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Attitudes of News Coverage for Foreign Affairs in Egyptian Newspapers and its Relationship with the Newspaper Related Variables: An Applied Study on a sample of the National, Partisan and Private Newspaper During 2005/2006

An M.A. Thesis
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2008 – 1429
Abstract

Problem of the study:

The problem of this study lies in two main pivots:

- The first attempts to disclose the factors and variables that affected of news frame building of three studied issues applied to AL-Ahram, ALWafd and ALMasry Elyom journals during the period from 1-1-2005 to 31-12-2006.
- The second pivot attempts to know the role of communicator of Arab and foreign affairs departments of news frame building for three studied issues and their characteristics, qualifications, stresses and factors which affect the journalistic works of the studied journals.

- The importance of the study:
  1- This thesis is an Scholar attempt that gets its Importance From the Fact that includes Quantitative and Qualitative dimensions that disclose the Limitations of employing newspapers Variables in News Coverage of the issues studied in the thesis.
  2- The importance of this study Stems from the fact that these variables help to determine the process of the framing mechanisms of for foreign affairs issues so as to have a chance for understanding the mechanisms that we aim to it in the news coverage rely on for events framing.

- Aims of the study:
  - The analytical study aims to unveil and analyse the variables and factors that affect of news frame building and news coverage attitudes of the AL-Ahram, ALWafd and ALMasry Elyom journals For the issues of ethnic, Eric conflict in Iraq between Sona, Shea, and Acrad, Palestinians - Palestinians conflict the two groups to
movements Fath and Hamas, and the second Israeli war on Lebanon in July, 2006) all of which during the period of the analytical study.

- **The field study**, aims to know the role of the communicators of Arab and foreign departments of news framing building for three studied issues, their characteristics, qualifications, stresses and the factors which affect their journalistic Performance in the studied journals.

- **Type of the study and its Method of Approach:**

  This thesis belongs to the descriptive analytical studies that depend on the method of comprehensive information survey to analyse studied journals during two years 2005-2006, in addition to depend on the comparative method, to compare between the field and analytical study results of the studied journals.

- **Tools of collecting Date:**

  *The data of the study is collected by two main tools:*

  1- Content – Analysis form: to analyze the studied journals.
  2- Questionnaire form: to collect data from the selected sample of journalists of Arab and foreign affairs departments of study journal.

- **Sample of Research:**

  1- First, the sample of the analytical study: as exemplified in the journals of Al-Ahram, Al-Wafd, and ELMasry alyom.
  2- Second, the sample of the field study: as represented in a sample of 56 journalists in Arab and foreign affairs departments in the studied journals.

- **Findings of Research:**

  *First: Results of the analytical study:*

  - **The first issues results**: Ethnic conflict in Iraq between Sona, Shea, and Akrad during two years (2005-2006).
  1- The news reports occupy in more journalistic materials in tackling the coverage of the Ethnic conflict of Iraq during the study period,
with a rate of 480, and a percentage of 40.6% from occupy the highest Percentage of all.

2- Most of the foreign sources that journals depend on to coverage the Ethnic conflict of Iraq comp from the news agencies with rate of 450, and a percentage of 54.7% from total sources.

3- The victim frame comes in the first Place of news frames that cover the Ethnic conflict of Iraq with rate 199 , and a percentage of 16.6% of the total the news frames.

- Second: Results of the field study:

1- Most of the Selected Journalists affirmed that fluency in foreign languages is the most important criterion for joining foreign and Arab departments in the studied journals with a rate of (17 editors) with Percentage of (30.3%).

2- The type of ownership comes in the first place as the utmost and most effective variable in the news frame-building for the foreign and Arab issues as it gets the highest rate which equals (29 editors) with a Percentage of (51.8%) of the total sample of editors.