

News Treatment in Iraqi channels: Analytical study of the main Al-Iraqiya channel news (period from 1/12/2020 to 1/1/2021)

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Abstract

News Treatment in Iraqi Channels Analytical Research for the Al-Iraqiya Channel Main News For the Period from 1/12/2020 to 1/1/2021 . The research dealt with the news treatment of Al-Iraqiya channel by conducting an analytical study for a month on the main bulletin, through a main question: What are the treatments that take place on the news within the framework of the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya channel? Some questions arise from it, including: What is the time allocated for each component of the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya channel? What news sources are addressed in the bulletin? What kind of personalities were hosted in the news coverage of the newsletter?

The research also aimed to achieve a set of goals, including knowing the time period allocated for each component of the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya channel, knowing the television arts employed by news processors in the bulletin, knowing the artistic forms in which the news was presented within the bulletin frame, and knowing the type of images accompanying the news. Knowing the extent to which the read text matches the path of the visual image and the type of news processing that took place on the news of the newsletter. The research concluded a set of results, the most important of which are:

- The first place was occupied by the category of political and security news and other news presented in the first bulletin before moving to the economic and sports news bulletin for a period and at a rate of (71.42%).

- The category of news enhanced by (photo equivalent) came first, with a percentage of (31.03%) of the total artistic forms in which the channel presented the news material.

- Television art (the news) ranked first with a rate of (66.66%) of the total used television news.

- The news that was formulated according to the inverted pyramid template came in the first place with a percentage of (75.51%) of the total wordings that dealt with the news of the bulletin.

- The results show that the category (official personalities) that were hosted during the interviews that took place during the main news bulletin and presented by Al-Iraqiya channel during the research period, came in first place, the official figures, with a rate of (84.21%) of the total interviews.

- The local news category ranked first, as it received attention from Al-Iraqiya channel, with a percentage of (70%).

Keywords: Iraqi channels; media; events

Introduction

News bulletins are one of the forms in which news is presented to the public, and the newsletter is the most important paragraph in the channel, as a large number of viewers relate to it as a daily appointment with a fixed time in which they are keen not to miss watching it. (Newsletter titles and news) to then start monitoring a number of matters, including the decor, the presenters, the arrangement of the news, the period allotted for each news, the news topics and their sources... to the rest of the bulletin's components.

Television news played a major role in influencing the masses, shaping their opinions and tendencies, directing them towards certain issues and distracting them from others. Perhaps this was one of the most important reasons for choosing this topic as the subject of study.

This is in addition to the fact that news materials are among the most important materials offered by various television stations. Some researchers have proven the importance of news in human life by studying the individual's loneliness and anxiety in the absence of news. In their homes to the big world, we realize how dangerous television is as a news device when we know that a person obtains 98% of his knowledge through the senses of hearing and sight, the pillars of the perceptual senses, and our surprise increases when we know that a person obtains 90% of his knowledge through sight. or vision. If we add to this that television can reach thousands of millions of viewers in their homes at the same time, we will be able to realize its great role.

We note that the treatment of news in the newsletter varies from one channel to another, but from one news to another in the same channel. It deals with it originally, and there are news bulletins concerned with specific topics that follow a policy in arranging and presenting the news of the bulletin according to criteria followed by those in charge of preparing the bulletin.

Research problem

The problem of our current research is a specific main question: What are the treatments that take place on the news within the framework of the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya channel? Some questions arise from it:

1. What is the time period allocated for each component of the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya channel?

2. What television arts did the news processors use in the newscast? What are the artistic forms in which the news was presented in the framework of the bulletin?

3. What kind of pictures accompany the news? How closely does the readable text match the path of the visual image? What is the type of sound accompanying the displayed image?

4. What are the news values adopted by the organizers, whether in the order of the general news of the bulletin, or in the order of the news of the bulletins that it included?
5. What kind of personalities were hosted in the news coverage of the newsletter?
6. What are the news sources dealt with in the bulletin?
7. What is the geographical area of the news?

Research importance

The importance of this research comes from studying the issue of news treatment because of its importance, as well as from dealing with an Iraqi channel, which is one of the first government channels that was established after 9/4/2003. We can point out here that the time allotted for the bulletin is a relatively long time of ninety minutes, knowing that this bulletin contains three bulletins. The economic bulletin begins after an advertisement break, and after the advertisement break ends for one of the channel's programs, the economic bulletin begins with a break for the titles of the economic bulletin. Then, the sports bulletin begins with a headline separator, then presents the news of the bulletin. After reading the news of the bulletin, the broadcaster points out to move to the political news studio, where they will present the separator of the political news headlines that were presented at the beginning of the bulletin, and then the newsletter is concluded.

Research Goals

- 1- Knowing the different time treatments that took place on the whole of the main bulletin and the News it included.
- 2- Knowing the journalistic arts used, the artistic form in which the news was presented, the type of images that accompanied it, and their compatibility with the readable text, as well as knowing the type of sound accompanying the image in the framework of the newsletter.
- 3- Knowing the priorities of arranging news throughout the bulletin and the bulletins it included within the framework of the news values adopted by those in charge of the bulletin.
- 4- Knowing the news topics on which the newsletter focused, and its geographical scope.
- 5- The type of news processing carried out on the news bulletin.

Research community areas:

The research community

Is represented in the following areas:

A- The spatial domain: It is represented by the Iraqi channel, so that the spatial domain of the research is specifically addressed to the main news bulletin broadcast by this channel.

B - Time domain: The research field was the time period extending from 1/12/2020 to 1/1/2021, which included the main bulletin, which is broadcast at eight o'clock in the evening on the Al-Iraqiya channel.

Research Methodology

In order to identify the phenomenon or event in terms of content and content, and to reach results and generalizations that help in understanding and developing reality, the research adopted to reach the goals that it seeks to achieve, the method of content analysis, according to which the units of the apparent content will be dealt with exclusively without going beyond that to the meanings inherent to these units and their relationships.

Research tools

The researchers used several tools, represented by the interview and scientific observation, in order to collect information and data about the Al-Iraqiya channel and the main news bulletin, and the mechanism of the news processing that takes place on it. The researchers also used the analysis form.

Content Analysis Procedures

For scientific research, procedures help the researcher in his research. These procedures are related to the research topic and the methodology used in the study. In order to reach the research objectives, the researchers took the following steps:

1. Registration of the research sample. 2. Defining the units and categories of analysis. 3. Prepare an analysis form.

Analysis steps

1- The two researchers recorded episodes of the main news bulletin on CDs (DVD) by means of a computer.

2- Categories of Analysis

The units for analysis are divided into two main categories:

A- The categories that answer the question How was it said:

1- Categories of space, time, arrangement and technical treatments.

2- The category of the form or style of the media material, and the form of phrases or subject matter.

B - The groups that answer the question What was said:

1- Category of the topic.

2. The category of prevailing values. 3. Source category.

Analysis form

The researchers designed the analysis form, which is used in the analysis according to the research questions and objectives, and the form was presented to a group of experts and arbitrators* to express their scientific advice on it, and they agreed on it, and there were some modifications to some groups and correction of some language formulations, and the percentage of agreement was high, reaching (98.59%).

Test validity and reliability of the analysis:

Validity of the analysis

The researchers prepared a list of categories and units and defined them in an accurate and clear manner, and presented them to a number of experts and arbitrators, and the percentage of agreement was high according to the opinions unanimously agreed upon by the experts, after which the researcher made some modifications to the analysis form.

Analysis Stability

Reliability means reaching the same results by repeatedly applying the scale to the same vocabulary in the same situations or circumstances ⁽¹⁾. Where consistency was established between researchers by assigning a researcher * from the same specialty to do this by giving him a random sample of fifteen newsletters from the total research sample. The result is (0.97), which is acceptable and good, and it was calculated according to the following equation:

$$\text{Stability coefficient } 2N + 1N / 2M = R^2$$

$$= 35 / 34 = 0.97$$

Since: - m: - The number of cases of agreement between the coders = 35 + 34 = 69.

-1N: The number of cases coded by the first researcher = 35.

-2N: The number of cases coded by the second researcher = 35.

Previous studies:

Study of Hussein Nasser Hussein (2):

This study aimed to know the nature of the news treatments of Iraqi events on the British BBC television channel, and to monitor the methods, journalistic forms and presentation methods used, knowledge and contents of Iraqi issues, and how to address them,

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1) Mohamed Abdel Hamid: Scientific Research in Media Studies, (Cairo, World of Books, 2000), p. 41.

*) A random sample of the research, amounting to fifteen episodes, was given to Dr. Daham Ali Hussain, a teacher at the College of Arts, Department of Media, University of Kirkuk, where he conducted the analysis.

2) Dr. Hussain Nasser Hussain, the news treatment of Iraqi affairs in the BBC TV channel, Master's thesis, College of Mass Communication, University of Baghdad, 2007.

and to identify the interest that the BBC gave to Iraqi news, and to identify On the sources it relied, and the points of view that it highlighted. The researcher adopted the descriptive approach using the content analysis method for the categories of what was said, and how it was said, and the study reached the following results: There is bias in the BBC's treatment of Iraq news with regard to daily violence. Providing news, and directing it sectarianly. And to show the coalition forces in their news the image of a friend of the Iraqi people.

The study of Laila Ali Jomaa (1)

This study aimed to identify how the Iraqi channels dealt with the Kirkuk crisis and to identify the amount of attention paid by the channels (under study) to issues related to the crisis, and to know the time space allocated by the channels in dealing with the crisis, and to compare it between the four channels (under study).) (Ashur-Akkad-Al-Iraqiya, Turkmen Eli) as well as identifying the type of hosted personalities and revealing their trends.

In her study, the researcher used the descriptive approach to the content of the phenomenon. The content analysis method was applied, and the study reached a set of results, the most important of which are:

A- The Iraqi channels (the subject of the study) differed in their handling of the Kirkuk crisis, as each channel dealt with the crisis in accordance with its media policy and out of its funding.

B - The three channels did not rely on professional standards, such as accuracy, objectivity, and balance in presenting opinions representing the parties to the crisis.

C- The Iraqi channels (the subject of the study) intended to host people whose opinions agree with the channel's policy, which expresses a factional or partisan point of view.

W- The channels (the subject of the study) paid attention to the Kirkuk crisis, as they gave a large part of their time to media coverage of the development of the crisis and explained its causes and ways to address it.

The study of Duha Saad Dawood (2):

The study aimed to identify how Al Sharqiya News channel dealt with international affairs news, by analyzing the content of the main news bulletin ((The Harvest)) as a model, and the researcher used the descriptive approach,

A- TV allocates a large area for local news, followed by international news.

B - The political contents occupied a larger percentage, while the percentages of other topics varied.

T - The frequent use of abstract news, and the use of the formal equation from the site of the event to a large extent.

1) Laila Ali Jumaa, Media treatment of the Kirkuk crisis in Iraqi channels, an analytical study, an unpublished master's thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Information, 2011.

2) Duha Saad Dawood, Dealing with International News in Iraqi Channels, Analytical Study for the Dissemination of Al-Sharqiyah News as a Model, Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Information, 2012.

W - the dependence of the channel on official sources more, followed by news agencies.

Ismail Alwan Obaid (1):

This research aims to identify the news treatments provided by the Iraqi channels (the subject of the study) to the news of security crises, by applying to the main news bulletins, which dealt with the crisis of killing the five soldiers near the sit-in square in Ramadi on 4/27/2013 AD, and the crisis of interest in the sit-in square in Hawija On 23/2/2013 and the extent to which they observe professional and ethical standards in cooperation with the two crises, as well as to identify the extent to which the study sample (the Iraqi media elite) relied on Iraqi television channels as sources for news of security crises. To analyze the explicit and implicit content of news bulletins, the survey method was also used on media workers, and the researcher applied the theory of news frameworks to find out the extent of the reflection of the other provided by the three channels on the respondents' trends. As well as the theory of social responsibility, to see the extent to which channels adhere to the standards of social responsibility theory?

The study reached several results, the most important of which are:

1- There is a great discrepancy in the use of the means of highlighting and attribution for each of the two crises, according to the ownership of the medium and its editorial policy.

2- There is a clear discrepancy in the volume of news coverage provided by the three Iraqi channels (under study).

3- The trends of most of the respondents agree with the news frameworks presented by the Iraqi channels (the subject of the study) in their news handling of crises (the study sample).

4- Non-compliance of the three channels with the criteria of social responsibility theory when presenting crisis news (study sample).

Muslim Abbas Hashem (2):

The aim of the research is to know how to deal with the topics of terrorism in the Iraqi channels (Al-Tijah - Sumerian - Iraqi) by analyzing their main news bulletins, and monitoring the most important topics of terrorism that were dealt with in the channels under study, and monitoring the arts used in addressing the topics of terrorism, and the researcher used the survey method, And the use of the content analysis method for the content of bulletins in channels (the subject of the study).

The study reached several results, the most important of which are:

1- The interest of the three channels (Sumerian - Al-Tijah - Al-Iraqiya) on terrorism issues in varying proportions.

2- The issue of the war on ISIS came to the fore in the news related to terrorism in the three channels.

1) Ismail Alwan Obaid, the news treatment of local security crises in Umniah TV channels and the attitudes of the media elite towards them, PhD thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Information, 2015.

2) Muslim Abbas Hashem, The News Treatment of Terrorism Issues in Iraqi Channels, Master Thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Information, 2016.

3- The lack of interest of the three channels to allocate courses for communicators regarding terrorism issues.

4- The diversity of television arts used in the three channels in their news treatment of terrorism issues.

The study of Maitham Faleh (1):

The study sought to analyze the frameworks for the news treatment of political issues in the American Al Hurra channels, Russia Today, the Iranian world, the Iranian world, the size of the difference, the compatibility between these channels and the reflection of each channel's orientation on its editorial policy. In his study of the theory of news frameworks, and reached a number of results, the most important of which are:

1- An increase in the percentage of the subject of terrorism news, as it was reported by Al-Alam TV (2.38%), followed by Russia Today (7.37%) and Al-Hurra (6.23%).

2- The high category of political news in the channels (study sample).

3- The political framework is the most used when presenting political issues.

The study of Khaled Salah El-Din (2):

The study sought to monitor and measure the attitudes of the Egyptian elite towards the management of Arab news channels represented by Al-Jarida, Al-Arabiya and Nile news channels for conflicts and crises affecting the Arab regimes. The researcher used the survey method, both descriptive and analytical.

It reached several results, the most important of which are:

A- Al-Jazeera's superiority in exerting influence on Arab public opinion by shaping its positions and opinions towards Arab crises.

B - Egyptian media elite members possess positive mental images of the ability of Arab news channels to play an active role in solidarity with Arab peoples in their movement against the regimes.

C- The belief of a large part of the media academic elite that the three news channels succeeded in presenting a news framework different from that offered by foreign news channels.

The study of Howaida Mustafa (3):

The research problem is determined in identifying the news treatment of Arab issues and events in Al-Hurra channel, by analyzing the news frameworks used in dealing with Arab issues.

1) Maytham Faleh Hussein al-Moussawi, news coverage of political issues in the American Al-Hurra channels and the Iranian world and Russia today, unpublished master's thesis, League of Arab States, Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, Institute of Arab Research and Studies, Department of Media Research and Studies, 2013.

2) Khaled Salah El-Din, Attitudes of the Egyptian elite towards managing television news channels for Arab crises, within the framework of the entrance to the conflict, the Tenth Annual Scientific Conference, Contemporary Media and National Identity, Cairo University, Faculty of Information, 2004, pp. 203-244.

3) Howaida Mustafa, the news treatment of Arab events and issues in Al-Hurra channel, an analytical study on news bulletins, the Egyptian Journal of Public Opinion Research, No. 2, Cairo, College of Information, 2004.

The researcher adopted the survey method, by surveying the content of the analytical material, which is represented in the Arab issues and events that were addressed by the main news bulletins of the channel under study, and the study reached several results:

1- Arab issues occupied the forefront in the news coverage of the channel under study, as Arab news reached (5.89%) of the total sample news.

2- Leading the negative trend in dealing with news and events related to Arab issues, reaching (5.60%).

The study of Manhal Muzaffar Abu Rashid (1):

This study sought to find out how the Arab (Egyptian - Lebanese - Libyan) channels dealt with the issues of developing countries. The researcher conducted an analytical study using the survey method, and relied on a deliberate sample of 184 newsletters and 229 program episodes. The most important results of the study are summarized as follows:

A- There is a discrepancy between the channels under study in their interest in developing countries' news.

B - Geographical proximity occupied the first place among the geographical levels, as the Iraqi issue came to the fore, and then the Palestinian issue.

C- News of the Protocols overshadowed everything else, and this is a natural result in the Arab government channels, which are characterized by the official nature resulting from government ownership.

Extent of benefit from previous studies

1. The researcher benefited from the scientific heritage in crystallizing and enriching all aspects of research.

2. Benefiting from building some aspects of the analysis form and defining the main and sub-categories.

3. The methodology used in the previous studies helped in identifying the research problem.

4. Determining the aspects of research by identifying the aspects that were dealt with by previous studies in a different way that complements the media library.

Theoretical framework for research

Newsletter concept:

News bulletins are one of the basic components on which channels rely in providing everything related to events of news importance at all levels. all day) (11). Usually, channels are keen to provide a continuous news service to inform the viewer of all real-time events by providing more than one bulletin during the channel's total broadcast hours. The news bulletin must be concise, meaning that a news item does not take a long time so that the

¹⁾ Manhal Muzaffar Abu Rashid, News treatment of developing countries' issues in Arab channels, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Cairo University, Faculty of Mass Communication, Department of Radio and Television, 2005.

audience does not get bored, so it goes to another station where it finds the required diversity (12).

Newsletters take many forms:

1. The general bulletin is the main bulletin directed to all members and groups of society and includes the most important local, global and regional events and usually takes the timing of two to two thirty in the afternoon.

2. The local bulletin: deals with the events that fall within the localities of the homeland.

3. Specialized Bulletin: Bulletins that contain one type of news such as economics, sports, weather conditions and other specialized publications.

4. Group bulletins: directed to specific social groups or segments to present to them the facts of interest to them, such as students or farmers etc.

5. News Brief: It is a small bulletin characterized by conciseness and clarity (13).

News processing

News processing is defined as the way in which the television news is formulated, the way it is presented, the choice of its headlines, and the place it occupies in the order of the television newscast. And the word (Treatment) (14), and in all of the words that were mentioned in it, it referred to either the processing of information or data.

Features of news processing on television

The handling of news materials is the responsibility of the news department of the channel, where the channel's editorial room reformulates and edits all news, reports and news stories that come to it from many sources, to suit the TV show and the channel's policy, bearing in mind that the basis on which the television news is based is the moving image. Therefore, the news editor must think of his news material in a visual way and see the available images before he begins writing the text of the news or report. This step is accompanied by taking notes about the images in order to prepare a list of images of his own. After that, he begins the process of collecting data and drafting, reading the comment, and then editing. Where the pictorial sequence of events is taken into account (18).

The style of TV journalistic writing differs from the style of other journalistic writings because it addresses the eye and the ear together. The image addresses the emotion in most cases, and the text addresses the mind. Successful TV writing is based on two basic things: the image and the word, and their requirements from other audio-visual elements of artistic embodiment, and realizing the reality of the high capacity of television. On the artistic embodiment of the different contents due to the diversity and multiplicity of the elements of artistic embodiment in the TV expressive language (image, movement, sound, colors, lighting, decoration, music ... and others). (19) The process of news processing begins with the reporter who transmits the news and the editor who performs By selecting the news from among the multitude of news that no media outlet can present all of them, and they are provided with written or oral instructions and trained in handling according to the best news

formulations so that they save the news department a great effort spent in reviewing the report or the news story, trimming it and reformulating it.

Field study- First, the class of time processors

Category of the total duration of the bulletin.

The quantitative indicators of the data obtained from the analysis form showed that the time period for the total of the main news bulletins submitted by Al-Iraqiya channel during the period of the research sample extending from 1/12/2020 to 1/1/2021 amounted to (2100) minutes, with an approximate time rate of (70) One minute per episode, and the time duration of the news in the bulletin was (1800) minutes, or (85.71%) of the total duration allocated to the bulletin, which amounted to (2100) minutes. Table (1) shows that the first place was occupied by the political and security news category and other news presented in the first bulletin before moving to the economic and sports news bulletin with a

Period of time of (1500) minutes and a percentage of (71.42%) of the total area allocated to the bulletin, which amounted to (2100) minute. As for the second place, it was occupied by sports news, and its share was (410) minutes, or 19.52% of the total period allocated to the bulletin. While the third rank was occupied by the economic news category, with a time period of (140) minutes and a rate of (6.66%) of the total time period allocated to the main news bulletin. %) of the total area allocated to the bulletin during the duration of the research sample, which amounted to (2100) minutes.

Table 1 shows the time treatments that took place on today's newsletter in an hour.

No	Bulletin Material Period	Time Per Minute	percentage
1	time taken to broadcast political news	1500	71.42
2	length of time it takes to broadcast sports news	410	19.52
3	length of time it takes to broadcast economic news	140	6.66
4	length of time it takes for address breaks to be broadcast	50	2.38
	Total	2100	100%

Second: The category of news arts used

It turns out that the Al-Iraqiya channel has dealt with five television arts in the newsletter with different frequency and percentages (news, report, interview, conference, comment). The used television news, which amounted to (870) news. In the second place, television art (the report) came in the program and its recurrence (164), with a rate of (18.85%) of the total number of news bulletins, which amounted to (870). The third place was occupied by television art (The Interview), with a frequency of (93), or (10.68%). The fourth place was occupied by television art (commentary), with a frequency of (31), or a rate of (3.56%). The fifth and last place was occupied by television art (the press conference),

with a simple repetition of (2), or 0.22% of the total news amounting to (870). At the expense of other television arts, as in Table (2):

Table (2) shows the coverage of television arts in the newsletter.

No	Television	Frequency	Percentage
1	News	580	66.66%
2	Report	164	18.85%
3	Interview	93	10.68%
4	Comment	31	3.56%
5	Conference	25	0.22%
	total	870	100%

Third: the category of the form of presentation of news.

Table (3) shows the way in which Al-Iraqiya channel handled the news coverage in the newsletter through the form in which its news material was presented, as it was found that the news reinforced with (a fictitious equivalent) got (180) recurrences and a percentage amounted to (31.03%) of the total. The technical forms in which the channel presented the news article. While the category (news supported by field report) came in second place with (123) recurrence and (21.20%) out of the total of (580) shapes presented during the main news bulletin throughout the duration of the research sample.

The category (news reinforced with a field interview) ranked third with (106) recurrences and a rate of (18.27%) of the total, while the category (reinforced news with a telephone interview) ranked fourth with (82) recurrences and a rate of (14.13%) of the total artistic forms in which the news was presented. The category (news supported by a press conference) ranked fifth with (57) recurrences and a rate of (9.82%) of the total forms, while the category (news supported by an internal report) ranked sixth with (22) recurrences and a rate of (3.7%) of the total number of forms. Forms, while the category (news enhanced with a comment) ranked last on (10) recurrences and at a rate of (1.7%) of the total number of art forms reinforced with news, which amounted to (580) forms throughout the duration of the research sample.

Table (3) shows the form of presenting television arts in the newsletter.

No	Presentation Format Television	Frequency	Percentage
1	news is just reinforced with a graphic equivalent	180	31.03%
2	News reinforced by a field report	123	21.20%
3	Reinforced news with a field interview	106	18.27%
4	News reinforced by telephone interview	82	14.13%
5	Press conference reinforced news	57	9.82%
6	News reinforced by an internal report	22	3.7%
7	news reinforced with Comment	10	1.7%
	Total	510	100%

Fourth: A category that shows the technical method in drafting the news in the newsletter.

The data in Table (4) regarding the way of processing news formulation according to one of the technical templates (the inverted pyramid, the inverted gradient pyramid, the moderate pyramid, the gradual moderate pyramid), which were extracted from the main news bulletin provided by Al-Iraqiya channel during the research period, that the news that

Formulated according to the inverted pyramid template, it came in the first place with a recurrence of (438) times and at a rate of (75.51%) of the total formulations that dealt with the news of the bulletin, which amounted to (580) news, and the formula of the graduated inverted pyramid template came in second place, with a frequency of (112) times and at a rate of (19.31%) of the total number of news. The third place was occupied by the moderate pyramid category, where these formulations came with a frequency of (22) times and a percentage of (3.79%) of the total number of news. The fourth and last rank was occupied by the category (the gradual moderate pyramid) with a frequency of (8) times and at a rate of (1.37%) of the total number of news formulations during the research period, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4) shows the method of drafting the news in the news bulletin today in an hour.

No	News Forming	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inverted Pyramid	438	75.51%
2	Stepped Inverted Pyramid	112	19.31%
3	Moderate pyramid	22	3.79%
	Total		

Fifth: The category of personalities hosted during the newsletter.

Table (5) shows that the category (official personalities) that were hosted during the interviews that took place during the president's news bulletin and presented by Al-Iraqiya channel during the research period amounted to (10) unofficial personalities ranked first with (16) recurrences and a percentage of (84.21%) of the total interviews that amounted to (19) interviews, while the category (unofficial personalities) ranked second with (3) recurrences and A rate of (15.78%) of the total number of (19) interviews.

Table (5) shows the personalities hosted in the newsletter.

No	Hosted Characters	Frequency	Percentage
1	official figures	16	84.21%
2	unofficial characters	3	15.78%
	Total	19	100%

Sixth: The category of the geographical area of the news: The results of table (6) came with the following indicators:

The local news ranked first, as it received attention from Al-Iraqiya channel (406) recurrences, and a percentage of (70%) of the total news bulletin amounted to (580) news. From these numbers and percentages, we note that the news related to the Iraqi local issue received the largest share of the treatments international news ranked second, with a rate of (124) recurrences and a rate of (21.37%), while the Arab field of news ranked third with a rate of (50) recurrence and a rate of (8.62%), as shown in Table (6), the capital of an Arab country.

Table (6) shows the geographical area of the news

No	Geography of the news	Frequency	Percentage
1	Local	406	70%
2	International	124	21.37%
3	Arabian	50	8.62%
	Total	580	100%

Seventh: The category of treatments that dealt with the subject of the news.

Table (7) shows that the political category ranked first with a total frequency of (230) and a rate of (39.65%), and in the second rank came the security category, which amounted to (132) recurrences and a rate of (22.75%), and the economic category ranked third. With a total of (84) recurrences (14.48%), and in the fourth rank (athletic category) it reached (67) recurrences at a rate of (11.55%), while the (social category) came in the fifth rank with (36)

recurrences, at a rate of (6.20%) and ranked sixth (service category) (16) recurrences (2.75%), followed by (religious category) in seventh rank (8) recurrences, (1,37%) and eighth Category (Miscellaneous) at

(4) Recurrences at a rate of (0.68%) and disasters category ranked ninth and at

No	news topic	Frequency	percentage
1	Political	39	65%
2	Economy	230	22,75%
3	Sport	132	14.48%
4	social	84	11,55%
5	service	67	6,20%
6	Religious	36	2,75%
7	miscellaneous	16	1,37%

(2) with a rate of (0.34%) and ranked tenth and last (Scientific category) reached one recurrence at a rate of (0.17%), as in Table (7).

Table (7) shows the news topics that were addressed in the newsletter

8	Disasters	4	0.34%
9	Scientific	2	0.17%
10	diversified	1	0.68%
	Total	580	100%

Result

From the context of the quantitative indicators that were clarified by the analysis tables that were organized and classified to facilitate the analysis process, the following results emerged in the context of the treatments that took place on the news of the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya TV for the period from 1/12/2020 to 1/1/2021, as follows:

1. The category of time processors the category of the duration of the total time of the bulletin.

The quantitative indicators of the data obtained from the analysis form showed that the time period for the total of the main news bulletins submitted by Al-Iraqiya channel during the period of the research sample extending from 1/12/2020 to 1/1/2021 amounted to (2100) minutes, with an approximate time rate of (70) One minute per episode, and the time duration of the news in the bulletin was (580) minutes and (66.66%) of the total duration allocated to the bulletin, which amounted to (2100) minutes. The political and security news category ranked first in the first bulletin before moving to the economic and sports news bulletin, with a time period of (580) minutes, and (66.66%) of the total area allocated to the bulletin, which amounted to (2100) minutes.

2. The category of news arts used

It turns out that the Al-Iraqiya channel has dealt with five television arts in the newsletter with different frequency and percentages (news, report, interview, conference, comment). The used television news (580) news. In the second place, television art (the report) in the program came in with a frequency of (164), with a rate of (18.85%) of the total number of news bulletins.

3. Class Art News Submission Format.

The results of the analysis showed the way in which Al-Iraqiya channel handled the news coverage in the newsletter through the form in which its news material was presented. The technical in which the channel presented the news article. While the category (news supported by a field report) came in second place with (123) recurrences and at a rate of (21.20%) out of the total number of (580) shapes presented during the main news bulletin throughout the duration of the research sample.

4. A category that shows the technical method in drafting the news in the newsletter.

The data obtained regarding the method of processing news formulation according to one of the technical templates, which was extracted from the main news bulletin presented by Al-Iraqiya channel during the research period, reveals that the news that was formulated according to the inverted pyramid template came first with a frequency of (438) times and a rate of (75.71%).) of the total formulations that dealt with the news of the bulletin, which amounted to (580) news, and the formula of the graduated inverted pyramid template came in second place, with a frequency of (112) and a percentage of (19.31%) of the total news.

5. Category of personalities hosted during the newsletter.

The results show that the category (official personalities) that were hosted during the interviews that took place during the main news bulletin during the research period amounted to (10) times. (19) Interviews, while the category (unofficial personalities) ranked second with (3) recurrences and a rate of (15.78%).

6. Category of the geographical area of the news:

The results of the analysis in the category of the geographical area of the news show that the local news ranked first, as it gained attention from the Al-Iraqiya channel with a percentage of (70%). From this percentage, we note that the news related to the Iraqi local issue received the largest share of news treatments, and ranked second international news by (30%).

7. The political category ranked first among the news topic categories, with a rate of (39.65%), and in the second rank came the security category, with a rate of (22.75%), and the economic category ranked third with a rate of (14.48%).

7. The category of treatments that dealt with the subject of the news.

The first-class category came from the first-degree category (39.65%), the second-ranked first-degree was a security category with a rate of (22.75%), and the economic category ranked third with a rate of (14.48%).

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