

Original Article

A Comparative Content Analysis of the Coverage of the Execution of 9 Convicted for assassinating top prosecutor in Egypt A case study of Aljazeera and Al-Arabiya

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Abstract - Statistical data analysis for the coverage of the news network is the heart of social sciences research. Starting from general information about media coverage and executions, a comparative analysis can help to reach reasonable conclusions and useful recommendations about common facts. Hallahan's types of frames are summarized according to our media coverage extracting the public relation information from it. Then, by the usage of that frames and their indicators, two news-network has been examined for their coverage of the execution of the Nine convicted men for killing the top prosecutor in Egypt, which are Aljazeera and Al-Arabiya. They were the most channels reporting on the 2011 Egyptian revolution. Statistical data analysis using Excel is carried out to analyze the coverage of thirty different news networks to the execution, and the discussion of the finding of this analysis which was the evidence for some facts like sourcing is shaping the frames. By connecting what happened in the past events in the literature review executions that happened nowadays through the comparative analysis, we were able to reach conclusions about related facts along with several recommendations.

Keywords - Comparative Analysis, Framing, Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya, Egyptian Revolution.

1. Introduction

Media coverage is how you can present and provide a particular piece of information by information by different ways of media and communication as entertainment, news, all blog articles, RSS feeds, and any video or other digital content. Goodrick (2014) stated that Media coverage is how the media and communications can introduce and give out the information that can affect the audience and impact their opinions and the way you disseminate the information. Moreover, they classified that there are two elements that the media coverage depends on the style of coverage and the type of mass and media. Defining the execution in which a person is accused of a crime or killed someone as that case of the study in a fair and full trial; after that full justice, the execution can be practiced by police and military in a case which involves a breakdown of the normal procedures for handling accused prisoners or civilians. Goodrick (2014) mentioned that comparative analysis helps to analyze the similarity and differences between two or more cases sharing the common or same goal. The 2011 Egyptian revolution was covered by Aljazeera and Al-Arabiya, according to Erjavec (2001) and Gamson (1992). A reference to media representation is the repeated introduction of the developed character as well as the media's generation of ideas and images about people, networks, places, and countries. In the depiction practice, news media gives an occasion a specific

description, adds the definition to the occasion's chosen date, and shows confirmations from the event to strengthen, validate, legitimate, and naturalize the understanding. Saeed (2007) clarified that the main goal of news media image construction based on philosophical suppositions is to support accurate interpretations of societal and political concerns. Media organizations with strong leadership typically paint unfavourable portraits and draw generalizations about groups they label as the Others. Berger (1991) explained how the global media are biased against developing countries and portray "Others" negatively. A respectable and trustworthy writer covering race-related issues may communicate material implying "that the blacks are the wellspring of the issue" in the media space overrun by racist philosophy, permeated with insensible racism, and founded on unfounded suspicions. This is because news or media content is created socially in newsrooms (Tuchman 1978), given socially shared importance, and understood using culturally and socially determined conclusions. Media representation frequently spreads dangerous and stereotypical notions about Others by using established images and conveying philosophical connotations. According to Fürsich (2010), how certain images and personalities are constructed, advanced, validated, and strengthened in the media affects how people as a whole perceive the world. Nine men who were believed to be



Muslim Brotherhood members who had been found guilty of taking part in the killing of the chief prosecutor in 2015 were put to death on February 20. Aljazeera and Al-Arabiya, in particular, were the channels covering and reporting on the 2011 Egyptian revolution. However, by presenting very different versions of the revolution, Aljazeera supported the revolution frame while Al-Arabiya was typically more loyal to Mubarak, the former president of Egypt, and critical of the anti-government protesters; both news outlets covered the nine men's executions after their trials in February 2019 for the 2015 murder of Egypt's chief prosecutor. This study compared the coverage of nine people who were found guilty of killing Egypt's top prosecutor by Aljazeera and Al-Arabiya on two distinct networks. We are analyzing a comparative analysis of two separate channels (Aljazeera Al-Arabiya) with a view to each of the typical comparatives in this work. The study compares the sourcing, framing, and tone of the news on the two channels.

1.1. Framing

There are too many media theories about political communication, such as Kirk Hallahan's framing theory which became well-known in 1999. Rendahl (1995) claimed that a wide range of disciplines, such as psychology, speech communication, organizational decision-making, economics, health communication, political communication, etc., have adopted framing theory as a standard for accepting and studying communication and other related activities. Morley (1976) mentioned that because the events are presented in a purely theoretical and philosophical context, state that concerns like stable journalism has been believed to be important. As a result, they take on one dominating interpretation as opposed to another. Framing, according to Goffman (1974), is a representation of explanations that provides a framework for interpreting information and empowers people to find, notice, categorize, and brand things. Framing is a strategy for analyzing how public relations communications are strategically created and how audiences respond to those messages. Framing theory is a rich approach that offers the opportunity to consider and connect many of these distinct methods. In a wide number of fields, framing is used to comprehend and examine communication and other associated behaviors. According to Akhavan-Majid and Ramaprasad (1998), framing is crucial in creating news. Because framing can occasionally influence target audiences to react differently to crucial problems, framing is a crucial component and implication in political communication. There are numerous framing models available for use in political communication. According to Putnam (1992) and Tannen (1993), framing situations offers a framework for considering and applying to analysis, negotiation, and other interactions. The basic positive vs negative framing of a decision in a context containing risk and uncertainty is also suggested by Kahneman (1979), who contends that framing acts by biasing how individuals perceive information. In accordance with other studies in the

impression formation literature that indicate negative information is weighted more heavily than good information, Pratto and John (1991) claim that negative impact and influence on losses are persistent and unchanging. According to Wright (1993), problem framing describes the discussions utilized by decision-makers to design a preference judgment assignment. Picture framing, as defined by Edell and Staelin (1983), is the practice of using captions to a photo to condition the viewer's brain to comprehend the image by drawing attention to certain features.

According to Bettman and Sujan (1987), framing is crucial to research comparative analysis, which looks at claims made about a specific event's characteristics in relation to others in the same category. Ghanem (1997) explored how framing has received more attention in media studies. Particularly McCombs defined second-order agenda-setting or frameset as the media's capacity to frame qualities. The traits of people or things are highlighted and accentuated while others are neglected, which biases the way information is processed in terms of the most important and fundamental traits. Ways in which attributes are framed: Positively: This is related to the placing of the people's highly valued traditions, rituals, and cultural items. Products may also be promoted as being safe for the environment. Negatively: This is frequently employed when messages are directed towards rivals, such as when opposing a political candidate by portraying him as a large spender on the government, a soft criminal, corrupt, etc.

Levin, Schneider, and Gaeth (1998) emphasized that there is no risk associated with attribute framing that relies on semantic distinctions when deciding between two fundamentally identical options. They also assumed that positive attribute framing results in more favourable evaluations of items than negative framing since alternate representations of the success-failure rate of a certain technique and win or lose can also have effects on attribute framing. The way risky choices are framed has to do with people's willingness to take a chance. People are less likely to take risks and more concerned with preventing losses than realizing profits; therefore, framing provides a foundation upon which arguments related to risk-taking may be modelled in a variety of contexts, such as when deciding which product to buy, which company to invest in, whom to vote for, etc. According to Tversky and Kahneman (1981), people are inherently incapable of making logical decisions since the perception of a loss has a stronger impact than the perception of a corresponding gain. the framing of options is one of the most thoroughly explored fields, according to the definition given by the author, who also described a frame as a decision maker's impression of choice. Action framing focuses on possible courses of action that people could take to reach the desired outcome. The objective is to define the steps that must be taken to obtain compliance with the intended result. When no independent options or choices are

present, it refers to the framing of acts in persuading attempts to maximize cooperation. According to (Elliot 2010), the framing activities are framed comparable to how economists employ pure valence framing. Good action (goal) framing, according to Levin, Schneider, and Gaeth (1998), includes concentrating attention on achieving positive consequences (gain), whereas the negative consequences (loss) focus its attention. According to Maheswaran and Meyers-1990 Levy's research, messages that are positively framed are more persuasive when people are not paying attention to the details of the messages, while messages that are negatively framed only apply when people are paying more attention to psychological and cognitive caricatures. The framing of action is significantly influenced by nonverbal communication. It also claims that altering a candidate's appearance, particularly facial expressions, might affect how people perceive them. Of all the non-verbal clues, facial expressions are the most informative and efficient at communicating ideas. The facial expressions of political figures directly impacted television viewers. The framing of issues has drawn more attention from sociologists and other groups to study other interpretations of social reality, according to Murphy (2001) and Skillington (1997). According to Williams (2005), framing issues is a phenomenon in politics that often begins with political leaders, with the mass media acting as a channel for disseminating their messages. The political class uses tactics based on problem framing in an effort to influence public opinion and garner support from voters. This is accomplished by gaining public acceptance of policy positions.

The framing of societal problems influences how such problems should be addressed ethically. according to Rein and Schön (1994), framing of issues is a political tactic mostly used by public relations professionals to reduce costs. However, it also has the greatest potential to produce exceptional results. Questions about accountability and framing of blame, such as who should take credit or blame for events, are common in issues and societal problems. The responsibility framing might be biased depending on how the events are presented and do not reflect the objective of scenario accuracy. A common definition of diagnostic framing is an attempt to place responsibility for issues and social problems. Investigative journalism places a strong emphasis on diagnostic framing. The desire to assign blame leads to an emphasis on victimization in contemporary society, according to Ettema et al. (1991), who also suggested that diagnostic framing plays a significant role in investigative journalism. Victims naturally tend to assign blame rather than take any responsibility for their crisis or emergency. Using the framing techniques employed by the mass media, news stories are explained in terms that the general public can understand and find compelling. Stories are frequently tilted or framed in a way that is consistent with the goal of the source or how the client or the receiver wants the story to be delivered. This is a preferred framing because

they are the suppliers of roughly half of the information published in the news media. The first researcher to notice the crucial role that framing plays in newsgathering by media professionals and news processing by audiences was Tuchman (1978). He proposed that news workers employ frames to establish social reality for audiences and so give words and images meaning. According to Dunwoody (1992), frames are not just for journalists because they are essential to their work, can serve as maps, and demonstrate the media's capacity to elevate framing values in comparatively strong effects that go beyond straightforward agenda-setting as the discussion about how to measure framing effects has progressed. Tuchman (1978) said that because news workers employ frames to create a social reality for the audience, arguments and descriptions will have more weight. He also claimed that symbol handlers selectively use prevailing social frames to shape how news is received.

1.2. Sourcing

Findings and research show that sources have a stronger influence on news than journalists (Berkowitz (1993). He found that source acquisition is critical to selecting news and information that journalists present and obtain and how they report events. (Carlson (2016) In addition, sourcing directly affects the transit spoken to and the image of society, as it determines whose representation and form of truth are delivered. Cozma (2015) noted that sources are generally the critical force behind shaping, influencing, controlling, validating, and affecting media.

Reich (2011) explained that journalists gather data about occasions and topics from sources to deliver the news. The selection of a component of an issue or an event, the development of media messages, the introduction, and the data sources remain behind all news. However, due to the preferences and biases of editors and media associations, not all individuals, groups, communities, and associations are treated equally as news sources for providing their data. Carlson (2016) contends that sourcing is not just searching for data in light of the fact that one person's or association's data is special over other information and data and that it gives certain sources the authority to characterize issues and causes and provide evidence and reasons while excluding others. Numerous internet news networks chose not to report the news and were content to reprint it from reputable publications like Reuters and the Associated Press. Some news networks in their region were located too distant from Egypt, yet analysis revealed that they covered the execution with more information and proof than Egypt's local news networks.

2. Literature Review

The execution of Saddam Hussein was a dramatic moment in Iraq's history. On December 14, 2006, U.S. forces found him in an underground hideout near his hometown, and many headlines described him as a rat to the way they

caught him. But the execution was on 30 December 2006. At this moment, the primary Iraq television news station was Al Iraqi describing Saddam's execution as the end of a dark period; it reported that Saddam's lawyer confirmed his death as the hanging procedure took just a few minutes and that the hanging itself was not broadcast. The link between audience and media frames can be even stronger in the case of international news events such as Saddam Hussein's execution because it involves some powerful emotions. Entman (1991) compared the framing of two similar events in the US media. De Vreese (2012) states that media framing research has shown that the way in which events are reported can influence people's attitudes and feelings. The press coverage of Saddam Hussein's execution can be analyzed to show a considerable amount of evidence of sharp divisions between Arabs opposed to American influence and native language reports, which allied with the US contain more positive views of America and its actions in Iraq than one would expect from supposed partner and ally. The majority of Arab media considered here disapproved, contending that it was improper for Saddam Hussein to be executed on the morning of one of the holiest days in the Islamic calendar. Arguments against Saddam's execution on the morning of one of the holiest days in the Islamic calendar are rejected by the majority of Arab newspapers we have taken into account. While Aljazeera, an official Saudi Arabian newspaper, views Saddam's execution as an act of the rival Shiite government in Baghdad, and its reporting style continues to be the primary participant description, all of these factors serve to place the event in a religious context, confirming that al Aljazeera is focused on religion rather than nationalism or the conflict between Islam and the west. Instead, the internal Islamic conflict between Saudi Wahhabi Sunni and Iraqi Shiite is at the centre of this. Arafat's (2011) analysis of certain Findings, Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya, provided radically different accounts of the revolution. While the "crisis" frame characterised Al-coverage Arabiya, it was generally considered more friendly to ousted President Hosni Mubarak and dismissive of the anti-government protesters.

Al-Jazeera supported the revolution framing and was sympathetic to the protesters who opposed Mubarak. While Al-Arabiya did give certain anti-Mubarak voices a platform, Al-reporting Jazeera has not attempted to give the Mubarak regime or its allies a voice. Hosni Mubarak was forced to resign as president in just 18 days. There have been numerous justifications for Mubarak's fall in the weeks following the revolution on January 25. Arafat (2013) mentioned that social networking played a significant role in Mubarak's downfall. However, he thinks that the popular uprising that brought about that overthrow was not the result of Facebook inciting protests but rather the result of years of resentment over the corruption and abuse of power that had come to characterize Egypt's regime. Moreover, he assumed that the Tunisian revolution's success, which inspired and encouraged rallies throughout the Arab world, was one of the

primary factors in the 2011 uprising's success. Second, there is no single central leader in the movement. The majority of channels covering the 2011 Egyptian Revolution events were Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya. Following acrimonious and intensely heated supporter and follower processes in the house, Mr William Jefferson Clinton was the only second president to be judged. Brown (2010) assumed that the lawsuit brought by Paula C. Jones alleged inappropriate sexual conduct on Clinton's part, including an attempt to keep secret he had with a former white house Monica, who was to be a witness in the Jones lawsuit. These allegations formed the basis of the impeachment and judgment. These accusations differ from those made against Presidents Johnson and Nixon since they focus on Clinton's alleged wrongdoing. Additionally, he has been accused of retaining personal enmity toward Clinton and contributing to the scandal and corrosive culture that characterized Washington at the time of the impeachment. As a result, the Clinton impeachment's legacy may be to shed light on the risks associated with the use of the impeachment by groups that "enlist all their influence and interest on one side or the other." Since the assassination of President Clinton draws political attention, the Republicans have had considerable success.

The consideration of these two historical impeachments will encourage the use of legal tactics as political weapons in the future. The trial of Queen Caroline can be considered from the king's and radical reformers' points of view as an instance of how both political parties used the judicial system to pursue opposing goals. Erskine (2008) clarified that the public opinion at the trial was firmly on the queen's side throughout the proceedings. He adds that the defence of the queen took place over a period of 34 days with an open debate on the measure in the house of lords, while the prosecution took place over the course of 21 days and was widely reported in daily media stories. Joffe (2007) discussed that the police in Johannesburg detained Nelson Mandela, who was serving a five-year prison sentence and several other high-ranking members of the armed branch of the African National Congress who were hiding out in a property near Johannesburg called Rivonia. the accused were found guilty and the majority received life sentences. The trial started in October 1963, and the initial indictment paper contained 11 names as the accused. The accused's attorney successfully contested the legal sufficiency of the document. Before the first charge was dismissed, he denied ever having any intention of testifying. As a result, only ten of the initial eleven names were included in the second indictment, making them only one out of ten implicated. Cranford (2017) assumed that the Adolf Eichmann trial of the former Nazi leader was an inevitable spectacle of the 1960s. Although some information about the Holocaust was widely known by the early 1960s, the painful subject arrived with the end of the second world war, and the public discussion stumbled and fell onto other urgent issues as

countries interacted. This was when the Adolf Eichmann trial in Jerusalem in 1961 caused Israel and the rest of the world to experience a reaction unlike any other caused by proceedings against a Nazi war criminal. Gouri (2004) claimed that the Holocaust became a defining event in human history when the head of Hitler's race and resettlement office stood trial on Israeli soil in front of an international media audience. Israeli survivors shared their moving testimonies with the world. Yin (1996) clarified that the O.J. The Simpson criminal trial received the highest media attention in American history. CNN broadcast the trial to televisions in homes and offices. The public's interest in

the trial rapidly became clear to be about more than just murder; it was also about fame, justice, fortune, sex, and race. The circumstance offered a great chance to research public opinions of a nearly well-known occurrence, the social factors driving the enormous attention, and the news media coverage that connected them. According to a survey conducted during the criminal trial of O.J. Simpson, William J. Brown (1997) suggested that people who have a greater psychological connection to Simpson, which has been created via regular media exposure, are more likely than others to believe in Simpson's innocence.

Table 1. Selected Aspects based on Hallahan's seven models

FRAMES	INDICATORS	CODES ABSENT=0 PRESENT=1	NOTES/COMMENTS
SITUATION	Does the article/report make an effort to impose its interpretation of reality on the reader?		
	Does the report specify which viewpoints are correct and which are incorrect?		
ATTRIBUTES	Does the report highlight certain qualities of the candidates to encourage a certain reaction from the audience?		
	Are the messaging sponsors receiving favors from the report?		
CHOICE	Does the report ask readers to pick between two distinct options?		
	Is there any degree of uncertainty in the report?		
ISSUES	Does the report point out a specific social issue?		
	Does the report explain or demonstrate how a problem should be understood?		
RESPONSIBILITY	Does the report raise issues of blame and accountability?		
	Does the report call for accountability for specific socioeconomic issues?		
NEWS	Does the report have a bias toward the message's backers?		
	Is the report written to present complicated issues in straightforward language?		
ACTION	Does the report highlight the participants' behaviors in the most positive or negative light?		
	Does the report put a lot of emphasis on getting a good result?		

Table 2. The news network's websites covering the execution provided the date of publication

WEBSITES	DATE OF PUBLICATION
https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/02/egypt-executes-2015-murder-prosecutor-hisham-barakat-190220114015671.html	20/2/2019, 16:38 PM
http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2019/02/20/Egypt-executes-nine-men-over-killing-of-public-prosecutor.html	20/2/2019
https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/feb/20/egypt-executes-nine-men-convicted-hisham-barakat-assassination	20/2/2019, 11:37 AM
https://www.reuters.com/article/us-egypt-execution/egypt-executes-nine-men-over-killing-of-public-prosecutor-prison-source-lawyer-idUSKCN1Q9125	20/2/2019, 9:38 AM
https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/02/egypt-execution-of-nine-men-after-an-unfair-trial-a-monumental-disgrace/	20/2/2019, 14:43 PM
https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-47308541	20/2/2019
https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/news/2019/2/20/egypt-hangs-nine-men-unfairly-convicted-of-killing-prosecutor	20/2/2019
https://www.qasioun-news.com/en/news/show/175437/Egypt_Executes_Nine_Men_Over_Killing_Of_Public_Prosecutor	20/2/2019, 10:58 AM
https://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/africa/egypt-executes-nine-over-public-prosecutor-s-killing-1.3800755	20/2/2019, 20:11 PM
https://www.presstv.com/Detail/2019/02/20/589064/Egypt-execution-public-prosecutor-assassination-2015	20/2/2019, 10:42 AM
https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/egypt-executes-9-in-2015-killing-of-top-prosecutor-despite-claims-of-unfair-trials/2019/02/20/3e9bbf14-352d-11e9-8375-e3dcf6b68558_story.html?utm_term=.21e50ce7b5a6	20/2/2019
https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/02/21/world/crime-legal-world/egypt-hangs-nine-2015-assassination-prosecutor-general-bringing-months-executions-15/#.XOgs9IzbMw	21/2/2019
https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/world-news/egypt-kills-nine-men-mass-14024579	20/2/2019, 11:37 AM
https://www.fbcnews.com.fj/world/egypt-executes-nine-over-2015-killing-of-public-prosecutor/	21/2/2019, 5:17 AM
http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/325878/Egypt/Politics-/Nine-executed-in-Egypt-over-assassination-of-prose.aspx	20/2/2019
https://www.cbc.ca/news/world/egypt-execution-prosecutor-assassination-1.5025852	20/2/2019, 6:23 AM
https://www.voanews.com/a/egypt-executes-9-over-2015-killing-of-top-prosecutor/4795945.html	20/2/2019, 8:57 AM
https://www.france24.com/en/20190220-egypt-hangs-nine-2015-murder-top-prosecutor	20/2/2019, 12:16 PM
https://www.timesofisrael.com/egypt-executes-9-over-2015-killing-of-top-prosecutor/	20/2/2019, 1:26 PM
https://observatoryihr.org/news_item/15-people-executed-in-egypt-in-less-than-3-weeks/	21/2/2019

https://7dnews.com/news/egypt-executes-nine-convicted-over-2015-assassination-of-top-prosecutor	20/2/2019, 14:58 PM
https://www.stlucianewsonline.com/	20/2/2019
https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/world/egyptian-executions-follow-flawed-trials-torture-un-rights-11280488	22/2/2019
http://www.sabcnews.com/sabcnews/egypt-hangs-nine-for-2015-murder-of-top-prosecutor/	20/2/2019, 2:37AM
http://www.tv360nigeria.com/egypt-executes-nine-men-for-murder-of-public-prosecutor/	20/2/2019, 14:36PM
https://www.wionews.com/world/egypt-executes-nine-over-public-prosecutors-killing-198638	20/2/2019, 10:31AM
https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20190220-egypt-executes-9-political-prisoners-despite-international-outcry/	20/2/2019, 12:30 PM
https://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/ap/article-6724413/Egypt-executes-9-2015-killing-prosecutor.html	20/2/2019, 14:58 PM

The Nuremberg Trial was one of the charges brought on 18 October 1945 by the International Military War Crimes Tribunal at Nuremberg against the principal defendants. Taylor (2012) assumed that this count stated that 5 million of the approximately 9 million Jews who lived in the regions of Europe under Nazi dominance had vanished, with the majority of them having been murdered by the Nazi Conspirators. The impact of this media guide on reporting is being studied, according to Hegerl (2006). In Nuremberg, two out of the three daily newspapers show a considerable decline in the amount of suicide-related articles. One of the declines is statistically significant when compared to the baseline and control medium. However, the third newspaper's findings showed the reverse trend, showing a considerable increase in the number of reports. The primary editors in charge of the local daily's readiness to be involved and willing to cooperate is the key condition for a media guide's favourable influence on suicide reporting.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Design

The study's nature is quantitative and uses a descriptive design format.

3.2. Sampling Method

Convenience sampling was used to calculate the data through the three stages below:

- News reports were collected from each of the News Network sites as from their electronic media.
- The time frame is from February 20th, 2019, to 22nd, 2019.
- The number of news reports collected and analyzed is thirty.

3.2. Content Analysis

The content analysis method is based on counting various aspects of the content to find a pattern. Since we are

using a quantitative method, this study data is analyzed using Excel and based on Hallahan's seven models, as shown in Table 1.

4. Findings, Results, and Discussion

This study is important because it lays the foundation for learning how to use Excel to measure each frame and determine how visible the two news networks are. There were differences between the two news organization's coverage of the nine men's executions after they were found guilty of killing Egypt's top prosecutor.

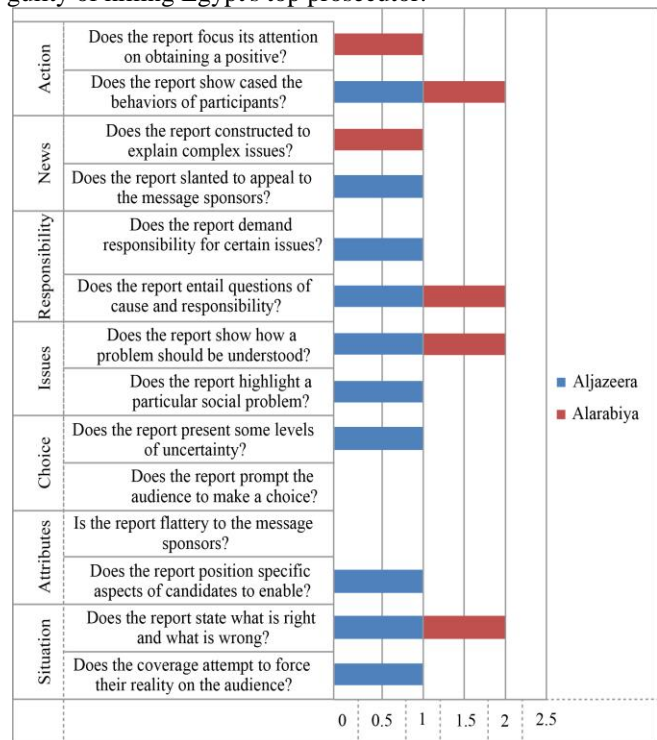


Fig. 1 Results of the comparative analysis between Al-Jazeera and Al-Arabiya

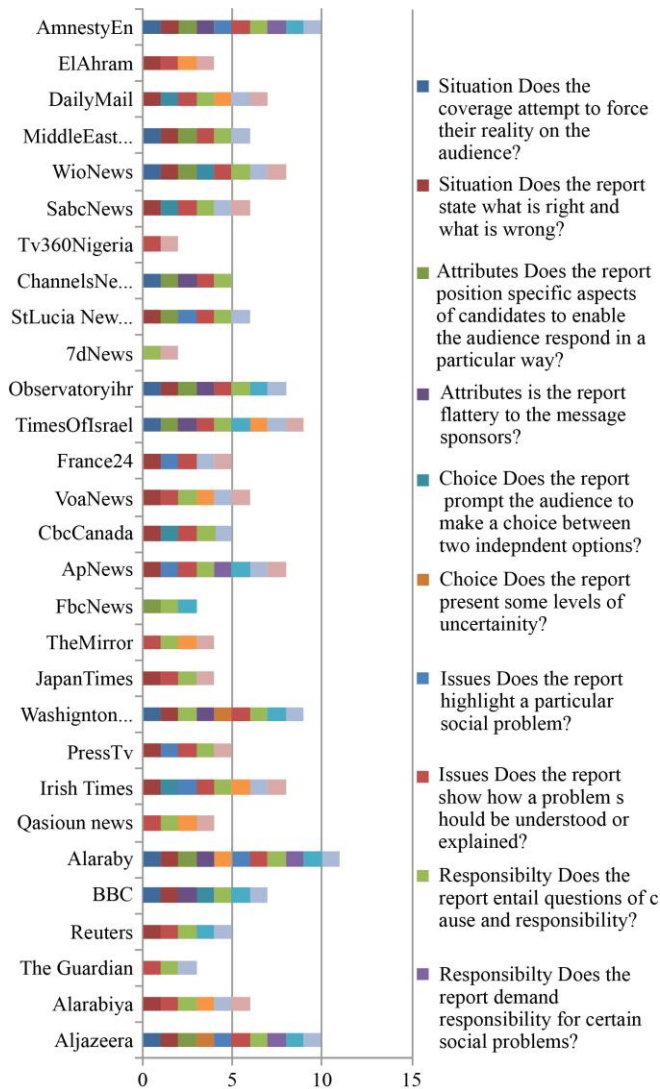


Fig. 2 Results of the comparative analysis between 20 different news network

Statistically, the filled coding sheet of both news networks shows that Aljazeera has covered 12 out of 16 indicators of frame questions, as 75% has been covered While 25% did not.

On the other hand, Al-Arabiya has covered 6 out of 16 indicators of frame questions in the coding sheet at 37.5 %. While, 62.5% did not. The red color shown in the chart is for the Al-Arabiya news network meaning that the news network covered that frame. On the other hand, the blue color shown for Aljazeera Meaning that the news network has covered that frame.

From Figure 1. Below, We can conclude that Aljazeera coverage was attempting to force their reality on the audience that the Nine convicted persons from Muslim Brotherhood are oppressed by positioning favorably specific aspects of candidates to enable the audience to respond in a

particular way with some levels of uncertainty and highlight the effect of the problem between Muslim brotherhood and the Egyptian army. While Al-Arabiya, it was enough for the News Network to state what is right and what is wrong by using the facts and proven evidence without the need to flattery and force their version of reality on the audience by some levels of uncertainty by entailing the questions of cause and responsibility and showing how the problem should be understood or explained with obtaining a positive consequence about the execution that the government is on the right way by getting rid of terrorists.

The results show that, firstly, 33.33% of the 30 News Network coverage attempted to force their version of reality on viewers. While 66.67% did not. Furthermore, 73.33% of reports state what is right and what is wrong opinion. While 26.67% did not. Secondly, 36.67% of reports positioned favourably aspects of candidates to enable the audience to respond in a particular way. While 63.33% did not, 23.33% reported flattery to message sponsors, while 76.67% did not. Thirdly, 16.67% of reports prompt viewers to choose between two independent options, 83.33% did not and 10% present some uncertainty, and 90% did not. Fourthly, 33.33% of the reports highlighted a particular social problem. While 66.67% didn't, and 93.33% of the reports show how a problem should be understood or explained, while 6.67% did not. Fifthly, 86.67% of the reports entail questions of cause and responsibility. While 13.33% did not, 13.33% of the reports demand responsibility for certain social problems. While 86.67 did not. Sixth, 36.67% of the reports slanted to appeal to the Sponsors' message. While 63.33% did not, 26.6% of the reports were constructed to explain complex issues in familiar terms. While 73.33% did not. Seventh, 70% of the reports cased the participants' behaviours in the most advantageous or not. While 30% did not, and finally, 56.67% of the reports focused their attention on obtaining positive consequences, while 43.33% did not.

5. Conclusion

Through Different Continents, Countries, Times and communication, politics and cultures, the coverage of news networks to the executions of political figures or persons executed for political reasons affected by the usage of some political figures to own some ways of communication even if there is no evidence for that, but the evidence for me that there is no reason for a news network to defend one not oppressed as political persons followed the channel.

When news channels cover one new happened in a different country, there is a strong relationship between the channel of the news medium and its country, with the country emanating from the situation and the news effect on their version of reality. A lot of online news networks did not bother to cover the news and were satisfied by copying the news from official sources like Reuters and the Associated Press. Where the results show that the sources shaped

frames, And the examination of the news network coverage using the Questionnaire depends on each frame content helps and explained a lot in the comparative analysis between thirty different news networks. Many journalists have been imprisoned because of their coverage of political news and events; even though they have their rights as a journalist, sometimes the power of important political figures is stronger than the laws. Some news network in their region was too far from Egypt. The analysis found that they were covering the execution better than the local news network in

Egypt with more information and evidence, and that explains why the internal war nowadays is more effective than the traditional war by weapons, as what is happening with Egypt's problem between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Egyptian army. News Network has to be more accurate nowadays, as the influence on the audience is not related too much to the effect of the news network anymore as you can make sure now from the news through social media with a lot of updates and minute-by-minute evidence through a lot of sources.

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