance of the issue and shape it in the public's mind through repetition in presenting the same issues and the same personalities through the media. In the second Gulf War, the American press highlighted

George Bush as the supreme commander of the American armies, and he became the object of Americans' praise (Al-Khazraji, 2010, p. 269).

Factors affecting the media's setting of the agenda:

1- The type of the case or its nature: it is meant by the type of the case being an abstract case or a concrete case, and the views differed in determining the type or nature of the cases as an important and influential variable while shedding light on this concept by researchers due to its importance in the process of prioritizing and there are two types of the first issues Concrete, that is, perceived by the public, which has direct experience, and the second is the abstract or intangible issues about which the public does not have previous experience or have experience with, but rather indirect (Issa and Adly, 2003, p. 108).

2- The importance of issues: The studies that have been conducted mentioned the existence of a positive correlation between the degree of public interest in the issue and its increasing access to greater priorities. He pointed out that the increased interest in issues that cause direct threat and fear to humans, such as terrorism, pollution, epidemic diseases and AIDS, is about issues that are not a direct threat to human life. Such as abortion (Akubash, 2019, p. 64).

3- Personal Communication: Personal communications can determine the impact of setting the agenda for issues and events that receive extensive news coverage because there is a need for the individual to adapt to the circumstances surrounding him in terms of the rate of discussion, dialogue and personal contact between members of the same community (Kamel, 2014, p. 224).

4- Time range for setting the agenda: Many studies have indicated that priorities occur over different time periods, so the nature of the issue raised may impose a short or long time to influence the public. Some of them mentioned that the time period can be determined by three weeks, some mentioned two months, and others He referred to four months (Al-Tayyib A., 2014, p. 142.(

5- The timing of raising the issue: Studies have shown that timing is one of the most important variables that affect the public's prioritization through knowing the appropriate timing for raising the issue and its good choice (Al-Hajj, 2020, p. 142).

6- Demographic characteristics: Some studies indicated that there is a correlation between demographic characteristics and the order of priorities and that the heterogeneity of the public such as age, gender, social and economic status, level of education does not directly affect the process of setting the agenda, but the prevailing assumption is that education affects considering that the learners When compared to the uneducated, they will be more exposed to written media and perceive in a certain way (Al-Adly and Makkawi, 2007, p. 398).

7- Type of medium: Many studies have been conducted on the type of media in setting the public's agenda and identifying the superiority of one medium over another in setting the agenda. Newspapers are considered more influential in setting the agenda in the long run (Al-Tarabishi, 1999, p. 171)

The concept and functions of protests

Protests are a kind of expression of anger, in which the people go out to the streets to express their rejection of a decision, government or international policy, procedure, or policy. The public protests for political, social, economic or global goals, such as protests against globalization, protests to protect the environment, or protests against governments and countries. The protests carry specific demands that they seek to achieve, which may be peaceful and white, and may be characterized by violence or blood, and their political meaning is clamor, which are actions characterized by protests in the beginning and may develop into violence and confrontations and turn into uprisings and revolutions (Abdel Kafi, 2018, p. 215).

Iraqi and Lebanese protests

The year 2019 witnessed the outbreak of protests in various cities of the Arab world, or what could be called the second wave of the Arab Spring revolutions, if it started in Algeria and Sudan first and then spread to Lebanon and Iraq. These protests were carried out by forces

and groups that do not belong to specific social or political movements, but rather from All segments of society were unorganized and had no clear leadership or specific ideology. The year 2019 proved that Arab governments face popular challenges. A large number of citizens took to the streets demanding reform in various aspects of life (Shatib, 2020, p. 774).

In October of 2019, protests began in several governorates throughout Iraq on an unprecedented scale, and those at the forefront of these protests were young people who expressed their frustration over the economic, social and political conditions in the country (OHCHR, 2020, pg. 3). The protests were not the result of the moment. They were preceded by protest waves in Iraq between 2010 and 2014 and have continued since 2015 (Al-Maamouri, 2020, pg. 4).

In mid-October of the year 2019, tens of thousands of Lebanese protesters took to the streets in most areas of Lebanon after the government announced Imposing new tax measures on citizens to address the economic crisis that the country is going through (Amnesty International, 2021). These protests represented a qualitative move in terms of size and breadth, and their attraction to all groups of people who come from regions with religious, sectarian and ethnic backgrounds, and they demanded the departure of the system that

governs the country. Since the Taif Agreement on which the Lebanese political system was built, in addition to the departure of the government headed by Saad Hariri (Researchers Group, 2020, p. 114).

Alhurra channel

In 2004, Al-Hurra satellite news channel was established after recommendations made by the Advisory Committee for Popular Diplomacy in the annual report for the years 2003-2004, which stressed the need to establish an Arabic-speaking satellite TV channel. The idea received direct support from US President (George W. Bush) and by US Congress, helped in its creation by former Conservative Broadcasting Corporation member Norman Joel Patez, who is the founding father of Al Hurra (Ali M., 2008, p. 89).

Al-Hurra TV is managed by the Middle East Television Network, a non-profit, non-commercial institution funded by the American people through the US Congress, and its funding is obtained by the Board of Trustees of International Broadcasters (The Broadcasting of Governors) known in short (BBG), which is An independent federal agency with self-administration, whose mission is the integrity of the media and journalists, and professional independence within its affiliated institutions (Al-Assad, 2020, p. 118).

Table (1) Shows the time space for the news of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests in the Al-Hurra American channel

Duration	Alhurra American channel	
	ك	%
Time space for news of the Iraqi protests	11:05:36	12.8%
Time space for Lebanese protests news	14:03:05	15.3%
News timespace without protests	65:51:19	72.2%
Total	91:00:00	100%

Table (1) shows that the time space for news of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests on Al-Hurra channel in the number of hours reached (25:08:41) and at a rate of (27.8%) of the total sample, which indicates:

1- The channel's great interest in Iraqi and Lebanese affairs, especially since the protests at the time represented a political, economic and social crisis in both countries.

2- The channel's high interest in the protests reflects the direction of (Iraq and Lebanon), as they represent an important aspect of US foreign policy.

Table (2) Shows the main headlines of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests on the American Al-Hurra channel

headlines	American Al-Hurra channel	
	ك	%
The headlines of the Iraqi protests news	66	18.2%
The headlines for the Lebanese protests news	58	15.9%
The total headlines of the news bulletin without the news of the protests	240	65.9%
Total	364	100%

Table (2) shows what the researcher confirmed in his interpretation of the digital data in Table (1), as the channel paid great attention to these protests.

It also singled out a large area in its news, representing the main headlines in the scenario of the news bulletin at the top of the pyramid (that is, the most important). The percentage of Al-Hurra channel headlines about the protests in both countries amounted to (34.1%)

Table (3) Among the subtitles of the Iraqi and Lebanese protests, Al-Hurra channel

Subtitles	Al-Hurra channel	
	ك	%
Number of subheadings for the Iraqi protests	445	%56.6
Number of subheadings for the Lebanese protests	341	43.4%
Total	786	100%

The numerical data in Table (3) confirms its counterpart in Table 2, as it is noted that the channel paid great attention to the Iraqi and Lebanese protests crisis, and this pushed them to a larger area that the headlines could not comprehend, so they turned to sub-headings, i.e. even (what is important in the newscast scenario has highlighted those protests)

Table (4) The method of arranging news about the protests in the news bulletin of the American Al-Hurra channel

The style of arranging the news of the protests	American Al-Hurra channel					
	Iraqi protests		Lebanese protests		Total	
	ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
Beginning of the newsletter: Among the first three news	31	40.7%	29	43.9%	60	42.2%
Middle of the bulletin: After the first three news	39	51.4%	30	45.4%	69	48.6%
End of the Bulletin: The last three news in the Bulletin	6	7.9%	7	10.7%	13	9.2%
Total	76	100%	66	100%	142	100%

Through table (4), it is clear that the method of arranging news related to the protests in the channel gave great importance to the crisis. The method of presenting news was mostly distributed between the beginning and middle of the news bulletin.

The center of the bulletin ranked first in terms of the number of repetitions on Al-Hurra channel, at a rate of (48.6%), and the percentage of news coverage in the center of the bulletin for the Iraqi protests about the Lebanese one increased by (51.4%), while the percentage of the Lebanese protests was (45.4%) in the channel.

The Lebanese protests topped the beginning of the bulletin on Al-Hurra TV with a percentage of (43.9%), while the Iraqi protests were at a lower rate of (40.7%), and it ranked second in the total news about the protests in the channel for both the Iraqi and Lebanese crises with a percentage of (42.2%).

Table (5) The reference of the news source for the protests in the Al-Hurra News letter

Reference the news source for the protests			Alhurra American channel					
			Iraqi protests		Lebanese protests		Total	
			ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
External sources	local agencies		12	7.6%	5	3.4%	17	5.6%
	foreign agencies		6	3.8%	11	7.4%	17	5.6%
	Newspapers and radios		2	1.2%	2	1.4%	4	1.4%
	pamphlets and documents		8	5.3%	5	3.4%	13	4.2%
	eyewitnesses		28	17.9%	46	31.3%	74	24.5%
	Internet sites		0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Social Media		35	22.6%	26	17.7%	61	20.2%

	press conferences	6	3.8%	10	6.8%	16	5.2%
	official sources	32	20.5%	26	17.7%	58	19.1%
	government data	27	17.3%	16	10.9%	43	14.2%
	Total	156	100%	147	100%	303	100%
Channel resources	reporter	68	70.1%	64	61.5%	132	65.6%
	Temporary Reporter	0	0%	20	19.2%	20	9.9%
	archives	4	4.2%	2	1.9%	6	3%
	Representative or private sources	25	25.7%	18	17.4%	43	21.5%
	Total	97	100%	104	100%	201	100%

Through table (5), it becomes clear to us that the source of the news about the protests in the Al-Hurra news bulletin is external sources, and that the main source for reporting the protests in the channel is eyewitnesses with a percentage of (24.5%.(

Eyewitnesses told Al-Hurra about the presence of members of a new security apparatus to support anti-riot forces in Baghdad

And it ranked second in Al-Hurra channel, the source of social networking sites, with a rate of (20.2%), and the news was, "The General Council of the Tishreen Revolution announced in a statement via Twitter that the spokespersons for the media from the government and Parliament and the spokespersons for the coordinations do not represent the movement, pointing out that the announcement was not made." About the names of the leaders of the demonstrations, except after the demands are fulfilled

Table (6) Artistic templates used to display the channel's news about the protests in the news letter

Artistic templates used to display the channel's news about the protests	Alhurra American channel					
	Iraqi protests		Iraqi protests		Iraqi protests	
	ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
live report	1	0.4%	63	23.7%	64	13.1%
Recording report	68	30.6%	57	21.5%	125	25.6%
Read news only	0	0%	3	1.1%	3	0.7%
News that is with a static image	20	8.9%	30	11.4%	50	10.3%
Video news	74	33.2%	65	24.5%	139	28.4%

news interview	60	26.9%	47	17.8%	107	21.9%
news commentary	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	223	100%	265	100%	488	100%

Through table (6), it is clear that the technical templates that Al-Hurra channel relied on is the first place (video news), and this is due to the nature of television news that depends on the video image with the explanation through the words that accompany the presentation of the clips that appear in the news. (28.4%), while it was on Al-Alam TV with a percentage of (39.9%), and the (documentary report) of Al-Hurra TV came in second place with (25.6%), and in the third place it used the channel (The News Interview) by (21.9%).

Table (7) Criteria for presenting the news in the news about the protests in the newsletter of Al-Hurra channel

Standards for displaying the news in the news of the protests	Alhurra American channel					
	Iraqi protests		Iraqi protests		Iraqi protests	
	ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
the fame	3	1.3%	3	1.5%	6	1.4%
anticipation	4	1.6%	4	1.9%	8	1.8%
human interests	3	1.3%	5	2.5%	8	1.8%
conflict	56	22.5%	56	27.5%	112	24.8%
immensity	32	12.9%	12	5.9%	44	9.7%
Excitement	2	0.8%	0	0%	2	0.4%
closeness	73	29.3%	57	28.1%	130	29.8%
immodesty or modernity	75	30.2%	66	32.6%	141	31.3%
Total	248	100%	203	100%	451	100%

From the results, Table (7) shows that Al-Hurra channel relied, in determining the criteria for presenting news about the protests, to transmit and keep pace with the crisis (immodesty or modernity) at a rate of (31.3%), and this is due to the nature of television as a news device characterized by transmitting news at the time of its occurrence from the place of the event, and because of the competition between Television channels and other media, the news is the fastest material subject to damage or corruption. If another channel manages to cover the event before you, then it must be presented as quickly as possible.

Table (8) The active forces shown in the news of the protests in the Al-Hurra news bulletin

	Alhurra American channel

The active forces presented in the news of the protests	Iraqi protests		Iraqi protests		Iraqi protests	
	ك	%	ك	%	ك	%
the government	32	15.7%	31	16.3%	63	15.9%
Rights organizations and trade unions	24	11.7%	19	9.5%	43	10.8%
Nations organizations	12	5.8%	8	4.1%	20	5.1%
Arab countries	0	0%	3	1.5%	3	0.7%
Foreign countries	23	11.2%	19	9.9%	42	10.6%
Politicians	25	12.3%	20	10.4%	45	11.3%
Parliamentarians	25	12.3%	25	12.9%	50	12.6%
Clerics	26	12.8%	14	7.5%	40	10.1%
Protesters	37	18.2%	54	27.9%	91	22.9%
Total	204	100%	193	100%	397	100%

In table (8) the active forces presented in the news of the protests for a number of personalities who appeared in the two channels in question during the time period appear in the research sample (the Protesters) issued a news bulletin from Al-Hurra channel, which amounted to (27.9%) of the channel's total bulletins, and in the second place came (The government) in the forces presented on Al-Hurra channel reached (16.3%) of the total active forces in the bulletin, while in the third place (parliamentarians) got the third rank in Al-Hurra channel, which amounted to (12.6%) and in Al-Alam channel it amounted to (19.5%.(

Conclusions:

1- Al-Hurra channel paid great attention to the Lebanese and Iraqi protests.
2- Al-Hurra allocated more space that the main headings did not accommodate, so they turned into sub-headings
3- In the middle of the bulletin, it ranked first in presenting the news of the protests in Iraq and Lebanon

4- External sources, which relied mostly on eyewitnesses and internal correspondent sources
5- Timeliness and modernity) are the basic news criteria used by the channel
6- The channel focused on the demonstrators in the active forces presented in the newsletter.

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