

Digital Jordanian Daily Newspapers Coverage of Climate Change

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Abstract

This article aimed to identify the coverage of digital Jordanian daily newspapers of climate change issues and the framing used in published Journalism materials. A media survey methodology has been adopted to achieve the article's aim, using content analysis of 335 Journalism articles published on the websites Al-Ghad, Addustour, and Al-Rai. The results showed that the three digital Jordanian daily newspapers were interested in covering the issue of climate change and relied mainly on "reports" to provide information about the issue. Furthermore, it relied on persuasive methods to convince the reader of climate change and its adverse societal effects and raise environmental awareness to ensure sustainable development. The results also revealed that digital Jordanian daily newspapers framed the issue of climate change within the framing of the strategy, responsibility, and human interests. Finally, the results concluded that the digital Jordanian daily newspapers should avoid framing climate change within an episodic frame, as this process shapes and changes the public's interpretations and priorities towards climate issues.

Keywords: climate change, framing theory, digital newspaper, journalism coverage, sustainable development, climate impacts

1. Introduction

In the twenty-first century, the Jordanian media underwent significant development thanks to the technological and digital revolution and the media openness that accompanied this development (Abuhasirah et al., 2023). As a result, the media has become one of the most effective means of persuasion among the public, shaping its orientations towards issues and themes in society, and is an essential source of news, guidance, and education for all its information on events and issues, as it is of great importance in shaping its knowledge, ideas, and attitudes, as it presents opinions and ideas on various issues of concern to public opinion (Orekat et al., 2023).

Among these issues, the issue of climate change has emerged, as Jordan is one of the world's most resource-poor, arid and freshwater-stressed countries with climate change aggravating these challenges further. The climate change problems are portrayed as important in Jordan, but the policymaking and implementation processes face significant challenges. The main predicaments are: the prioritization of short-term political and economic interests, over-reliance on external actors, limited financial, technical and knowledge capacities, and a lack of coordination between the key public sector stakeholders. (El-Anis & Poberezhskaya, 2023). Despite Jordan's efforts to combat climate change, they are limited in practice due to the need for a long-term response and the limited availability of financial and human resources (Haddad, 2023).

The Institute for Economics and Peace report (2021) findings show that a quarter of Jordanians see climate change as a severe threat. Environmental threats related to the risks of natural resource scarcity, population growth, and rising temperatures have been the highest among other threats to Jordan. Furthermore, the report states that Jordan is one of the ten countries least interested in climate change in the Middle East and North Africa. The report also warned that the consequences of climate change would have a considerable impact, and this will cause further environmental degradation in Jordan.

Accordingly, Jordan is one of the countries most affected by the issue of climate change, compared to other countries; This may cause environmental changes that adversely affect economic and social growth and limit the achievement of sustainable development, in the absence of sufficient media attention to this issue, despite the Government's assertion that climate action in Jordan is a top priority in various sectors (Krane, 2020).

Hence, digital journalism plays a pivotal role in educating and sensitizing the public on the importance of climate change and addressing its challenges to preserve the environment and achieve sustainable development. Because of the importance of climate change and its implications for Jordan, this research reveals the role of digital journalism in raising awareness of the dangers of climate change and deepening the sense of this global crisis's daily digital coverage of the issue. Moreover, the framing mechanism used in journalism content influences public attitudes, raising awareness of the individual's role in climate change and enhancing the capacity of society to shape decisions on the risks arising from that place. Therefore, as a result of the above, the problem of the article revolves around the role of journalism influential in raising awareness of the seriousness of climate change and working to shape a well-established environmental culture among the public in order to influence its knowledge and trends on the one hand, provide professional journalistic treatment that takes into account the dissemination of journalistic contents, including analysis, interpretation, and scientific evidence, as well as the journalism's news, educational and development function; to raise social awareness of the importance of changing one's behavior in order to cope with the effects of climate change, to promote the national interest, and to remind those responsible of the seriousness of climate change and to seek to address it.

The article deals with the role of digital journalism in raising awareness of climate change issues, deepening the sense of this global crisis, and forming public opinion towards it by identifying the coverage of this issue by the Jordanian daily digital newspapers. The framing mechanism used in journalism materials during their dealing with the issue of climate change, in terms of journalistic genres, sources coverage, supporting materials, and persuasion methods used to influence audience attitudes, raise awareness of the individual's role in climate change fields, and enhance society's ability to form decisions about the risks arising from it. Accordingly, the article's main question is: To what extent do Jordanian digital daily newspapers cover the issue of climate change? To answer this question, the article begins to answer the following sub-questions: (1) What genre of journalism items are used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers to address climate change? (2) What sources of coverage are Jordanian digital daily newspapers using as they address the issue of climate change? (3) What supporting materials are used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers as they address the issue of climate change? (4) What persuasion methods are used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers as they address the issue of climate change? (5) What type of frameworks have Jordanian digital daily newspapers used to frame the issue of climate change?

2. Literature Review

This article is based on the framing theory, which refers to the fundamental idea that the power of the media is to present news stories through specific framing so that certain aspects of issues are selected at the expense of other issues and highlighted in a context that gives them meaning; This makes some facts more straightforward than others, thus providing explanatory signals that help to understand and recognize those issues in light of the framing provided by the media (Feste, 2011; De Vreese, 2005). Media framing is influenced by dependent and independent variables affecting their characteristics. Dependent variables are the contact person's characteristics and sources, influenced by pressure groups, the political orientation of the media, and editorial policies, while independent variables are the interactions between journalists, political elites, and social organizations, all of which affect how issues are selected and highlighted; This, in turn, creates ideas about how audiences interpret these issues, in this way creating excitement, making it easier for the public to understand, and giving journalists the possibility to provide their explanations (Norin & Kahlström, 2012; Hänggli, 2012; Scheufele, 1999).

Iyengar and Simon (1993) identified two frameworks underpinning the news: the episodic and thematic frames. The episodic frame focuses on public issues, specific events, and facts regarding concrete instances. The thematic frame, in contrast, focuses on public issues in some general or mere context and provides general evidence. Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) identified five news frames and their correlation to episodic and thematic frames. Conflict frame: Focuses on the conflict between individuals or institutions. Human interest frames: It focuses on the dynamic personalization of news to attract public interest. The economic consequences frame presents a problem or issue by highlighting the economic impacts. Ethics framing: This frame places issues in the context of religious or moral beliefs. This framing is often used indirectly, through quotation or reasoning, so the news story includes ethical messages. Responsibility frame: This frame links the responsibility of the cause or problem with individuals or Governments and contributes to shaping the chief official's general understanding of social problems.

Through the framing theory and its relationship to the issue of climate change, most studies' approaches to framing embrace four main principles: first, the definition of framing provides an essential means for the public to understand, as framing helps individuals develop facts about reality and then compare and interpret it in the light of their past experiences; Although the framing may not be able to change facts about issues has the potential to shape meaning, thus providing individuals with information that help them shape their attitudes and opinions towards different issues (Collins, 2016). The second involves selecting and highlighting specific case details while withholding or excluding

others. Individuals can face similar social issues, yet they frame different aspects of their experience to create their truth in the sense that members of the public will interpret the situation differently, use a specific method of identifying the problem and its causes, and present different solutions, according to their priorities and perception of the problems (Dewulf et al., 2004). Third, the framing is manifested in words, texts, arguments, metaphors, models, descriptions, and visual images. These tools highlight specific meanings of media messages regarding the issue of media coverage, thereby identifying the public's views, ideas, and trends. The public treats it according to its reference framing to interpret and understand those issues' rationale, causes, and consequences (Van Gorp, 2005). Fourth, framing is an interactive skill that opinion leaders or officials may develop. They are mental models in determining how to select and highlight the information framing and its use in achieving communication and organizational goals (Fairhurst, 2005).

A literature review related to digital journalism coverage of the issue of climate change shows that broad interest in the issue of climate change is evident globally. Abdelalim (2022) identifies the extent to which Egyptian digital media are interested in covering the issue of climate change by analyzing (424) journalism material posted on Al-Youm 7, Al-Masry Al-Youm, Al-Shorouk from November 1, 2021, to January 30, 2022. The results showed the three digital media's interest in covering the issue of climate change. The results confirmed that the report was the genre most used in the journalism coverage of the issue of climate change, and the "action and accomplishment" framing was the most prominent in the journalism coverage.

Siddiqui and Hanchan (2022) highlighted the level of human awareness of the inhabitants of the Moroccan oases of the issue of climate change, its relationship with other media, and its role in developing awareness of major environmental issues in the world. The results showed that the audience believed that the media showed a clear interest in the issue of climate change. The study concluded that the audience relies on television as a significant source of information on the issue of climate change, then Social media platforms, and then websites. In the same context, Kleinberga (2022) aimed to analyze media coverage in traditional and digital media of climate change and environmental issues in Latvia, through a content analysis of (3753) media articles and videos. The findings showed a relative interest in traditional and digital media in environmental and climate change issues. Digital media came first, then news agencies, then radio. The results concluded that the international efforts dominated media coverage, while the issue of climate change received little journalism attention. Furthermore, the media relied mainly on government information sources, while persuasive strategic narratives did not appear in media coverage. Tavares (2022) sought to analyze Portuguese media coverage of climate change by analyzing the content of (217) news articles. The results showed that the media provide shorthand reports on the issue of climate change because of the information presented by political officials. Furthermore, civil society's role in climate change is limited. It reflects on public knowledge of the issue and hinders the shift of individuals towards more sustainable actions and civil society involvement in climate management.

Painter (2022), through interviewing the editors responsible for 14 specialized digital journalists providing information on the issue of climate change, showed that digital journalism highlights their specialized authority by emphasizing different degrees of their scientific experience. Its contribution to the work of mainstream journalism, through the comprehensive provision of multiple and specialized contents, is often disconnected from the issue of climate change. The study concluded that the perceptions of the stated roles of interviewees emphasize that traditional and professional journalistic values still prevail in the role of effective and reliable intermediaries of climate science. Al-Azab (2021) studied the Egyptian and British newspapers dealing with climate change issues through its presentation of international conventions. The results showed that the news was the most used genre in the journalism coverage of climate change. The study concluded that the field reporter became the most accessible source of information on the issue of climate change.

Hase (2021) aimed to analyze global newspapers' coverage of climate change through content analysis of (20) newspapers in 10 countries in the North and South of the world between 2006 and 2018. The study concluded that the newspaper's coverage of climate change varies according to the country in which the newspaper is published. Moreover, the coverage between the North and the South countries is different regarding public vulnerability to climate change and its causes. These newspapers not only cover environmental changes but also focus on the societal dimension of climate change.

3. Method

The article belongs to the descriptive approach that studies a particular phenomenon or issue to analyze and interpret them, thus obtaining results on dealing with these phenomena and predicting their future (Abuhasirah & Ismael, 2023). The media survey methodology was used to study a particular issue with a view to its interpretation and analysis. This allows for scientific findings and validation (Abuhasirah et al., 2023). Accordingly, the article relied on content analysis, which mainly depends on converting written data into numbers describing the phenomenon under study (Salameh, 2021). The surveyed sample deals with three digital Jordanian daily newspapers (Al-Ghad, Al-Dustour, Al-Rai) within

the period extending from January 1, 2022, until June 30, 2022. Due to the difficulty of analyzing the content of journalism material published in all digital Jordanian daily newspapers during the period, the multi-stage sample method was used to obtain the final sample. Several stages have been identified for the withdrawal of the sample, as follows: The first stage: The period over which the content analysis will be applied was determined, which was the period extending from January 1 to June 30, 2022, for six months. This period was chosen because Jordan began implementing procedures and interventions in 2022. Programs that will make it more prepared and prevented from the effects of climate change, by the draft National Climate Change Policy for the years 2022-2050, which generated significant interest in the issue of climate change in the digital Jordanian daily newspapers in that period. The second stage: Three digital Jordanian daily newspapers were selected from among the study population (Al-Ghad, Al-Dustour, Al-Rai). These newspapers were chosen because they are Jordan's most widely distributed daily newspapers. They also achieve a high percentage of views according to the statistics site (Alexa), in addition to the fact that these newspapers represent the pattern of ownership of the media outlets in Jordan, Al-Ghad (private), Al-Rai (semi-governmental), and Addustour (governmental), and thus reflects the nature of press coverage in those sites in terms of the diversity of ideas, trends, and political and intellectual orientations in dealing with the issue of climate change. The third stage: The sample of press materials published in the digital Jordanian daily newspapers was selected according to the comprehensive inventory method, whereby all press materials published on those sites that dealt with the issue of climate change were selected, whether the main topic of the press material dealt with the issue of climate change directly or secondarily, among other issues related to the issue of climate change, after collecting the study sample, it was found that all digital Jordanian daily newspapers were not published in the period from May 2-7, 2022, and thus the total number of the study sample became (525), as shown in the following table:

Table 1. digital Jordanian daily newspapers sample

digital Jordanian daily newspapers	Number	Link	Percentage
Al-Ghad	175	https://www.alghad.com	%33.3
Al-Rai	175	https://www.addustour.com	%33.3
Addustour	175	https://www.alrai.com	%33.3
Total	525		100%

To verify the validity of the content analysis tool, the article was presented to five media professors who have extensive research practices to review and adjudicate its credibility and judge its validity for analytical application. As for the verification of measuring instruments, The method of applying the analysis detector to a portion of the sample was relied upon twice, with a time difference of two weeks, through an analysis of 20% (36 Journalism items) of 12 Journalism materials per site of the total sample of the analytical study, and then the Holsty formula was used; To calculate the agreement ratio between the two analyses, the agreement ratio (92.3%), which is high and scientifically acceptable for tool stability.

4. Results

This article aimed to identify the coverage of digital Jordanian daily newspapers of climate change issues and the framing used in published Journalism materials from January 1, 2022, until June 30, 2022. The results showed that the ownership pattern of private Jordanian daily newspapers outperformed government ownership in journalism coverage of climate change (Table 2). These results indicated the great interest that Al-Ghad (%40) devoted to the issue of climate change and the allocation of large spaces to address this issue, which has become one of the most important issues on the global scene, analyzing and discussing it in order to provide information and developments about it to the public.

Table 2. The extent of Jordanian digital daily newspapers' coverage of climate change

Jordanian digital daily newspapers'	Frequency	Percentage
Al-Ghad	134	%40
Addustour	104	%31
Al-Rai	97	%29
Total	335	%100

Table 3 shows that the genre of journalism items used to edit the Journalism material on the issue of climate change in digital Jordanian daily newspapers. The "report" top the list by (%77.6), followed by "article" (%13.5), then "news" by (%8.3), while the fourth and last "interview" by (%0.6). These results indicate the interest of all newspaper sites in

presenting, explaining, and interpreting the issue of climate change and its dimensions through news reports. To confront the challenges related to this issue by presenting the opinions of officials, experts, and specialists, highlighting new aspects of it, and clarifying incomprehensible aspects in order to meet the needs of readers to know the backgrounds and details and to spread environmental and climate awareness effectively, as reports are one of the most important genres used in newspapers.

Table 3. The genre of journalism items used in digital newspaper sites to address climate change

genre	Al-Ghad		Addustour		Al-Rai		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Report	103	%76.8	84	%80.8	73	%75.3	260	%77.6
Article	26	%19.4	7	%6.7	12	%12.4	45	%13.5
News	4	%3	13	%12.5	11	%11.3	28	%8.3
Interview	1	%0.8	0	%0	1	%1	2	%0.6
Total	134	%100	104	%100	97	%100	335	%100

The most sources of coverage on which digital Jordanian daily newspapers relied during their handling of the issue of climate change (Table 4) were "government representatives" (%29), then "news agencies" (%18.5), then "writers" (%12.8). It is noted that the digital Jordanian daily newspapers tended to rely mainly on official sources and news agencies, especially the Addustour and Al-Rai. This may be because official and governmental sources are the most capable of providing relevant information about the issue of climate change, especially since the analysis period witnessed many conferences and events dealing with Jordan's strategies for confronting the challenges related to climate change. These sites resorted to obtaining these statements, which may also be because environmental issues need journalists specialized in this matter. Many journalists and journalism institutions prefer to resort to official sources and adopt their viewpoints, which have appeared in many published press materials related to the issue of climate change, such as the slow implementation of water projects, the decline in dam storage, and the challenges of climate change, the implementation of strategies for water and agricultural plans, and Jordan's participation in Water and Climate Alliance.

Table 4. The sources are used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers to cover climate change

Sources	Al-Ghad		Addustour		Al-Rai		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Government Representatives	39	%29.1	38	%36.5	20	%20.6	97	%29
News Agencies	5	%3.7	27	%26	30	%31	62	%18.5
Writers	25	%18.6	6	%5.8	12	%12.4	43	%12.8
U.N. Reports and Organizations	20	%15	10	%9.6	8	%8.2	38	%11.3
Experts and Specialists	18	%13.4	8	%7.7	11	%11.3	37	%11
Mixed Sources	12	%9	6	%5.8	4	%4.1	22	%6.6
Scientific Studies and Research	11	%8.2	2	%1.9	3	%3.1	16	%4.8
International Newspapers	2	%1.5	3	%2.9	2	%2.1	7	%2.1
No Source	2	%1.5	4	%3.8	1	%1	7	%2.1
Local T.V Channels	0	%0	0	%0	6	%6.2	6	%1.8
Total	134	%100	104	%100	97	%100	335	%100

The results in Table 5 indicate that the Jordanian daily digital newspapers focused on images to support and highlight their journalism materials. These results may be due to the newspaper sites relying on live photos from the heart of the event, especially those related to conferences and meetings or personal photos of officials and spokespersons, or through expressive images that indicate the issue of climate change, as the images accurately embody reality and give the issue credibility to the reader, in addition to their interactive effects.

Table 5. The supporting materials are used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers

Supporting Materials	Al-Ghad		Addustour		Al-Rai		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Images	129	%96.2	84	%80.8	93	%95.9	306	91.3
No Materials	3	%2.2	20	%19.2	4	%4.1	27	%8.1
Video	1	%0.8	0	%0	0	%0	1	%0.3
Infographics	1	%0.8	0	%0	0	%0	1	%0.3
Total	134	%100	104	%100	97	%100	335	%100

It is noted from Table 6 that the Jordanian digital daily newspapers relied on logical persuasion methods by providing factual information and scientific evidence to support the materials published on those websites. The Jordanian digital daily newspapers' use of "intimidating" methods of persuasion may be due to presenting topics related to the warnings issued by international reports and studies of the seriousness of climate change and its repercussions on the world and global plans to deal with the climate consequences.

Table 6. The persuasion methods Jordanian digital daily newspapers use to cover climate change

Persuasion	Al-Ghad		Addustour		Al-Rai		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Logical	80	%59.7	78	%75	62	%64	220	%65.6
Intimidation	25	%18.6	11	%10.6	14	%14.4	50	%15
Mixed	16	%12	7	%6.7	11	%11.3	34	%10.1
Emotional	11	%8.2	6	%5.8	7	%7.2	24	%7.2
Unclear	2	1.5	2	%1.9	3	%3.1	7	%2.1
Total	335	%100	97	%100	104	%100	134	%100

The analysis shows that the most common type of frames Jordanian digital daily newspapers used to frame the issue of climate change were strategic, then responsibility, then human interests (Table 7). These results can be interpreted in light of the journalism materials published in these digital newspapers, as they were interested in addressing the strategies followed by Jordan in addressing the issue of climate change and focusing on the risks of climate change in strategies, technical policies, work and investment plans, in addition to addressing topics related to the responsibility for developing the national adaptation plan. With climate change and the government's economic action priorities program for the years 2021-2023.

Table 7. Type of frames Jordanian digital daily newspapers used to frame the issue of climate change

Framing	Al-Ghad		Addustour		Al-Rai		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Strategic	34	%25.4	30	%28.9	22	%22.7	86	%25.7
Responsibility	37	%27.6	25	%24	15	%15.5	77	%23
Human Interests	17	%12.7	15	%14.4	23	%23.7	55	%16.4
Economic Consequences	21	%15.7	10	%9.6	18	%18.6	49	%14.6
Achievement	13	%9.7	17	%16.3	11	%11.3	41	%12.3
Conflict	7	%5.2	4	%3.9	4	%4.1	15	%4.4
Mixed	5	%3.7	3	%2.9	4	%4.1	12	%3.6
Total	134	%100	104	%100	97	%100	335	%100

4. Discussion

The results concluded that the three Jordanian digital daily newspapers paid close attention to covering the issue of climate change. These digital newspapers relied on reports in a significant way to provide information on the issue of climate change. They disengaged from the use of other journalistic genres, such as the investigation that genres are the core of modern journalism, and these results confirm that digital newspapers need specialized and qualified journalists to write on environmental and climate issues. Additionally, dealing with climate issues in newsrooms is a challenge for journalists in most topics linked to politics, economics, and science, which impacts international relations and affects local issues of great importance, such as water and agriculture. Hence, the role of the climate journalist is to collect information systematically and rationally in his field and specialization, and his ability to communicate with sources and understand the links between climate and other issues. The specialized journalist has become a feature of the progress and development of journalism and media. These results are consistent with the findings of Kleinberga (2022), who showed digital media interest in the issue of climate change, as well as Abdelalim (2022), who concluded that

Egyptian digital newspapers paid close attention to covering the issue of climate change. It also agrees with Hase et al. (2021), who concluded that newspaper coverage of the issue of climate change varies according to the country from which the newspaper is published and varies between North and South countries in terms of the audience's vulnerability to climate change and its causes, and not only covers environmental changes but focuses on the societal dimension of climate change. However, they differ in that with the results of the study of Siddiqui & Hanshan (2022), which found that digital media came in third place in its interest in the issue of climate change.

The results showed that Jordanian digital daily newspapers relied primarily on government representatives in their journalism coverage of the issue of climate change and their interest in obtaining information from its primary sources, as most of the published journalism contents were related to the Government's actions to address the challenges of climate change and adapt with this issue, along with the official themes and issues related to the conferences on Jordan's strategies and efforts to combat climate change. On the other hand, the results show that Al-Ghad digital newspaper, although dependent on officials for its journalism coverage, varied in reliance on other sources in contrast to the digital newspapers of Addustour and Al-Rai. These results confirmed that the private digital newspaper Al-Ghad provided analytical and explanatory treatment of the climate change issue based on journalism's role in shaping public opinion and raising society's awareness of the importance of behavior to reduce climate change. These results support the results in Abdelalim (2022) which showed that most genres of journalism items used in covering climate change were report, as well as Kleinberga (2022) who concluded that the digital media relied mainly on government information sources. However, they differ in that with the results of the study of Al-Azab et al. (2021) which concluded that the Al-Ahram and Times digital newspapers relied on reporters as sources of information on the issue of climate change.

The results indicated that the images were the most supporting materials used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers for the issue of climate change, with the absence of other elements such as videos, infographics, and other items, and that the digital newspaper Addustour did not use supporting materials in twenty journalism items, these findings confirm that digital newspapers paid little attention in supporting their journalism items with interactive materials. Also, digital newspapers relied on live images from the events, especially those related to conferences or personal photographs of officials. However, many journalism contents included ratios, statistics, and figures that digital newspapers should have highlighted to attract the audience on the one hand and provide and interpret information in an easy, simplified, and understandable way on the other. The results are consistent with the findings of Abdelalim (2022) and Al-Azab et al. (2021) which concluded that the most supporting materials used in Jordanian digital daily newspapers to cover climate change were images.

The results confirmed that the Jordanian digital daily newspapers relied on persuasive methods to convince the audience of climate change issues and their adverse impacts on society by providing evidence and effects of the validity of the information in the reports to raise environmental and climate awareness to ensure sustainable development. However, the digital newspaper also relied on intimidating methods to warn of the dangers of climate change, not only on the local side. The world is witnessing the negative impacts of climate change, which has threatened life, such as natural disasters, associated changes, and persistent societal challenges.

The results concluded that the Jordanian digital daily newspapers framed the issue of climate change with the framing of "strategic" first, then the framing of "responsibility" secondly, and then the framing of "human interests" thirdly, which indicates how these digital newspapers deal with the issue of climate change, by putting the case in these three framings, in order to highlight it and give it meaning, and influence the perceptions of the Audiences. Then, the public interprets this issue within the framing highlighted by those digital newspapers. The digital newspapers relied on the framing of the strategy in order to convince the audience of the plans and strategies adopted by the Government in order to confront the risks of climate change, and therefore, its responsibility to reduce the effects of climate change and the mechanisms of adaptation to it, and then human interests through making radical and permanent transformations in human activities and involving All groups and their integration, such as women, youth, and local communities, to implement the national climate change policy, to ensure sustainable development. The results consistent with the findings of Abdelalim (2022) which concluded that the digital newspaper relied on the framing of work and achievement, as well as with Kleinberga (2022) which showed that the persuasive strategic narratives did not appear in digital media in its covering.

5. Conclusion

This article aimed to identify the coverage of digital Jordanian daily newspapers of climate change issues and the framing used in published Journalism materials. After analyzing (335) Journalism articles published on the websites (Al-Ghad, Addustour, Al-Rai), the results concluded that the interest of digital newspapers in the issue of climate change stems from the significant role of Journalism in raising public awareness of its risks in order to deepen the sense of the global crisis, build public opinion and strengthen the capacity of society to shape decisions on the risks arising from there, as these digital newspapers have framed the issue of climate change within the strategy, responsibility, and human concerns to influencing the public's perceptions, to reduce climate change impacts and adaptation mechanisms to

ensure sustainable development. Based on these results, Jordanian daily newspapers must avoid framing the issue of climate change within a specific frame as this process shapes and changes the public's interpretations and priorities towards climate issues. On the other hand, the Jordanian daily newspapers should review how newsrooms are working regarding allocating a section or part of the newspapers containing unique Journalism materials containing data, information, and facts on climate change to remind citizens and responsible entities of their seriousness.

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Dr. Ramez and Dr. Rasha were responsible for the article design and revision. Dr. Ramez was responsible for data collection. Dr. Ramez drafted the manuscript, and Dr. Rasha revised and proofread it. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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