Channels Treatment Frameworks to the crisis of French Caricature: The frameworks for the treatment of (France24 - Al Jazeera) Channels as a model

By

Saifuldeen Hussein Khalaf [1]
[1]Al-Rafidain University College, Digital Media Department, Iraq
[2]PhD student Department of Radio and Television Journalism, College of Media, University of Baghdad. Iraq.
Saifalden.khalaf@ruc.edu.iq

Bushra Daoud Sabaa[2]
[3]Department of Radio and Television Journalism, College of Media, University of Baghdad. Iraq.
drbushrah@comc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

Abstract

The research seeks to know the frameworks of (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channel to deal with the French Caricature crisis, and to indicate which of the frameworks topped the two channels' treatment of the crisis during the period in which it occurred, which is from 10/16/2020 to 11/17/2020, which was the result of the killing of a French teacher Samuel Baty, who showed his students an offensive Caricature of Prophet Muhammad, as this incident provoked a crisis between France and the Arab and Islamic worlds, and was reflected on the street and on the relations between the two parties, in a way that necessitated a stand on its merits, especially with regard to the frameworks of dealing with it in the media, and the research is one of the descriptive method researches, in which the researcher adopted the survey method, specifically a survey of the content of the media, through an analysis form prepared by him and in which he considered the required scientific and methodological methods. The values of the French Republic represented in freedom of expression and opinion, as it attributed the causes of the crisis to radicalism and Islamic extremism, and considered those who defend Western values or adopt freedom of expression to be slaughtered, in contrast to the direction of the channel Minister towards exaggerating the economic risks of the crisis on France, describing it as representing the real opinion of the Arab and Islamic street, and at the same time reducing the risks of boycotting countries that provoked their people by publishing Caricature insulting the Prophet Muhammad, describing the economic boycott as an effective weapon until France stops offending the symbols of Muslims and their religious beliefs .

Introduction

The murder of a French teacher, Samuel Baty, by a Russian origins Muslim young man for showing his students satirical caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad, during a class, under the pretext of stimulating dialogue and discussion and promoting freedom of expression and the right to media, sparked a major crisis between France and the Arab and Islamic worlds, which is The same caricatures that were published by the French magazine Charlie Hebdo in 2015, and its headquarters were attacked by armed men, and the attack resulted in killing and wounding of a number of the newspaper's staff. This prompted the young man to kill the teacher Bate by way of slaughter, as Muslims considered France's defense of publishing the

caricatures or displaying them by the teacher as a provocation represented in the lack of respect for the other as depicted by Al Jazeera, while France considered the matter a right that falls under freedom of expression and the right of media coverage that It is guaranteed by the values of the French Republic, from which French law derives its legislation, as shown by France 24.

Two channels (France24 - Al Jazeera) covered the crisis and dealt with it based on the editorial policy of each of them. France 24 adopted the French viewpoint regarding the crisis, and defended it. As for Al Jazeera, it adopted the different viewpoint expressing the Arab and Islamic Street, placing itself in the position of defender of Muslims and their symbols. Hence, the researcher found importance in dealing with the crisis through research and investigation and from the point of view of finding the difference between the way in which both channels dealt with the crisis and the angles that focused on it by defining and monitoring the treatment frameworks for both channels, and analyzing them in order to come up with results and data that enable Access to indicators on the motives and methods of treatment for both channels.

First topic: Methodological Framework of the Research

First: Research problem and its questions：
The research problem focuses when the researcher realizes through his observations, experiences or knowledge that a certain thing is not true or needs further clarification and explanation) hussein, 2006, p. (75. On (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels

Second: The importance of research

The importance of the research lies in the following points:

1.   Filling the gap in previous studies concerned with media treatments of the French caricature crisis, as previous studies on this subject did not address it from the perspective on which the current research is based.
2.   The importance of providing information on the crisis of the French Caricature and the way to deal with them through the media, especially satellite channels with different trends.
3.   The nature of the crisis of the French Caricature, as it is one of the crises that appear and disappear, and it is considered one of the submerged crises and requires being briefed.
4.   The researcher's desire to address such a topic occupied a large space in the media coverage of satellite channels and had repercussions on the street and on the relations between France and the Arab and Islamic worlds that still exist until now.

Third: Research Goals

The research goals are determined in the following:
1.   Getting acquainted with the frameworks for dealing with the crisis of French Caricature in (France24 - Al Jazeera)
2.   Reviewing any of the treatment frameworks for the French Caricature crisis that received attention on the (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

Fourth: Research areas

1.   The spatial domain: represented by the satellite channels, specifically (France 24 - Al Jazeera), which were selected channels because they represent two different points of view that give an indication of their view of the crisis and its repercussions and causes.

2.   Time range: determined by the period from 10/16/2020 to 11/17/2020, and this period was chosen because the crisis began and ended with this period.

3.   Thematic area: It is specified in (Frameworks for addressing the satellite channels of the French cartoons crisis/frameworks for treating the two channels (France 24 - Al Jazeera) as a model.

Fifth: The research community and its sample

The research community represented the satellite channels, specifically the Arabic-language France 24 channels and the Qatari Al-Jazeera channel.

The crisis, and subjected it to analysis during the period specified in the temporal domain of the research, which is from 10/16/2020 to 11/17/2020. In the content analysis, the sample may include all the material presented during the period) Abdulaziz, 2011, p. (286. Thus, the two researchers identified the media frameworks related to the French cartoon's crisis in both channels.

Sixth: Research Methodology and Tool

This research is a descriptive research, and is based on the survey method, which is one of the most prominent methods used in studying different phenomena by collecting, analyzing, processing and organizing data about the phenomenon under study, with the aim of describing this phenomenon with its aspects, variables and relationships (Al-Mashhadani, 2017, p. 163), and within the framework of the survey method, the researchers adopted a content analysis survey, through an analysis form prepared by him to know the frameworks for the treatment of the French caricatures channel (France 24 - Al Jazeera) for the crisis of French cartoons, and presented it to a group of specialized experts, and they acknowledged its validity for measurement with their recording of minor observations that were taken into account.

Seventh: Honesty and Constancy Procedures

Validity means that the tool used in collecting data and information measures what it is designed to measure (Gareeb, Yusuf , & Yusuf , 2016, p. 140). To achieve honesty, there are several methods, the researchers adopted, including the method of the arbitrators' sincerity, as the content analysis form was presented in its final form to a group of experts1∗, arbitrators and specialists in the field of research specialization, who acknowledged their validity for measurement, with the proposal of some modifications that the researchers took with some of them, and the percentage of agreement was For arbitrators (88.37%), which is a good and scientifically acceptable agreement.

∗)1- Dr. Maad Asi Ali- Radio and television journalism, college of arts, department of media, Kirkuk university

2- Dr. Majid Fadhil Zaboon- Radio and television journalism, college of arts, department of Digital media, Al-Rafidain university College

3-Dr. Hatim Jassam Mohammed- Radio and television journalism, college of arts, department of media, Kirkuk university

As for stability, it means the ability to repeat the process of collecting data and information with achieving consistent results (Al-Mashhadani, 2017, p. 153). The stability of the analysis is achieved either by the method of temporal consistency, or by the method of consistency between the researcher and external analysts (Wamer & Domnik, 2013, p. 303). The researcher method of consistency between the researcher and external analysts∗, were

The external analyst re-analyzed after 30 days of the first analysis process and found slight differences between the results of the first and second analyzes, and the stability percentage according to the (Holsty) equation was (93.61%), which is a high stability rate.

Eighth: Units and Categories of Analysis

The process of defining the categories of analysis is one of the most important steps in the field of content analysis, and on it depends the success or failure of the analysis) Slateena &Hassan, 2012, p. (94. Thus, the researchers decided to accurately define the categories of analysis after conducting an exploratory study on the research sample.

As for the units, they are the parts that make up the material that is subjected to analysis, and the units include topics that the research aims to monitor in accordance with the requirements of answering questions or verifying hypotheses) Abdulaziz, 2011, p. (266. Researchers and experts say that there are five main units in content analysis: the word unit, the topic or idea unit, the personality unit, the natural unit of media material, and the unit of space and time measures) hussein, 2006, p. .(260 The researchers adopted the idea or the topic unit because it is in line with the requirements of the research and achieves its objectives.

Ninth: Previous Studies

(Atiq Study 2016)∗

The study aimed to identify how (BBC- FRANCE24- RT) channels address Arab political crises in their news bulletins by identifying the most important frameworks used in treatment and the forces active in them, and knowing the extent of the impact of treatment frameworks on the Egyptian public's attitudes and public opinion towards treatment. On the survey method, my two tools used an analysis form - a questionnaire form, and reached a set of results, the most important of which is related to the analytical side, that the conflict framework issues the frameworks used in addressing political crises in the news releases under study, then the responsibility framework, and after that the framework of humanitarian concerns ranked Third, with regard to the field aspect of the study, the percentage of those who rely on newsletters to follow up on crises according to type amounted to 31.5%, while

The percentage of those who are dependent to some extent out of the total vocabulary of the study sample reached 56.9%, while the percentage of those who are dependent to a small degree out of the total vocabulary of the study sample was 11.6%.

(SREBERNY Study 2016)∗

The study aimed to identify the forms and paths of international media coverage of the incident of the storming of Charlie Hebdo headquarters in 2015, by comparing the media coverage of a number of media outlets of the incident that provoked a crisis between France and the Islamic world, by inferring some historical and cultural evidence that constitute motives and drives that pushed the attackers To the attack on the newspaper's headquarters, and to reach a clear understanding of the concept of Islamophobia and freedom of expression and opinion, and the study adopted the discourse analysis method, and the study reached a set of results, the most important of which is that the coverage of some media contributed to provoking the attackers to carry out the attack by provoking religious and ideological motives, and that the attackers They fell under the influence of historical narratives and the short-sightedness of Western societies behind an extremist and ossified culture that does not accept freedom of expression and opinion.

(Al-Senossi Study 2016)∗

The study sought to know the essence of the Charlie Hebdo crisis, which is the basis for the French Caricature crisis, to identify its circumstances and repercussions, and to draw up an effective strategy for managing crises and addressing them professionally and ethically, especially as the cartoons crisis, by identifying the extent to which a crisis is acknowledged when talking about the terrorist attack that was subjected to He has the French newspaper Charlie Hebdo, defining the features of crisis management in the media, and the study used the method of the methodological approach, the method of theoretical deduction and comparing it with what the media actually did. The interior in the French newspaper

satirical, but rather the security situation in the country and the world as a whole, in addition to being a crisis that responds to the elements of the crisis resulting from a terrorist event; This is because its features, circumstances and repercussions are theoretically identical to the concept of the crisis.

Benefit from previous studies

1- The researcher benefited from (Atiq)study in formulating the research problem and defining the frameworks for the crisis in question.

2- The researcher benefited from (SREBERNY) study in creating a perception about the crisis of the French Caricature and its extensions, which facilitated the process of formulating the sub-categories of the treatment frameworks in the current research.

3- The researcher benefited from the study of (Al-Senussi) in defining the features of the crisis in general and the crisis of French Caricature in particular, which facilitated the process of formulating media frameworks and determining them accurately.

The second topic: the theoretical framework for research

First: Media processing

Media processing is (a media framing process imposed by the institution's policy in dealing with events, issues and crises and in conveying news and presenting facts and events, and this process includes explanatory additions or practice of monitoring and analysis, wordplay, or intervention to evaluate information subjectively, and even express opinion and

---

∗) Thuraya Al-Senossi, Dealing with terrorist crises in media (Charlie Hebdo) crises as an example- college of media- Al-Ghurair University- Dubai- United Arab Emirates

make suggestions And solutions, as well as biased narrative and flow of information, or media criticism and biased presentation of facts)) Kashkool, 2019, pp. (51-50, both explanatory additions, wordplay, and biased presentation of facts are media handling rather than impartial coverage.

For media institutions, treatment is a bridge to pass the goals of these institutions, according to the specific frameworks, as is the case in the definition that describes them, as (a professional activity practiced by the communicator during the preparation of the media message in order to upload the media institution's vision and convey it to the public)) Alrubaie, 2014, p. (36.

Second: The crisis of the French Caricature

The crisis arises from the killing of the French teacher Samuel Bate∗ between France as a country in which the killing of its teacher citizen took place and between the Arab and Islamic world to which the murderer religiously belongs. France and between the Arab and Islamic countries, and because of the media coverage of the incident, which was divided between a stimulus and another seeking to contain and calm, the discussion and dialogue about the incident and its repercussions turned to shedding light on the relationship of the Islamic religion with terrorist acts and murder, as it was covered by the Western media, including France 24, which sought to present the crisis. With certain media frameworks, based on the intellectual and political agenda that it adopts and believes in, and other channels have dealt with the crisis with frameworks of hostility to Islam and Muslims as depicted by Al-Jazeera.

The third topic: Presentation and interpretation of the results of the content analysis

The researcher conducted a careful examination of the content that he will be subject to analysis, and determined the frameworks for dealing with the French Caricature crisis in (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channels, designed an analysis form and presented it to the experts, conducted the analysis and reached the following results, within main and sub-categories as shown in the table.

1- The main categories of frameworks handling of (France 24 - Al Jazeera) for the crisis of French Caricature.

Table (1), which is related to the main categories of frameworks for the treatment of the (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channels, shows that the category (the framework of humanitarian interest) ranked first in the treatment of France 24 channel, with a percentage (22.10%), while the category (the framework of responsibility ratios) ranked second. And by a percentage (21.30%), the category (economic framework) ranked third, and by a percentage (17.64%), and the category (conflict framework) ranked fourth, and by a percentage (15.28%), while the category (religious framework) The category (political framework) ranked sixth and last, with a percentage of (10.64%). It appears from the results that France 24 channel diversified its portrayal of the crisis in the treatment it provided according to the specific frameworks, as it took into account the nature of the crisis itself, because of its different repercussions and

∗) Samuel Baty a French teacher was murdered by a Muslim student a Chechen origin because of his offending caricature of prophet Mohammed and this incident provoked different reactions on the Arab Islamic world.

multiple repercussions that require knowledge and response from several aspects, but it focused on showing the crisis in a framework

Humanitarian interest and the framework of responsibility ratios and the economic framework are greater than the rest of the frameworks, as the adoption of any framework in the treatment is based on motives, through which the channel worked to deliver certain messages, and to formulate the public's perception in a way that corresponds to its view of the crisis, according to the frameworks and angles of media coverage that it established with it.

On the other hand, the treatment of Al-Jazeera shows that the category (the economic framework) came in the first place, with a percentage of (25.21%), while the category (the framework of responsibility ratios), ranked second, and with a percentage (19.55%), and the category (the framework of humanitarian interest) came in the second place. In the third rank, with a percentage (17.32%), the category (conflict framework) ranked fourth, and with a percentage (14.92%), while the category (political framework) ranked fifth, with a percentage (13.89%), and the category (religious framework) ranked sixth and last, with a percentage of (9.10%). It appears from the results that Al-Jazeera channel adopted depicting the crisis in an economic framework, larger than the rest of the frameworks, then the framework of responsibility ratios and the framework of human interest. The other, through which the channel focused on certain angles, according to the requirements of the editorial policy.

Table (1) shows the main categories of frameworks for the treatment of French cartoons by (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channels for the French Caricature crisis.

No	main categories of FRANCE 24	Frequencies	percentage	rank	main categories of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentage	rank
1	Humanitarian Concern Framework	140	22.10%	First	Economic Framework	147	25.21%	First
2	Frequencies ranked percentage	135	21.3%	second	Liability framework	114	19.55%	second
3	Economic Framework	112	17.64%	Third	Humanitarian Concern framework	101	17.32%	Third
4	Conflict Framework	97	15.28%	Fourth	Conflict Framework	87	13.89%	Fourth
5	Religious Framework	84	13.23%	Fifth	political framework	81	14.92%	Fifth
6	political framework	67	10.64%	sixth	Religious Framework	53	9.10%	sixth
	Total	635	100%		Total	583	100%	

2- Sub-categories of the frameworks for the treatment of the French channel (France 24 - Al Jazeera) for the crisis of French Caricature.
A - The framework of (human interest) in the treatment of French Caricature. By France24 - Al Jazeera channels.

Table (2), related to France24 - Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis according to the framework of (humanitarian concern), shows that the category (education of freedom of expression is the price of slaughter) came first in France 24's treatment, with a percentage of (38.75%), while the category (38.75%) Those who defend Western values are slaughtered) in the second place, with a percentage of (30.83%), and the category (who promotes freedom of opinion and expression is slaughtered) ranked third and last, with a percentage of (30.43%). The results show that France 24 filmed the killing of the teacher Samuel Baty, whose murder sparked the crisis, that the price of defending freedom of expression, opinion and Western values is slaughter by Islamic extremists, and France 24 was keen to use the word slaughter

instead of killing, as this word has a psychological impact that enhances the public's interest The incident, as depicted by the channel, raises their interest and sympathy with the channel's tendency to portray the crisis in this way.

On the other hand, in the treatment of Al-Jazeera, it was found that the category (whoever offends religious symbols is punished) ranked first, with a percentage (46.58%), while the category (who promotes abuse of Muslim symbols is punished) ranked second, with a percentage (41.78%), and the category (who promotes abuse of Muslim symbols is punished) Insulting sanctities is the price of punishment) in the third and last place, with a percentage of (11.64%). It appears from the results that Al-Jazeera channel portrayed the crisis by describing the incident of the teacher's killing that provoked the crisis as an inevitable punishment and a natural right against those who offend the symbols and sanctities of Muslims. Publishing cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad, as Al Jazeera presented itself as a platform for defending Muslim peoples and highlighted their right to respond to anyone who harms their sanctities and symbols on behalf of Muslims.

Table (2) shows the framework of (human interest) in the treatment of the French Caricature Crisis by (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

No	sub-categories expressive of the framework of (France 24)	Frequencies	percentage	rank	main categories of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentage	rank
1	teaching Freedom of expression is the price of slaughter	64	45.71%	First	Whoever promotes insulting Muslim symbols will be punished	48	47.52%	First
2	Whoever defends Western values slaughters	47	33.57%	second	who offends religious symbols will be punished	37	36.63%	second
3	Whoever promotes freedom of opinion and expression slaughters	29	20.71%	Third	Who insult Islamic sanctities will be punished	16	15.84%	Third
	Total	140	100%		Total	101	100%	

B- A framework (attribution of responsibility) in the handling of the French Caricature crisis by (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

Table (3), related to France 24 channel - Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis according to the framework of (responsibility ratios), shows that the category (radical Islamism is responsible for the crisis) ranked first in France 24 channel's treatment, with a percentage of (32.08%), while the category (Islamist terrorism is responsible for the crisis in the second place, with a percentage (28.33%), and the category (extremist political Islam is responsible for the crisis) ranked third, with a percentage (26.67%), and the category (France's leniency with terrorist groups is responsible for the crisis) ranked fourth And the last, with a percentage (12.92%). It appears from the results that France 24 attributed the responsibility of the crisis to Islamic radicalism, and meant the hard-line side of Islam, Islamist terrorism and political Islam. As a result, it accused Islam and Muslims of causing the crisis because they are terrorists and

extremists. It, whether these groups are in France or in the Arab and Islamic world, and that France tolerates those groups whose goal is to kill those who embrace freedom and citizenship in accordance with the values of the French Republic.

On the other hand, in dealing with Al-Jazeera, the category (France's position on Islam is responsible for the crisis) ranked first, with a percentage (43.94%), while the category (the position of the extreme right in France on Islam is responsible for the crisis) ranked second, with a percentage (42.42%). The category (France's racism towards Muslims is responsible for the crisis) ranked third and last, with a percentage of (13.64%). It appears from the results that Al-Jazeera channel attributed the responsibility of the crisis to the extreme Christian right in France, and made it the main reason for its incitement, as well as attributing it to the racism of France as a country towards Muslims. Same situation.

Table (3) shows the framework (attributions of responsibility) in the handling of the French Caricature crisis by (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

No	sub-categories expressive of the framework of (France 24)	Frequencies	percentage	rank	sub-categories of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentage	rank
1	Islamic radicalism is responsible for the crisis	43	31.85%	First	France's position on Islam	48	42.11%	First
2	Islamist terrorism is responsible for the crisis	39	28.89%	second	position of the extreme right in France on Islam is responsible for the crisis	37	32.46%	second
3	Extremist political Islam is responsible for the crisis	35	25.93%	Third	France's racism towards Muslims responsible for the crisis	29	25.44%	Third
4	France's leniency with terrorist groups is responsible for the crisis	18	13.33%	Fourth	= =	= =	= =	= =
Total		135	100%		Total	114	100%	

C - The (economic) framework in the treatment of French cartoons by France24 - Al Jazeera channel

Table (4), which is related to the treatment of the crisis by France 24 - Al Jazeera according to the (economic) framework, shows that the category (economic boycott of France is an extremist act) ranked first in the treatment of France 24 channel, with a percentage of (34.91%), while the category (economic boycott) France is unjustified) ranked second, with a percentage of (33.49%), and the category (economic boycott of France does not work) ranked third and last, with a percentage of (31.60%). The results show that France 24 portrayed the crisis as an economic crisis, by making the calls of the Arab and Muslim peoples to boycott France economically and not to buy its products as calls that express hostility to France and its values, which are unjustified calls and actions because they will harm the economy of the countries that will boycott France, and that the parties and groups Those who took to the street and protested the publication of Caricature of the Prophet Muhammad and called for a boycott are extremist

groups that do not express the true opinion and position of the Arab and Islamic street, and portrayed the economic boycott as useless, since many Arab or Islamic countries whose economy depends heavily on French products and investments.

On the other hand, it appears in Al-Jazeera's treatment that the category (economic boycott of France is a required act) ranked first, with a percentage of (35.22%), while the category (economic boycott of France is a popular act) ranked second, with a percentage of (34.01%), and the category (boycott of France is a popular act) The economic activity of France, an act that proved successful) ranked third and last, with a percentage (30.77%). It appears from the results that Al-Jazeera portrayed the crisis as an economic crisis, and worked to form a perception among the public that the economic boycott of France is the best weapon to respond, and to silence the acts of insulting the Prophet Muhammad through the publication of offensive Caricature and their adoption by France. France is economically exporting from Arab and Islamic societies, not governments, some of which have shown some kind of leniency and flexibility, as a result of French political pressures.

Table (4) shows the (economic) framework in the treatment of the French cartoon's crisis by (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

No	sub-categories expressive of the framework of (France 24)	Frequencies	percentage	rank	sub-categories of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentage	rank
1	Economic boycott of France is an extreme action	44	39.29%	First	Economic boycott of France action wanted	57	24.11%	First
2	The economic boycott of France is unjustified	41	38.78%	second	economic boycott of France is a popular act	54	36.74%	second
3	The economic boycott of France does not work	27	36.61%	Third	The economic boycott of France is an action that has proven successful	36	24.49%	Third
	Total	112	100%		Total	147	100%	

D- The framework of (the conflict) in the treatment of the French Caricature crisis by (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

Table (5), related to France 24 – Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis according to the "conflict" framework, shows that the category (Islamist fundamentalism's hostility to France) ranked first in France 24's treatment, with a percentage of (49.12%), while the category (Hostility) came in first place in France 24's treatment of the crisis. The Islamic extremists of the secularism of France) ranked second, with a percentage (38.01%), and the category (Islamists' hostility to France) ranked third and last, with a percentage (12.87%). It appears from the results that France 24 portrayed the crisis as a crisis of conflict between radical and radical Islam that is anti-secular in France and France, a tolerant secular state that promotes citizenship as a basic value in its system. Killing and excluding the other who differs in belief

and thought, and they do not see freedom of expression and opinion as a right guaranteed by constitutions and moderate monotheistic religions.

On the other hand, in the treatment of Al-Jazeera, it was found that the category (the extreme right's hostility to Islam in France) ranked first, with a percentage (58.46%), while the category (France's hostility to Islam and Muslims) ranked second and last, with a percentage of (41.54%). It appears from the results that Al-Jazeera also portrayed the crisis as a crisis of conflict between Islam, a religion that calls for tolerance and not offending others, and extremist France, which incites and abuses Islam and its symbols, under the pretext of freedom of expression

and the right to media coverage. Its hostile struggle against Islam and Muslims, and the extremist Christian right, which dominates the official French position, is hostile to Islam, detracting from it, and antagonizing it.

Table (5) shows the framework of (the conflict) in the treatment of the French Caricature crisis by (France24 - Al Jazeera) channels.

No	sub-categories expressive of the framework of (France 24)	Frequencies	percentage	rank	sub-categories of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentage	rank
1	Islamist fundamentalism's hostility to France	43	44.33%	First	The extreme right's hostility in France to Islam	48	55.71%	First
2	Islamist extremists' hostility to France's secularism	31	55.17%	second	France's hostility to Islam and Muslims	39	44.83%	second
3	Islamists' hostility to France	28	31.96%	Third	= =	= =	= =	= =
	Total	97	100%		Total	87	100%	

E - The (religious) framework in the treatment of French cartoons by France 24 - Al Jazeera channels.

Table (6), which is related to the treatment of the crisis by (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channels according to the (religious) framework, shows that the category (Islamist extremism∗ is the cause of the crisis) ranked first in the treatment of France 24 channel, with a percentage (52.10%), and that the category (Islamist radicalism is the cause of the crisis) (Crisis) ranked second and last, with a percentage of (47.90%). The results show that France 24 portrayed the crisis as a religious crisis, and worked to link it with extremism and Islamic radicalism, to tell the audience, directly or indirectly, that Islam is a religion that promotes extremism and whoever embraces it is an extremist fundamentalist. With a religious vision, France 24 portrayed that Islamists are trying to change the ideas of societies by force and according to their faith and what their religion dictates to them, which is the Islamic religion. This method of media coverage reinforces the stereotype formed about Islam and Muslims that they are extremists and extremists.

∗) Fundamentalism as a term means a conservative in matter of beliefs, a refusal to adopt, thus fundamentalist groups believes that they possess an absolute truth and try to impose it on the other, References, contemporary fundamentalism: and their causes and manifestation, translated by Khalil Ahmed, Paris, Page 13.

As for the treatment of Al-Jazeera, the category (the French Christian Right is the cause of the crisis) came first, with a percentage of (100%). It appears from the results that Al Jazeera also portrayed the crisis as a religious crisis, and attributed its causes to the extreme right, which is an active social and political trend in France and the West in general. The cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad, in addition to that Al Jazeera worked to find a balance such as that extremism and extremism are not limited to Islam and Muslims, but rather in the Christian religion there is extremism.

Table (6) shows the (religious) framework in (France24 - Al Jazeera) channel's treatment of the French Caricature crisis.

No	sub-categories expressive of the framework of (France 24)	Frequencies	percentage	rank	sub-categories of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentage	rank
1	Islamic extremism is the cause of the crisis	49	44.33%	First	French Christian right is the cause of the crisis	53	55.71%	First
2	Islamic radicalism is the cause of the crisis	35	55.17%	second	= =	= =	= =	= =
	Total	84	100%		Total	53	100%	

F- The (political) framework in (France 24 - Al Jazeera) channel is handling of the French Caricature crisis.

Table (7), related to France 24 – Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis according to the (political) framework, shows that the category (political Islam parties as the cause of the crisis) ranked first in France 24's treatment, with a percentage of (50.96%), while the category (currents Political Islam is the cause of the crisis) in second and last place, with a percentage (49.04%). It appears from the results that France 24 portrayed the crisis as a political crisis, and attributed it to political Islam parties and currents, an attempt to make everything related to Islam extremist and a source of threat. To the groups affected by it and close to it, such as the (Sheikh Yassin) group∗, which France closed its headquarters and attended its activities and accused it of causing the crisis, because the killer of the teacher, according to the channel's speech, was affected by the approach of that group and did his act.

On the other hand, in dealing with Al-Jazeera, the category (French state policy is the cause of the crisis) ranked first, with a percentage of (51.59%), while the category (French right-wing parties caused the crisis) came in second and last, with a percentage (48.41%). It appears from the results that Al Jazeera also portrayed the crisis as a political one, and attributed the causes and causes of the crisis to the policy of the French state, which Al Jazeera said is hostile to Islam and Muslims. The speeches of the French far-right parties, whose position was in line with the official position of France, showed that the publication of cartoons is a freedom of expression and cannot be waived, and it is an essential part of the values of the French Republic, as representatives of the right-wing parties in France have defended the publication

∗) A group dissolved by France on Wednesday, October 2020, it's a Palestinian organization known for its aggression and the odd news, founded by Abdul Hakeem who is being investigated for the murder of the history teacher Samuel Batty.

of Caricature and considered it freedom. An expression, in addition to their anti-Islam and anti-Muslim rhetoric, such as the leader of the (right-wing National Front) party, Marine Le Pen, and the French Minister of the Interior, (Gerald Darmanin), who put forward a bill aimed at promoting secularism and consolidating the principles of the French Republic.

Table (7) shows the (political) framework for the (France24 - Al Jazeera) channel's handling of the French Caricature crisis.

No	sub-categories expressive of the framework of (France 24)	Freque ncies	percent age	rank	sub-categori es of Al Jazeera	Frequencies	percentag e	rank
1	Political Islam parties are the cause of the crisis	38	56.72%	First	Political Islam currents are the cause of the crisis	45	55.56%	First
2	French state policy is the cause of the crisis	36	44.44%	secon d	French right-wing parties are the cause of the crisis	29	43.28%	seco nd
	Total	67	100%		Total	81	100%	

Results

By analyzing the media handling frameworks of my channel (France 24 - Al Jazeera) for the French caricature crisis, the researcher reached the following results:

First: The results related to France24's handling of the crisis:

1- The frameworks (human interest, responsibility ratios, and economics) ranked first, second and third in France 24's handling of the crisis, with very close percentages.

2- The two frameworks (conflict and religious) ranked fourth and fifth in France 24's handling of the crisis, with very close percentages.

3- The (political) framework ranked sixth and last in France 24's handling of the crisis.

Second: The results related to Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis:

1- The frameworks (economic, responsibility ratios, humanitarian concern) ranked first, second and third in Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis, with very close percentages.

2- The two frameworks (conflict and politics) ranked fourth and fifth in Al Jazeera's handling of the crisis, with very close percentages.

3- The (religious) framework ranked sixth in Al-Jazeera's handling of the crisis.

Conclusions

Conclusions the researcher reads the results and what he reached in the process of analysis that he carried out to address the French caricature crisis, and thus the two researchers reached a set of conclusions, the most prominent of which are:

1- France 24 channel's tendency to provoke human feelings by describing the incident of killing the teacher as being slaughtered as a result of his defense of the values of the French Republic represented in freedom of expression and opinion, as it attributed the causes of the crisis to Islamic radicalism and extremism, and considered those who defend Western values or adopt freedom of expression to be slaughtered.

2- France 24 channel's tendency to reduce the economic risks of the crisis on France, describing it as being issued by an extremist group that does not represent the true Arab and Islamic Street, and at the same time it exaggerated the dangers of boycotting countries that provoked their people to publish caricature offensive to the Prophet Muhammad as the economic boycott will negatively affect the economies of the country. These countries and their peoples, and this indicates the size of the weight that the crisis generated on France.

3- Al-Jazeera channel's tendency towards exaggerating the economic risks of the crisis on France, describing it as a publication that represents the real opinion of the Arab and Islamic Street, and at the same time it reduced the risks of boycotting countries that provoked their people to publish cartoons insulting the Prophet Muhammad, describing the economic boycott as an effective weapon until France depends on Offending the symbols of Muslims and their religious beliefs.

4- Al-Jazeera's tendency to attribute the causes of the crisis to the extremist trend in France, which continues to abuse the symbols of Muslims, and thus highlighted that whoever offends the symbols of Muslims must be punished and attributed the causes of the crisis to the position of the extreme right in France on Islam and made him responsible for the crisis.

References

Abdulaziz, B. (2011). Media research methods - theoretical foundations and application skills. Cairo: Modern Book House.

Al-Mashhadani, S. (2017). Media research methods. University Book House.

Alrubaie, A. F. (2014). Communication competency in drafting news. Amman: Dar Amna for printing and publishing.

Gareeb, M., Y. F., & Y. S. (2016). An introduction to social scientific research methods. Damascus: Republic Institute for Scientific Research Methodologies.

Hussein, S. m. (2006). Studies in media research methods- media reseach. Cairo: Aalm of books.

Kashkool, M. A. (2019). Press treatment and the problems of study and analysis (a critical view). Intellectual challenges in media production (pp. 50-51). Baghdad: Dar Al Hashemi for printing.

Slateena, B., & H. A. (2012). foundations of social curricula. Cairo: Dar Al-Fajr for Publishing and Distribution.

Wamer, R., & D. J. (2013). An introduction to media research methods. Beirut: Arab Organization for Translation