

## Recent Research Trends in Arabic-Oriented Radio and TV Channels: An Analytical Review

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Received: September 29, 2022

Accepted: October 31, 2022

Online Published: October 31, 2022

doi:10.11114/smc.v10i2.5762

URL: <https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v10i2.5762>

### Abstract

The current study investigated the most significant scientific research conducted in this field in both Arabic and English to provide an integrated view of contemporary research trends in Arabic radio/channels and to identify the findings of prior studies. In Arabic, between 2013 to 2021, the researcher conducted a second-level qualitative analysis process on several research papers and studies, totaling 88 research papers.

Compared to oriented channels, the analysis of radio-targeted discourse has been the subject of a relatively small number of studies, and even in the most recent studies, the radio-targeted discourse has been regarded as a historical narrative. Youth represented the most significant percentage of the target audience for research-oriented radios and channels, followed by adolescents. Despite an increase in the Arab school's contributions to the research of oriented radios and channels and its desire to identify the image of Arab countries' issues and crises in Western media, no studies were conducted. Future studies should focus on examining how to present a correct media image or correct the false image that has been presented.

**Keywords:** Arabic-oriented Channels, second level analysis, BBC Arabic, DW, Foreign Radio

### 1. Introduction

International media is generally defined as communication that occurs across international borders. It is considered communication between individuals, groups, and countries belonging to different cultures, and it is affected by the economic, political, social, cultural, and military dimensions of countries' relations with one another (Atef, 2009). It is not an issue of targeting the Arab public as a new strategy for the foreign media, as the period between the First and Second World Wars characterized a peak stage for the media race to reach the Arab audience and an attempt to win it over to one of the conflicting international powers between Britain through the Arabic section of the BBC Arabic and Germany via Radio Berlin in Arabic. (Lemlam, 2017)

Oriented radios can be defined as radios that broadcast their programs to several countries in their respective languages in order to gain the public's support. Oriented radios are linked to the existence of economic, commercial, military, and social interests between the two parties and their proximity to the country sending the radio as determined by planned strategic studies (Abu Zaid, 2015). The concept of international broadcasting is fundamental to radio, at least in terms of radio waves reaching listeners abroad and station officials' intentions, which are frequently supported by governments (Stanton, 2020) (Boyd, 1999). The four reasons stations broadcast across national borders are: strengthening national prestige, promoting national interests, attempting religious or political indoctrination, and strengthening cultural ties. (Boyd, 1999)

The last century witnessed the broadcast of many Western media channels to the Arab world, starting with foreign radio broadcasting services that reached Arab audiences in the 1970s, such as Radio Monte Carlo, BBC Arabic Radio, and Voice of America, which are tools for delivering news and uncensored information. The Middle East lacked access to comparable forms of mass media, and these broadcasting services were viewed as tools for promoting public diplomacy between nations. (Alhammouri, 2013)

When Radio Sawa was established, the network increased news and information programming to approximately seven hours per day, including live coverage of keynote speeches, press conferences, and congressional hearings from Washington. (Kassman, 2007)

**2. The Problem of the Study**

This study focuses on the scientific and research heritage in the field of broadcasts oriented in the Arabic language (audio and visual) at the local and international levels. The study also investigates the most important scientific research conducted in this field in both Arabic and English to provide an integrated vision of recent research trends in Arabic-oriented Tv & radio stations and to identify the findings of these studies.

**Objectives of the analytical study:**

- 1- To review the most significant findings from the study of Arabic-oriented radio stations.
- 2- To compare the number of Arab and foreign studies and the degree of commitment to the policies of the transmitting country
- 3- To determine which channels and radio stations are the most viewed, as well as which Arab nations have been the focus of research.
- 4- To determine how to address political issues addressed by Arabic-oriented radio and television research.
- 5- To distinguish between the most significant advantages and disadvantages of dealing with foreign broadcasts in Arabic for Arab issues as presented by Arab and foreign studies.
- 6- To what extent have recent scientific advancements contributed to the field of Arabic-oriented radio research in terms of methods and tools used in data collection and analysis, as well as identifying the scientific theories within which the results were interpreted?

**3. The Methodological Design of the Study**

**A- Type of study**

This study is one of the qualitative analytical studies that depend on the secondary qualitative analysis of the results of Arab and foreign studies that dealt with broadcasters and oriented channels in English & Arabic.

**B- Study Methodology**

This study is one of the descriptive studies depending on qualitative analysis of the second level, and this type of analysis is different. It contributes to qualitative knowledge added to the scientific and research accumulation because it constitutes an integrated vision based on the review of the various research currents in the research field under study (Reda and others, 2011), which is difficult to achieve with primary data-based quantitative research.

**C- Study population and sample**

The study population included all published and unpublished research from doctoral dissertations that dealt with the subject of Arabic radios/channels from 2013 to 2021. The following figure demonstrates the distribution of the sample according to Arab and foreign research:

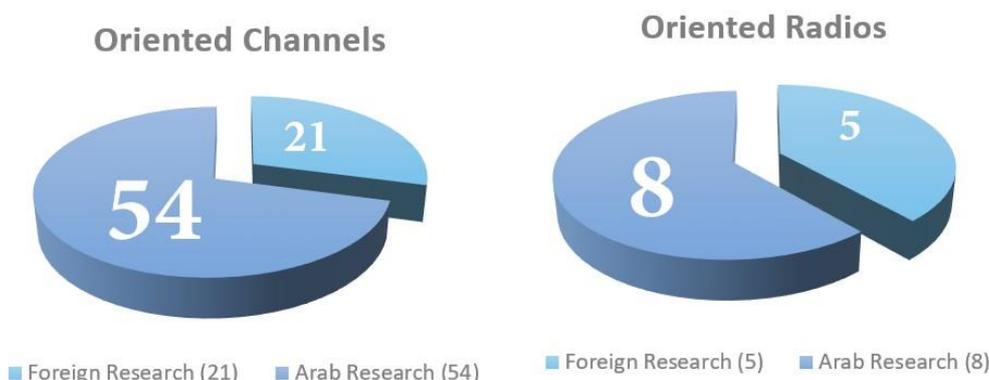


Figure No. (1). Distribution of the sample according to Arab and foreign research

**Study time frame**

For the research of oriented radios and channels, the time frame of 2013 to 2021 has been established. It is noted that few studies have focused on the study of oriented radios and their impact at present, as the focus is currently on targeted

channels and their impact. Due to the capabilities of these channels to transmit events and the public's disengagement from listening to oriented radio to a large extent, unlike the period of the eighties and nineties of the last century, which reaped the largest share of the research of targeted radio, which was an active element in driving events at the time.

The following graph depicts the distribution of the sample according to the years of publication:

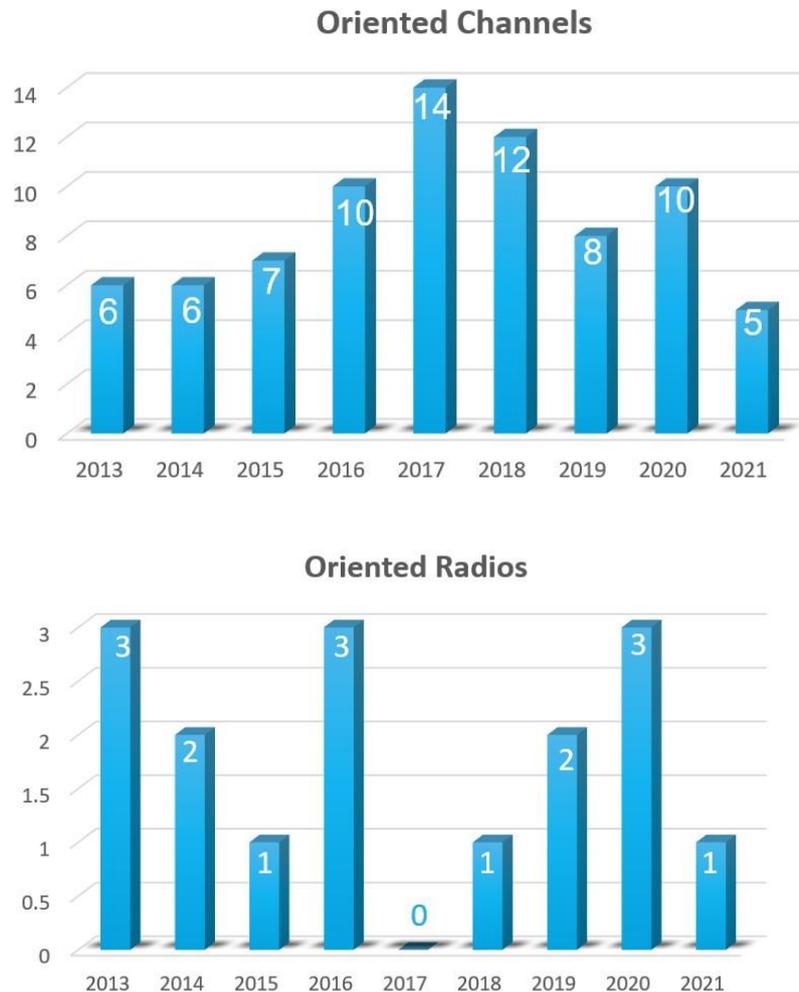


Figure No( 2). Study sample according to years of publication

According to the previous figure, the number of studies for oriented channels increased in 2016, 2017, and 2018, while it was found that the general feature of oriented radio research is a permanent decline. It is also evident that there was no study in 2017, indicating the need to shed light on radio research again by researchers.

**First: Quantitative indicators of studies in the field of Arabic-oriented radios/channels**

1- The most preferred content for listening/watching on Arabic-oriented radios and channels

In general, it was found that political content ranked first in terms of listening and viewing by the public. At the level of Arabic-language radio stations, a study (Abdel-Malk & others, 2019) found that political talk shows and news bulletins ranked first and second with rates (of 37%) and (33%), respectively. A study (Abdallah, 2015) ranked first among the programs that the public preferred to listen to on British radio (50%). Another study (Ibrahim, 2016) found that political content came in the introduction of content preferred by university youth by (90%), as well as a study (Mohamed, 2015) found that newsletters ranked first among their preferences.

The study (Al-Ghamrawi, 2015) found that at the level of Arabic-language channels where respondents were asked about their preferred content, political programs (bulletins and programs) were the most popular, followed by economic programs. The study examined the news coverage of Egyptian political issues in Arabic-oriented channels after 30 June.

According to the Egyptian public and a study, political issues, followed by economic issues, are the most followed topics (Abdallah and Hilal, 2018). The study (Khaled, 2015) on the free report on Al-Hurra and BBC Arabic channels concluded that scientific reports comprised the majority of the channels' primary concerns and that the majority of the reports were of a positive nature but propaganda and advertising nature, promoting the advanced technologies owned by the West.

2- The most significant channels and radio stations for listening and watching in the research of radio stations/channels oriented in the Arabic language according to Arab and foreign research:

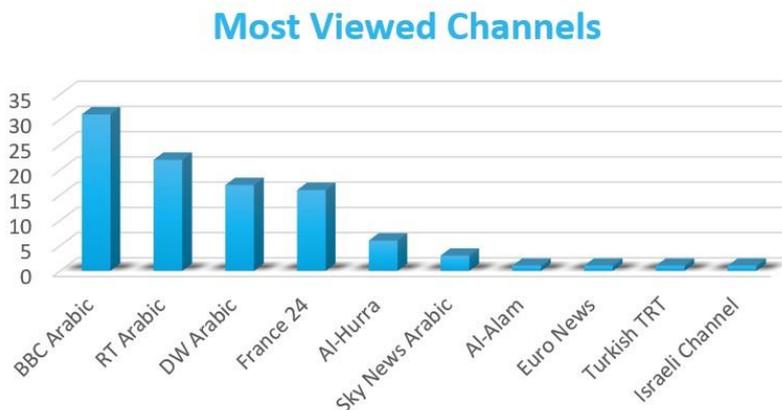


Figure No (3) .The most watched Arabic channels

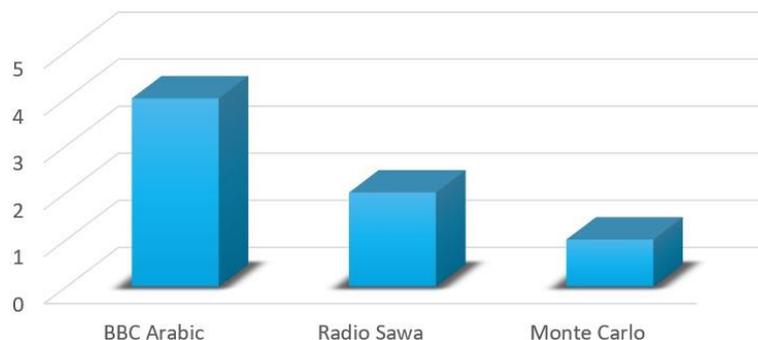


Figure No. (4). The most listened-to Arabic radio

According to the previous figure, BBC Arabic topped the list of the most-listened-to-Arabic radio stations, followed by Radio Sawa and Monte Carlo Radio. On the level of Arabic-oriented television channels, BBC Arabic topped the list of the audience's preferences. This result appeared in more than thirty-five studies from the research sample, followed in preference by Russia Today, Deutsche Welle, and France 24 with a slight difference, then Al-Hurra and Sky News Arabia came in relative proportions, and finally, Al-Alam and Euronews, which appeared in only one study.

3- The most important curricula, tools, and studies used in the research of Arabic-oriented radio/channel channels

As for the curricula and tools used, it was found at the level of radio station research-oriented in the Arabic language that all studies used the survey method for applied research, and some of them used the discourse analysis method for qualitative research (Hamdy, 2020). The questionnaire tool ranked first in terms of research tools (Abdel-Malek, 2019 - Abdallah, 2015- Magdy and others, 2019), and the theories used varied between agenda theory, prioritization, publishing innovations, uses, and gratifications. At the level of channels oriented in Arabic, it was found that the survey method came at the forefront of the methods used with the analysis of frameworks that appeared in the majority of analytical-qualitative research (Jamal, 2020 - Mohamed, 2018).

As for the tools, questionnaire and the framework analysis form appeared in more than 90% of the studies, while observation and in-depth interviews were found in only one study (Gassem and Yoda, 2018), while there was a diversity in the use of theories, nearly half of the studies used. The research is based on two theories, analyzing news frameworks that came first, the knowledge gap (Faqih and Moutahar, 2016), and designing the agenda and the gatekeeper. (Mazahra).

4- Individual versus group research

As depicted in the following figure, the dominance of individual research over collective and collaborative research became evident in radio and channel research-oriented Arab and foreign research alike:

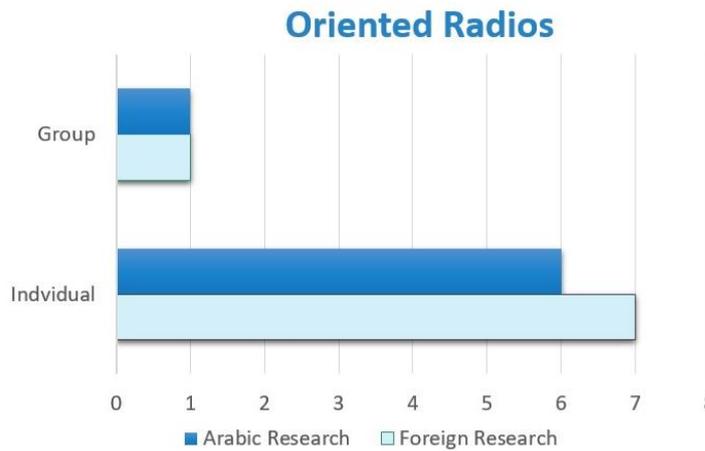


Figure No. (5). Individual and group research in oriented radio studies

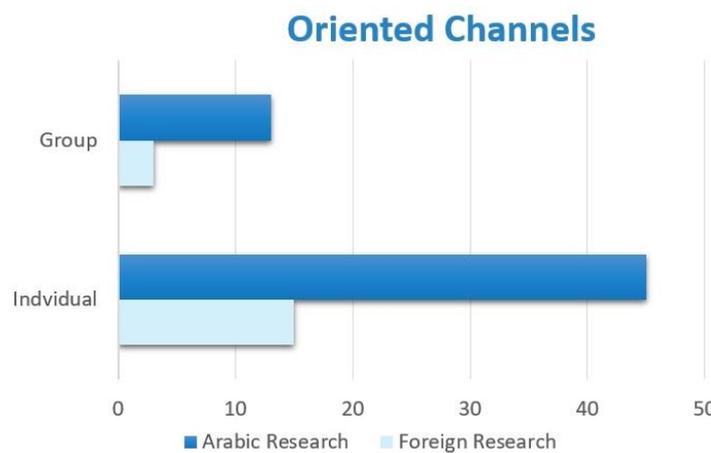


Figure No. (6). Individual and group research in channel-oriented studies

5-Types of research in terms of research schools

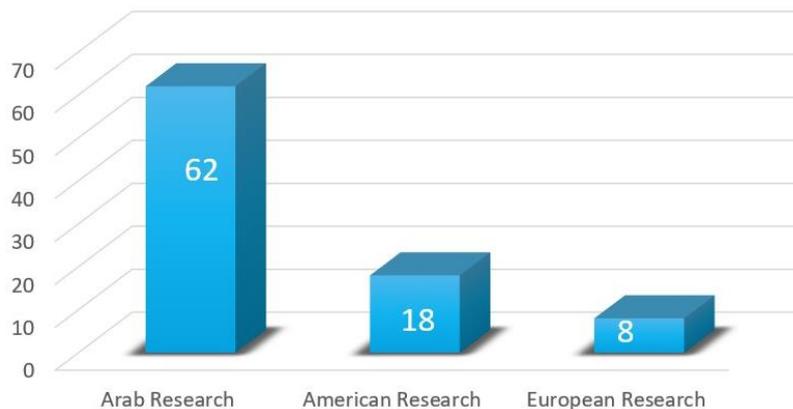


Figure No. (7). Distribution of research-by-research schools

It is evident from the previous figure the extent to which the different schools contributed to the research of Arabic-oriented radio stations and channels, and we find that the Arab school had the largest share of studies. In contrast, the American school contributed about 18 studies, the European school with eight studies, while the Asian school and other schools did not appear in the research sample. The Arab School's increased contributions to research are due to its desire to get acquainted with the Western media's portrayal of the issues and crises of Arab countries in the Western media.

## **Second: Recent scientific trends in the field of research for Arabic radios and channels**

This study stems from the main question: What are the recent trends in the research of broadcasts oriented in Arabic? The researcher has analyzed a number of Arab and foreign research to develop a critical vision for them in terms of research topics, curricula, and theoretical frameworks. The researcher reviews this through several axes, namely:

### **A. Arabic-oriented radios**

#### **The first axis: Studies related to Arabic radio/channels and their treatment of Arab events and issues**

The study (Magdy & others, 2019) on the relationship between addressing Arab issues in Arabic-oriented radios and its relationship to the priorities of interest of Egyptian adolescents in them concluded that the percentage of those who believe that radio attitudes significantly affect adolescents in the ranking of Arab issues reached (24%) and that they affect to some extent (54%). A study (Kimunguyi & Gillespie, 2016), which aimed to analyze the attack on the satirical newspaper "Charlie Hebdo" that took place in January 2015, concluded that France 24 linked terrorism to Islam and Muslim societies and linked these attacks to factors unrelated to France without explaining discrimination and unemployment or to marginalize young people in society. Instead, the channel made it clear that terrorism is an external phenomenon threatening France by extremist organizations adopting Islamic ideologies.

A study (Abdallah, 2015) on the public's attitudes towards radio broadcasts in West Darfur also found that (42%) of the total respondents agreed to some extent that their use of targeted radio stations is problematic due to their overconfidence in foreign news outlets. According to (Abdullah, 2013), the BBC and Sawa radio stations serve Western strategic projects in first place with a rate of (53%) and achieve the interests of Britain and America in second place with a percentage of (38%). The study also revealed that the two radio stations aim to create intellectual chaos. Furthermore, political turmoil in Arab and Islamic countries, in addition to the results of (Bothwell, 2013 study) entitled (Radio Sawa: Music and Political Radio between the United States and Syria), which aimed to compare the two radio stations in terms of goals, and found that they are governed by the political orientations of both America and Syria. The results confirmed that Radio Sawa is a tool of American policy to influence the Arab public, especially the youth, as it aimed to convince the Arabs of Washington's political orientation in the Arab region.

#### **The second axis: Studies related to Arabic broadcasts and their role in shaping the image of countries**

#### **The third axis: Credibility and balance in news processing**

The study (Msaddek, 2021) demonstrated that the BBC's reporting on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is frequently criticized for implicitly favoring the Israeli side, as the killing of Israelis received more coverage than the killing of Palestinians in 2006, and discovered that pressure from pro-Israel and pro-Palestinian groups constitutes the BBC's enormous capacity to provide a balanced broadcast and maintain its political independence.

A study (Hamdy, 2020) found that one of the most important motives for listening to oriented radio stations is that they present opposing viewpoints (17%) and provide immediate coverage of events (21%). On the contrary, the study (Abdel Malek and others, 2019) found that the most important motive for listening to these radio stations is to add information that has not been published on the topics raised, which achieves credibility in news coverage by (48.5%), and that their information is more accurate than others by (29.5%). According to a study (Ibrahim, 2016), foreign radio stations broadcasting in Arabic have a high degree of freedom in covering topics in the first place with a rate of (75.7%), and they provide them with knowledge about political events and issues in the second place with a rate of (73%).

A study (Hassan, 2013) also found that the motives of Bahraini university youth are not limited to entertainment only when listening to Arabic-oriented radio stations, but utilitarian motives came at the forefront of their listening motives, such as obtaining information about different news because Arabic-oriented radio stations provide a vast array of news coverage.

### **B- Results of the Arabic-oriented Channels**

#### **The first axis: Studies related to the treatment of Arab events and issues by Arabic channels**

A study (Attia, 2020) that examined the frameworks used to present the image of Arab refugees in Western documentaries by BBC News and BBC Arabic found that the two channels compared the situation of refugees in different countries. According to semiotic analysis, the BBC channel Al Akhbariya tends to manipulate the image of refugees by presenting its agendas and views in the production of its documentaries so that the final product appears more like a movie than a

documentary. On the contrary, the BBC Arabic Documentary Channel tends to use a more realistic treatment of its recordings that appear as actual events that viewers can relate to.

The study (Makki, 2019) also found that the Lebanese public, which served as the study's sample, lacks confidence in the BBC Arabic channel. Due to the channel's status as a British organization, the Lebanese feel that it is disconnected from the issues of their community.

In addition, (Dina, Marie & Rhys, 2019) analyzed Russia Today's news coverage of Russia's role in the Syrian war. They discovered that news coverage did not address Russia's military presence in Syria but emphasized Russia's political and diplomatic role in the conflict. Syria was portrayed as a non-sovereign nation, and the Russian intervention was intended to aid Syria and the Syrians, thereby enhancing the perception of Russia's presence and power.

In its evaluation of the BBC Arabic channel's coverage of the Egyptian presidential elections, the study (Mohamed, 2018) found that the channel employed irony when presenting election-related news in order to convey to the viewer that the elections are unreal and that the regime is in control. The incumbent seeks to exclude his rivals with illogical arguments so there are no competitors. The study conveyed these implicit messages through body language, and the majority of broadcasters on the channel gave time to guests who focused on the negative aspects while permanently boycotting those who supported the ruling regime .

The study (Aldreabi, 2017) also found that the Russia Today channel described the chemical attack from the Syrian regime as an "alleged attack" and was skeptical about its credibility, as well as the study (Eldieb, 2017) that dealt with the news coverage of Russia Today channel on the subject of Russian interference. The Syrian crisis indicated that it relied solely on military sources, which affected the content of news stories on the channel. A study (Anwar, 2017) found that topics related to fighting terrorism ranked first in the Wasia Al-Youm channel with a percentage of (31.1%), followed by the political settlement of the crisis related to the liberation of Aleppo with a percentage of (26.4%).

The (Al-Nahed, 2016 ) study on BBC Arabic's coverage of the Libyan revolution in 2011 revealed that the broadcasting state exerts influence over the channel's editorial policy and agenda. The method of news coverage adopted by the British government was similar, and NATO's intervention was framed within the framework of Humanitarian intervention, and its mission is a legitimate humanitarian mission to liberate the Libyan people from an illegitimate leader.

A study (Al Hussein, 2016) on university youth's use of targeted channels and their role in shaping their attitudes toward terrorism issues concluded that there is a significant relationship between reliance on Al Hurra and France 24 channels and the trend toward terrorist issues.

A study (Shaaban, 2016) that examined the treatment of Arabic-language channels for political assassinations in Egypt by applying to the assassination of Representative Hisham Barakat, found that the framework of responsibility that held the Brotherhood responsible for the assassination of the Public Prosecutor on Sky News came in Deutsche Welle channel the reason for the assassination was the security failure and the failure to learn from the mistakes of the past. France 24 reported that calls for reconciliation between the political system in Egypt and the Muslim Brotherhood have no chance of success unless there are significant structural changes to the Egyptian political system.

A study (Ibrahim & others, 2016) that examined TV directing techniques used in political programs on Egyptian satellite channels and oriented in Arabic found that there is a difference between the channels of the study sample in the methods of addressing political issues raised, as well as a difference in the methods of managing program providers according to the broadcasting country. The foreign channels oriented in Arabic and Egyptian channels outperformed the channels oriented in the field of uses of television production techniques. This study agrees with the study results (Helmy, 2020), which found that BBC Arabic and Russia used graphics, graphs, and statistics in very simple proportions when covering Egyptian issues and topics, and the most significant reliance was on the use of archival footage.

The study of (Fakih and Moutahar, 2016) found a strong correlation between the list of priorities of news channels, including the channel Al-Alam channel. The study demonstrated a positive correlation between the respondent's acceptance of the framework presented by Al-Alam TV, attributed to the security chaos, and the reduction of foreign interference, which is the motive behind the spread of Hezbollah forces to control Beirut.

A study (Gabdulhakov, 2016) on Syrian refugee news coverage on the Russia Today channel found that the channel linked the displacement of refugees to European Union countries with Western interventions in Syrian internal affairs. The Russian role in resolving the Syrian and refugee crisis was also emphasized. Al-Rawi's study (Al Rawi, 2017) indicated that the Russia Today channel serves as a propaganda tool in the hands of President Putin to achieve Russia's political interests in the region.

Furthermore, the study (Helal, 2015) examined how the editorial policy of both the American Al-Hurra and Iranian channels reflects their treatment of Arab issues. The study found that the military, political, and security contents ranked first, and that the news about the Arab world ranked higher on the Iranian Al-Alam channel (69%) than on the Al-Hurra

channel (59%), indicating that both channels are interested in the Arab world. This result is consistent with the results of the study (Kazem, 2020), which examined the news treatment of Iraqi issues on the Iranian Arabic-oriented Al-Alam channel and found that Arab news came first with a rate of (45.5%), indicating the news channel's interest in Arab issues.

According to a study (Abdel-Karim, 2015) that investigated the attitudes of the elite towards oil and energy issues in Arab and oriented satellite channels, BBC Arabic ranked first in interest in oil and energy issues. In addition, a study (Mohamad, 2014) on Arabic-oriented channels' handling of the Egyptian economic crises found that the news coverage on BBC Arabic, France 24, and Russia Today was expressive of their country's policy towards Egypt.

A study (Abdel Rahman, 2014) on the news treatment of developing countries' issues in European satellite channels oriented in the Arabic language found a difference between the satellite channels under study in their approach to developing countries' issues. This is consistent with the findings of (Sami, 2013) on the treatment of Iranian issues in satellite channels oriented in the Arabic language and its relationship to the image of Iran among the Arab public. The study found a correlative relationship between the nature of political relations between Iran and the countries that own the channels oriented in Arabic and the nature of the image provided by those channels about Iran.

### **The second axis: Studies related to Arabic-oriented channels and their role in shaping the image of countries**

A study (Gamal, 2021) concluded that the position of France 24, Russia Today, and Deutsche Welle towards Egyptian policy is hostile by emphasizing political repression, ignoring economic booms, and ignoring terrorism issues in Egypt and the poor security conditions. According to a study (Kazem, 2020) that examined the biographies and memories of the Russia Today channel, the channel is eager to present Russian society as an example of peaceful coexistence between religions and customs and to emphasize that Russia is a significant political power on the international scene and that the Russian economy is strong and vibrant. It receives state support as part of its sovereignty.

A study (Helmy, 2020) found that the direction of addressing Egyptian issues and topics in Russia Today and BBC Arabic channels was neutral in the first place, with rates of (47.1%) and (52.1%), respectively, with regard to economic issues, the response to Egypt for terrorism, violent incidents, and the assassination of police officers, followed by the negative trend in both channels.

A study (Hussein, 2018), which examined the discourse adopted by foreign satellite channels in the Arabic language in their handling of Arab and regional affairs, showed that news coverage of wars and regional conflicts in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Libya appeared first on France 24, Russia Today and Al Hurra channels.

A study (Gamal, Adel and Ahmed, 2018), which examined the image of Egypt as reflected in the Egyptian and Arabic-oriented satellite channels, concluded that the prominent positive features of Egypt's image were greater on Russia Today than on BBC Arabic. Russia channel showed Egypt in a strong way through its ability to go through the transitional phase, combat terrorism, and the strength of its army, and Egypt appeared in the two channels as a strong country externally in its relationship with Arab countries and its attempt to resolve special differences in the Syrian conflict.

The (Al Nahed 2018) study compared the news frames and differences in the tone of the reporter's voice and choice of vocabulary through channels that broadcast in their original language and its counterpart broadcast in Arabic. In contrast to Arabic channels that broadcast in English, such as Al Jazeera, the BBC Arabic channel was moderate in its coverage of the circumstances following the Libyan revolution. This is due to the different cultural and societal contexts between the Arab and British societies, which is consequently directly reflected in the choice of words and the language used (rational and emotional) when framing the news in the channel.

A study (Jassem and Yoda, 2018) demonstrated that the axes of drawing the image of Arab countries in oriented channels focused mainly on the political movement in Egypt and included parliamentary elections, terrorist bombings in Sinai and other cities, protests and demonstrations in Bahrain, military confrontations in Yemen, and unrest Continuing in Libya, the popular movement in Saudi Arabia, and political dialogue in Lebanon. The (Brik and Ahmed, 2017) study revealed that the video coverage of the campaign led by Egypt against terrorism was biased by (42%). Due to filtering the Al-Hurra channel website, the fear framework came to the forefront of the strategies of the graphic frameworks for the war on terrorism.

The study (Al-Abed 2016) showed that the image of the Arab countries in the bulletins of the channels under study was positive in the first place with a percentage of (58.5%), and a negative image with a percentage of (32.4%). The data obtained revealed a significant disparity between the channels in terms of the direction of the presented image. In Arab countries, there are different media treatment trends according to each channel's premises and editorial policy. Priority is given to presenting a negative image prior to the appearance of the results of various incidents, according to the qualitative analysis of the study. This finding demonstrates the existence of bias on Al Hurra and BBC, particularly in countries whose policies differ from those of the USA and the UK.

A study (Al Ghamrawy, 2015) that examined the news treatment of Egyptian political issues in Arabic-oriented channels after June 30 concluded that the evaluation of the image presented by Egypt was positive (20%) and negative (54%) and that oriented channels present crises. Egypt's political situation is more provocative than reported by the media. According to a study (Ahmed, 2014) that examined the role of Egypt's news channels and the European Euronews channel in Arabic in times of political crises in the Euro-Mediterranean region found that experts saw the European Neighborhood Policy as the main pillar on which the European Union's policy towards the region was based after the 2011 revolutions. Therefore, the European Neighborhood Policy reflects the gap between the declared goals of the European Union in dealing with the region and the policies implemented and the efforts actually made.

### **The third axis: in terms of credibility and balance in news processing**

The study (Abu Arja and Fawaz, 2021) on the frameworks of news treatment of the developments of the Palestinian issue in the Israeli Arabic-speaking channel found that the negative news overshadowed the rest of the news trends. Additionally, the channel has always tried to convey to the Arab viewer that most of the events that occur in the region are negative and of aggressive nature and that they have the right to defend their area from Palestinian attacks and aggression.

The study (Gamal, 2020) concluded that the absolute negative treatment trend ranked first among the different types of trends for the issue of terrorism in Sinai with a percentage of (42.2%), followed by a relative negative trend with a percentage of (31.4%). In the study (Helmy, 2020), different points of view were presented in third place on BBC Arabic and Russia Today, both in presenting and presenting Egyptian issues as one of the persuasive methods, with percentages of (56%) and (55.9%), respectively. Moreover, it is evident from these percentages that all the news contained in the two channels used evidence, proofs, and logical methods in presenting Egyptian issues, such as the number of participants in the presidential elections and the number of victims and injured in all the violent incidents resulting from the various bombings in Egypt.

The study (Saad, 2020), which aimed to analyze the contents of cartoon programs in children's channels oriented in Arabic, found that the negative contents in the cartoon came first and that they represent worlds that do not exist in the child's life, which leads to confusion for the child in the process of discrimination Between what is real and what is imaginary. In addition to using inappropriate phrases that do not fit the values of Arab societies to a large extent.

A study (Selim and Omar, 2019) found that with regard to Arabic-oriented channels' websites addressing the killing of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi, a category without trends ranked first, indicating that it conveyed events and facts in an objective and descriptive manner without bias.

The study (Mohamed, 2019) also found that channels oriented in Arabic are concerned with the phenomenon of terrorism and that they address terrorism using strong descriptions of terrorist operations and describing victims. Therefore, these channels work to spread a state of fear in the public while consolidating the emergence of terrorist organizations in the public mind through transferring the terrorist groups' adoption of their operations and their reliance on a treatment that diverts the viewer's mind from understanding by resorting to provocation by presenting information related to terrorism, and the personification of terrorism with Islamic organizations.

The (Jassem and Yoda, 2018) study on the role of oriented satellite channels in prioritizing public opinion regarding issues of political transformation in the Arab region found that the research sample of Iraqi media professionals preferred the media-oriented as the main source of information regarding the affairs of the Arab political transition with a percentage of (65.5) %. Because, in their opinion, it is keen to provide program and news coverage in a comprehensive and balanced manner, covering events from different angles.

According to a study (Mohamed, 2018) that evaluated the treatment of Arabic-oriented channels for the 2018 Egyptian presidential elections, BBC Arabic channels achieved balanced audience participation. On the level of program guests from experts, however, the emphasis was largely on opposing viewpoints. The permanent boycott was the language of dialogue for those who supported the Egyptian political system, whereas the offensive strategy dominated the Deutsche Welle channel. The study (Al-Rawi, 2017) on the official BBC Arabic Twitter account concluded that Egypt, Britain, and Syria received the most attention in the channel's news coverage, in that order, indicating that Egypt's news coverage surpassed that of the British channel. In addition to President Sisi's emergence as the channel's most prominent political figure, the channel's focus has shifted to other political figures.

Regarding the credibility of these channels, a study (Abdallah and Hilal, 2018) found that the respondents believed that commitment to professionalism in terms of objectivity, credibility, accuracy, completeness, and balance in presenting different points of view when presenting Arab news came at the forefront of the reasons for Iraqi and Saudi university youth to follow these channels. The study (Saeed, 2018) also found that one of the reasons why Iraqi respondents follow

the BBC Arabic channels and Russia Today is the comprehensive coverage of all the elements and details of the event on an ongoing basis through the use of analysts.

The study (green, 2017), which examined the relationship between the pattern of funding on editorial politics, revealed that when analyzing BBC Arabic coverage of the referendum on the UK's stay in the European Union in 2016, it became clear that the channel was characterized by impartial coverage, which is consistent with its nature As a British national government channel. In contrast, Sky News Arabia's coverage was negative, which is consistent with its funding pattern based on material profit, and in the same context, the treatment of the Russia Today channel was very negative.

According to a study (Ismail and Mohamed, 2017) on the treatment of Arabic-oriented news channels, 42.9% of respondents trust the political content on Arabic-oriented channels, with the following ranking of channels' objectivity: Following Russia Today Channel is Al Hurra America, followed by BBC Arabic. The study (Abdel Khaleq, 2017), which examined the characteristics of the presented picture of economic crises, found that, through its coverage, it carries a degree of bias to certain positions and visions that support its media policy and its international relationship, and it also focused on negative media frameworks such as economic failure, poverty, and suffering.

A study (Saber, 2017) revealed the handling agreement of the Al-Hurra TV website with the direction of the US administration. The channel confirmed the weakness of the Obama administration, and the removal of the Assad regime and sending US forces to help came as the most prominent solution to the Syrian crisis.

As for (Ulus, 2017) study on analyzing the content of the Russia Today channel on YouTube and analyzing the audience's comments about it, it found that whenever the clip was positive, the comments about it were positive, and vice versa, whenever the clip was negative and aggressive, the audience's comments were negative.

A study (Shaaban, 2016) found that Euro News, Russia Today, Al Hurra, France 24, and Deutsche Welle used the strategy of "highlighting one point of view" when covering the assassination of Public Prosecutor Hisham Barakat. This strategy supported the notion that the Egyptian political system's security system had failed. The inclusion of the broadcaster's opinion first appeared on Arabic-language channels, highlighting their viewpoint or drawing conclusions from the statements of sources and officials. In addition, the study (Al Abd, 2016) found that the public's trust in oriented channels was medium and limited, to begin with, with the same percentage.

With regard to balance, the study of (Saeed, 2016) found that the same channel presented the two views by more than (45%) regarding Arab and Iranian issues. On the contrary, a study (Abdallah, 2017) regarding the extent of the BBC's balance in dealing with the 2016 US presidential elections found that the channel offered Multiple viewpoints (80%). This result can be explained by the fact that the channel's treatment of American issues is completely different from its treatment of Arab issues, while Russia Today channel showed negative news with a rate of (54.9%), and topped the news that presents one viewpoint (53. 5%). The trend of news coverage of the Syrian crisis by the Russia Today channel was consistent with Moscow's political position, which is to blame the opposition on Syria for the deteriorating situation in Syria. A study (Abdel Salam, 2016) found that the percentage of news about Arab issues on Al-Hurra TV, which shows one side of the issue, was (60.6%). A study (Waheed and Abdelaziz, 2016) found that there is a statistically significant correlation between the level of confidence in covering Arab political crises on Arabic-speaking satellite channels on the one contrary, and reliance on news bulletins in those satellite channels to obtain information about these crises.

A study (Mostafa, 2015) on the credibility of Arabic-oriented channels among the Egyptian public concluded that BBC Arabic is the most preferred and credible channel for the respondents. Regarding the subject, this result agreed with the study's results (Mohamed, 2013), which dealt with the news treatment of the crisis of suspending some US financial aid granted to Egypt in the Canal. The present study oriented the Arabic-language broadcasts of BBC Arabic, France 24, and Russia Today and found that BBC Arabic and Russia Today present multiple perspectives on the crisis. Consistent with the current study findings, (Shaheen, 2014) examined the frameworks of news coverage of the Egyptian legislative elections of 2011/2012 and found that with regard to the balance of treatment, the Al Hurra channel presented the two views in a large proportion.

#### **4. Discussion**

In order to present a complete overview of current research trends in Arabic radio/channels and to pinpoint the findings of these studies, the study kept track of the most significant scientific research that had been done on this subject in both Arabic and English. The researcher examined a total of 88 research publications in Arabic between 2013 and 2021 using a second-level qualitative analysis procedure on several research papers and studies. Researchers have found a small number of studies that dealt with the analysis of the oriented radio discourse at present, in contrast to previous periods of time, and the greater tendency to study the content of the oriented channels, and it was found that even in the recent studies that dealt with the radios oriented to the study, it was just a historical account of the role of the oriented radios over the different years. Also, Radio oriented research focused on studying the motives for listening to Arabic language

radio stations, which came to the forefront of utilitarian motives that include obtaining information, while channels oriented in Arabic did not address the study of viewing motives.

*To Compare between the number of Arab and foreign studies and the extent of their commitment to the policies of the transmitting country*

There is permanent consistency between the foreign policy of the broadcasting country and its position towards the countries it is oriented to and the media message presented in its Arabic radios/channels, except for one study.

*To Examine which channels and radio stations are more watched and listened to and which Arab countries have been focused on in the research.*

There was a great focus on specific radio stations and channels. At the level of Arabic-oriented radio stations, it was found that the vast majority of research dealt with BBC radio, oriented on analysis and also knowledge of its impact, followed by Radio Sawa, and at the level of Arabic-oriented channels, the BBC channel also appeared. Al-Arabiya ranked first in terms of analysis and an indication of the extent of the impact, followed by Russia Today and Al-Hurra by a large margin, then Deutsche Welle, France 24, and Sky News. Al-Alam channels, Euronews, Turkish TRT, and the Israeli satellite channel appeared in very small proportions - one study for each of them - and they did not appear. Other oriented channels appear in any of the studies from 2013 to 2021. This necessitates additional research on the various Arabic-oriented channels and broadcasts, as well as additional studies analyzing and comparing the content of what is provided in Arabic-oriented broadcasts and channels, as well as their websites and social networking pages, to determine the extent of compatibility or differences in treatment, and whether the influence of the state's official opinion varies in strength and scope.

It was found that Egypt and Syria are the two Arab countries most analyzed and researched by Arabic channel studies in terms of crises, conflicts, and their democratic transition, followed by Palestine, Yemen and Libya, and in the last place came the issues of the Arab Gulf states, Iraq and Iran

Most studies monitored the public's interest in the Arab world in exposure to Arabic-language radios and channels due to their credibility and immediate reporting of events from their point of view.

*To Identify the direction of addressing political issues between Arabic Oriented radio research and television research*

- When channels oriented in Arabic are presented for solutions to crises in Arab countries, they tend to appear as a savior through the intervention of their governments in those crises, as shown by studies that dealt with the Syrian crisis with analysis, for example:

*To Differentiate between the most significant advantages and disadvantages of dealing with foreign broadcasts in the Arabic language for Arab issues as presented by Arab and foreign studies.*

- Regarding the advantages and disadvantages of radios oriented in the Arabic language from the respondents' point of view, it was found that the advantages and disadvantages of those radios from the respondents' viewpoint are that they always refer to reliable sources in news coverage, closely follow the events, and report the events up to date so that they always remain in the focus of events, which achieves accurate news coverage. As for its negative aspects, according to the respondents, it lacks objectivity regarding the foreign countries affiliated with it and only presents a single point of view.

*To what extent has the recent scientific adds in the field of Arabic-oriented radio research in terms of methods and tools used in data collection and analysis, as well as identifying the scientific theories within which the results were interpreted?*

- The studies focused on specific research methods and tools without addressing different research approaches and were satisfied with the survey method that all studies relied on, which necessitates the use of new media theories when studying the pages of these radio stations and channels on social media, and research tools related to the research of radios and channels oriented not to Limiting it to two categories: What was said? How did it sound? Rather, questions that include alternative interpretations of why something was said should be added. How is the information presented? Therefore, the current study suggests that evaluation and future research be conducted on these current scenarios rather than merely presenting their advantages and disadvantages. According to the findings, no long-term research has been conducted to determine the impact of technological advancements on how Arab events and issues are covered in broadcasts and oriented channels.
- Studies have focused on studying the impact on specific groups of the public, particularly the youth group, which necessitates the need to pay attention to measuring the impact of those radios and channels on different audiences. None of the studies dealt with the study of the communicator except in one research, and only one study was also concerned with studying the effect of oriented channels on women.

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