

Media Coverage Techniques of Arab Satellite Channels in Addressing Terrorism and Extremism phenomenon The death industry program on Al Arabiya channel as a sample

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Abstract

This study examines media coverage methods in dealing with terrorism and extremism phenomenon in the Arab satellite channels, and the program of the death industry in Al-Arabiya channel will be employed as an example throughout this research. The study chose ten episodes from this program that were broadcasted from the Al Arabiya satellite channel over three months from October 4, 2019, to December 27, 2019. These episodes have been picked up for the significance of events they dealt with: what after Al-Baghdadi's murder, terrorist organizations in Africa, terrorist cases in Britain, terrorism in demonstrations in Iraq, Lebanon, and Iran, and the study used the survey method using content analysis, and reached several conclusions, including the death industry program on Al Arabiya satellite channel adopted the issues of extremism and terrorism phenomenon to a great extent that exceeded half of the targeted sample by 25%, as the trend supporting the program's guest reached 75%, while 25% were distributed among the other three categories by 8.3% each: (Somewhat sympathetic, neutral, oppositional).

Keyword: Media coverage, terrorism and extremism phenomenon, TV programs

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Introduction

Media coverage of terrorism and extremism phenomenon in the Arab satellite channels have increased after the terrorist incidents and operations that the Arab region and the world witnessed, including Iraq, Syria, Algeria, and Egypt, as the media followers were not satisfied with the news that covered these events to obtain information, rather they needed specialized television programs that expanded their coverage to satisfy their cognitive needs.

This is what Al Arabiya has done in (the death Industry) program, which has brought together more than one media form to deal with terrorism and extremism and with new media methods.

In this research, we try to highlight the nature of the media handling of terrorism, extremism, and the

methods adopted by Al-Arabiya through its television program in dealing with terrorism and extremism.

The research importance

The research importance lies in two aspects, the first is theoretical scientific aspects, to present a cognitive picture of the term media coverage of terrorism and extremism phenomenon that approaches in meaning to a common media term which is media treatment, and how its mechanisms are applied in television programs for Arab satellite channels. The second is community-based, with the advantages provided to the society in providing news and insight into the terrorism and extremism that are taking place in the world and its devastating effects in society by analyzing the content of the most prominent

program that is well known for handling the phenomenon of extremism and terrorism.

Research problem

The research problem is limiting the problem of media coverage of the terrorism and extremism phenomenon in the death industry program that Al-Arabiya satellite channel broadcasts on its channel by describing the content of the media material and analyzing it quantitatively. Most media studies have suggested that the media coverage of terrorism and extremism should take into account several problems, including the problem of defining the concept of terrorism, the problem of defining the term terrorism, and the problem of media coverage of terrorism¹. The last one is the center of our current study problem. The phenomenon of terrorism has become the most important problem facing our contemporary world. The impact of this phenomenon has been compounded by the speed and momentum with which the media deal, such crimes which are now threatening humanity as a whole, and, despite the tragedies that the land has suffered as a result of the horrors of conventional war, terrorist crimes have a different impact on human life².

Study questions:

This study revolves around the main question: How did Al-Arabiya satellite channel deal through its TV program (death industry) with terrorism and extremism amid the increasing terrorism in the Arab region and the world? The main question arises from several sub-questions that require an answer as follows:

1. What are the media coverage methods adopted by the Al Arabiya satellite channel through its program, the death Industry?
2. What are the most prominent topics of terrorism and extremism that the Al-Arabiya

satellite channel has dealt with in its Industry of death program?

3. What media forms did the Al Arabiya satellite channel adopt through its program, the death Industry, in dealing with terrorism and extremism?
4. What sources of information did the Al Arabiya satellite channel's death-making program rely on in its media handling of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism?
5. How can the figures hosted by the death Industry Program in the Al Arabiya satellite channel be classified concerning the subject of terrorism and extremism?

Research hypotheses

The researcher resorted to using the hypotheses since they are a factor that helps in determining the research problem accurately in terms of its components and the relationships between its variables after the media studies agreed that there is a problem in defining the term terrorism, its concept, and the problem of dealing with it in the media.

This search is based on the following two hypotheses:

1. The methods of persuasion vary in the media coverage to the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the program of the industry of death according to its subjects.
2. There is a statistically significant relationship between the media forms adopted by the Al Arabiya death Industry Program and the type of terrorism and extremism that it has dealt with in the media.

Research objectives

This research aims to identify terrorism and extremism phenomenon media coverage methods employed by Al-Arabiya satellite channel through its program "the death industry", by conducting a survey specially prepared for this purpose. Besides, identify how the media coverage was conducted, diagnose the methods adopted by this program, media forms that have expressed the subjects of terrorism and extremism, their sources of information, and classify the personalities hosted

¹ Howayda Mostafa, Media and Countering Terrorism - A Guide to Professional Practice, Arab Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, November 2018, p. 269.

² Nouredin Azar, Religion and Current Society Issues, Religious and Intellectual Extremism, Zawad Magazine, Issue: 52, Believers Without Borders, April 22, 2020, <https://www.mominoun.com/articles>.

according to their degree of relevance to the topics of their episodes.

Study concepts and terminology:

1. Media coverage

Arabic dictionaries are unanimously agreed on the explanation of the meaning linguistically: it means took something and used it, the original word in Arabic means (take), such as he covered the issue, the book covered the very important subject³. This meaning is close to the concept of media coverage that approaches another media term called media treatment, that is, the treatment of the media method represented by the satellite channel, through its television program on terrorism and extremism and studied it, that is, taking this issue to be discussed by the program and dealing with it so that information on this issue would be accessible to the public.

2. **Television programs:** An idea or set of ideas formulated in a particular TV template, using the picture and sound in all its artistic details, to achieve a specific objective, these are varied into several types: Live talk, dialogue and interview, round table, investigation, television newspaper, film, program presenter, and other types⁴. Programs can be categorized by various criteria: Function or goal, content, audience, broadcast time and periodicity, language, and artistic form⁵.

3. **Terrorism:** The Arab Convention on Combating Terrorism attempted to resolve the issue of defining terrorism as a specific definition stating that terrorism is: Every act of violence or threat, regardless of its motives or purposes, is the implementation of an individual or collective criminal project and aims to terrorize or terrify, harm, or endanger people lives, freedom or security. Terrorism uses multiple forms,

including kidnapping, assassination, extortion, sabotage, blasting, planting explosives, fires, stealing weapons, robbery of banks and warehouses, etc.⁶

4. **Extremism:** It is a method characterized by the inability to accept or tolerate any different beliefs, or it is a violent departure from the value and philosophical system prevalent in society, and a rejection of the reality surrounding the individual, including the value system that this reality carries. Thus, fanaticism is an extremist trend or attitude adopted by the individual and considers that it is the only right and the absolute truth, which makes him close-minded and prevents others from disagreeing with him⁷. What we mean in our study is the kind of extremism that is directly linked to physical violence or the threat of violence that turns to real terrorism, not limited to intellectual extremism.

Study type and methodology

This study is classified within the descriptive research describing a specific phenomenon in its current situation, which is the phenomenon of media coverage of terrorism and extremism in the television programs of Arab satellite channels, i.e. it is based on surveying the content of media handling this phenomenon. Surveys are part of descriptive research, which tends to clarify and analyze the true nature of things, problems, or social conditions to determine the circumstances or reasons for their appearance⁸, the methodology used in this research is the survey method, specifically the media survey

³ See: Al-Waseet Dictionary, Contemporary Arabic Dictionary, Al-Majmah Dictionary of Meanings, <https://www.almaany.com/>, retrieved on 7-11-2020.

⁴ Fahd bin Abdul Rahman Al-Shammari, Media Education: How to deal with the media, King Fahd National Library, Riyadh, 2010, pp. 221-222.

⁵ Same reference and page.

⁶ Ali Fayez Al-Juhani, Terrorism, The Imposed Understanding of Rejected Terrorism, Abstract: Muhammad Fathy Mahmoud, Summaries of the University's publications in the field of combating terrorism, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2005, pp. 46-47.

⁷ Salim Kataa Ali, Intellectual Extremism among University Youth: Reasons and Treatments, Al Nabaa Information Network, Wednesday May 7, 2020, <https://annabaa.org/arabic/violenceandterror/23132>, retrieved on: 13-7-2020.

⁸ Muhammad Munir Hijab, Fundamentals of Media and Social Research, Dar Al-Fajr for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, 2006, p. 86.

by the sampling method, which describes and analyzes several cases simultaneously.

Research methodology

The study adopted one of the survey approach methods which is the content analysis, as it is one of the methods that aim at objectively describing the apparent content based on the systematic, iterative monitoring of the approved unit of analysis, as this method is characterized by the accurate description of a phenomenon. The results of this method are analytical and results-oriented; it is a purposeful attempt to process the content statistically and analytically based on the principle of analysis and synthesis, to reflect qualitative or quantitative objectives⁹.

Research tool

This study is based on a major research tool in collecting data and information that meets the research requirements and objectives, which is the analysis form, as the researcher has divided this form into several main categories and subcategories that facilitate the analytical survey of the media coverage, its methods in dealing with the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism. This form is therefore the main tool on which this research is based on.

Research community

The research community is represented by television programs in the Arab satellite channel, which focused its attention on the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism. The researcher chose a deliberate sample of these TV programs in the Arab satellite channels, which is the program of the death industry in Al-Arabiya satellite channel because it is the main program that focused on terrorism and extremism, adopting new methods of media reporting, in addition to the fact that this program has recorded a high rate of follow-up and viewership.

The research sample was chosen intentionally consisting of (10) episodes of the death industry program on the Al Arabiya satellite channel for three months from October 4, 2019, to December 27,

2019. The date 4 – 10 represents the first paragraph in the selected sample, which is the first episode and the first analyzed sample, while the date 27 – 12 represents the last episode of the sample that was subjected to analysis. The remaining eight episodes analyzed is confined between these two dates. These episodes have been picked up for the significance of events they dealt with: what after Al-Baghdadi's murder, terrorist organizations in Africa, terrorist cases in Britain, terrorism in demonstrations in Iraq, Lebanon, and Iran. Below is a table of sample content from Al Arabiya Satellite Channel's death Industry Program.

⁹ Youmna Tarif Al-Khouli, Philosophy of Science in the Twentieth Century, The World of Knowledge, Kuwait, 2000, p. 103.

Episode title	Date
Terrorist organizations form a new alliance in Africa	2019 - 10 -4
Terrorism and hunger in Africa (displacement camps in Niger)	2019 - 10 – 11
The forgotten state of ISIS (ISIS in Africa in the town of Kau, located between Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, in the south of the Sahara Desert)	2019 - 10 – 25
Exploding buds ... Watch the story of ISIS children (stories of ISIS children in rehabilitation camps)	2019 - 11 – 1
Does Daesh carry out reprisals for the killing of Baghdadi?	2019 - 11 – 15
Ideas of violence and extremism in Britain after Brexit (The assassination of a British member of parliament, "Joe Cox", by an extreme-right killer)	2019 - 11 – 22
Watch.. one "Director" of the scenario of killing demonstrators in Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon.	2019 - 11 – 29
This is how the international Brotherhood organization establishes recruitment and smuggling networks, corruption, and money laundering channels.	2019 - 12 – 13
These are the most prominent events that changed the world in 2019.	2019 - 12 – 20
Brotherhood prisoners are recruiting new elements in British prisons.	2019 – 12 – 27

Validity and reliability

1. **Validity:** the researcher followed the apparent validity steps by presenting the content analysis form to a group of media arbitrators¹⁰, and after calculating the correlation coefficient between the arbitrators' opinions and their agreement on the categories of the form and their paragraphs according to the Kendall equation, it is indicated that the agreement on its contents reached (95%), making them valid for analysis.
2. **Reliability:** to calculate the reliability of the media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the death industry program presented by Al Arabiya satellite channel, the researcher followed the method of testing and re-testing, i.e. the method of the researcher's reliability with himself as he chooses (10) episodes of this program so that the sample that will subject to the two tests is the first and the last episode. The researcher conducted the first test on the two episodes using the same coding system in the analysis form, then

conducted the second test a month after the first test, and after applying the formula for calculating the stability equation, it was found that the reliability coefficient achieved a rate of 92.3%, indicating the stability of the analysis in most of its paragraphs, as the agreement in the second test was on 12 analysis paragraphs out of a total of 13 paragraphs.

$$2 \times 12$$

$$\%92.3 = 100 \times \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$2 \times 13$$

Theoretical framework

The crisis of terror and extremism in the media coverage framework

Terrorism and extremism have caused many crises in wide regions of the world, including the Arab region. Crises are rich material for mass media, as they enjoy continuous media coverage on a large scale to satisfy its public. The need for information is deeply rooted in the human soul. People need to know the news, especially bad news. According to media experts, crises, disasters, scandals, and emergency incidents are the essence of influential news and enjoy intense media coverage by the various types of media because they represent the

¹⁰ Arbitrators according to scientific title: Professor. Dr. Jalil Wadi, Professor. Assistant. Dr. Hussein Al-Azzawi, Professor. Assistant. Dr. Adel Al-Gharyri

main source of information related to the main issues that capture the interests of the public opinion, especially in major events related to public life in the community. The issue of supplying the public with extensive information and the level of professional treatment of media coverage top the priorities of successful media work that satisfies the needs of these audiences from exposure to the media.¹¹

From a media perspective, the features of the crisis study were formed within the framework of media coverage, specifically the news coverage of political and military crises, as studies focused on incidents of extremism, violence, terrorism, internal political crises, and civil wars¹².

Thus, the crisis of extremism and terrorism emerges as a crisis study. It is the phenomenon of the era in which the individual and society suffer. Although this phenomenon is not new, in recent decades it has spread greatly to represent a great threat to all societies, Although this phenomenon is not new, in recent decades it has spread widely to represent a great threat to all societies, The most serious is that it has become a tool of political practice and a means used to raise issues, demand rights, and try to employ communication and information technology to reach an international and local public opinion and influence decision-making, so the will be as follows: What is the relationship between the media, terrorism, and extremism? How media institutions and their leaders behave with a complex phenomenon that has implications at different levels and in different areas?¹³

In its media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism, satellite channels focused on crisis features rather than on discussing the causes of the phenomenon and how to counter it, because this media approach depends on specific political and security frameworks, which are reflected in

superficial and unexplained news and media coverage¹⁴

The picture given by the media about terrorist operations is complex and controversial. It is cross-border and is the result of the overlap of traditional and modern media frameworks that result in mixing Between the messages of terrorist organizations that are directed to the public opinion and what media are portraying and reporting in their coverage of these terrorist incidents that increased and spread widely and developed benefiting from The technology to use in planning terrorist operations or the use of various media to achieve its goals.

2- Media coverage of terrorism in Arab satellite channels

The age of satellite TV and incoming media broadcasting illustrates the emerging role of media institutions in confronting the abnormal phenomena in society, the most important of which is the phenomenon of terrorism that devastated many of the world's countries fed by an incorrect understanding of some of the rulings of the Islamic religion.¹⁵

Many media studies have examined how to address and raise issues of terrorism and extremism in satellite channels and as a result of the researcher's monitoring and follow-up of these studies, which have a direct impact on the subject of our study, some of these studies have been summarized as follows:

- a. Regarding media and combating terrorism, several studies have emerged regarding how the media has dealt with terrorism in Arab satellite channels. In the study (Thuraya Al-Senussi and Marwa Saeed), entitled:

¹¹ Nouredine Dahmar, Media coverage of sports crises in the Arab press - Algeria-Egypt match crisis 2010 as a model, Sports Innovation Magazine, Algeria, November 3, 2010, p. 155.

¹² Howayda Mustafa, previous source, p.6.

¹³ Previous reference, p.7.

¹⁴ Ashraf Jalal, Frameworks for Media Treatment of the Phenomenon of Terrorism in the Egyptian Media - Media Studies, Al Jazeera Center for Studies, January 5, 2015, p.2.

¹⁵ Muhammad Fathi Eid, Methods and technical means used by the terrorists and methods of confronting and combating them, summary: Taha Othman Al-Furra, summaries of the university publications in the field of combating terrorism, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2005, p 134.

Features of media handling of terrorism files in Arab satellite channels this study concluded that some Iraqi TV channels adopted a media strategy based on the recorded and then prepared and studied media, away from the risks of direct transmission. Moreover, the Iraqi official media seems to have started to confront and confront terrorism by intensifying the news related to its activity and movements, and interpreting and dismantling it in the interest of the Iraqi state. However, Al-Iraqiya satellite channel was content with its self-sourced and official sources, and it deliberately refused all other sources by ignoring them, a strong indication of the channel's closure, and disallowing the disagreed opinion, which contradicts with the essence of professional ethics of the media work. In particular, the question of objectivity and impartiality. It can be said that the Iraqi media sacrificed its professionalism for the sake of political loyalty to the government it represents and in a further study by (Hala Nofal and Asma al-Juyushi) entitled: the impact of viewers' dependence on satellite channels in shaping their behavior towards confronting the phenomenon of terrorism: A field study found that the viewer's vision of positive TV coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism, i.e. combating it, ranked first by highlighting views at the expense of others, and television coverage influenced official views and their commitment to the ethics of the profession.¹⁶

- b. The issue of terrorism in Arab satellite channels was dealt with dramatically, as the (Ilham Younis) study concluded: Addressing religious terrorism in the social film and television drama, the dramatic works analyzed focused on a range of issues, most

notably religious extremism and the arousing of sectarian strife between Muslims and Copts; The film "the sister of Triz" focused on rejection and hostility with others, this was clear in the main figures, and the film "Hassan and Morcos " focused on rejection and hostility to the others, and this relationship was evident in the main figures of the film, as the study of (Nesreen Abdul Aziz): The Egyptian film and television drama concluded that the concept of a culture of terrorism has long been addressed and that the cause of this phenomenon, whether it be psychological, family, community or political, is being tried to find solutions to suppress this phenomenon. As well as international experiences in the media's handling of terrorism and extremism.¹⁷

3. Al-Arabiya satellite channel and television programs for the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism.

The death Industry program is one of the most prominent TV programs that dealt with the media phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, as it is a 30-minute weekly program, and it is the only one of its kind on Arab screens that deal permanently with terrorism, extremist organizations and intellectual extremism issues in general.

This television program, which Al-Arabiya television shows, is meant to analyze and criticize jihad movements. This program is presented by Rima Saleha, followed by Ali Berisha.¹⁸

¹⁶ Proceedings of the first session of the first day of the first annual scientific conference entitled (Arab Media and Countering Terrorism - Professional Controls and Ethics of Practice, The International Higher Institute for Media at the Sunrise Academy, published on the Arab Center for Research and Studies website, <http://www.acrseg.org/39978>, Date of entry to the site: 7 - 10 - 2020.

¹⁷ Proceedings of the second session of the first album of the first annual scientific conference entitled (Arab Media and Confronting Terrorism - Professional Controls and Ethics of Practice, The International Higher Institute for Media at the Sunrise Academy, published on the Arab Center for Research and Studies website, <http://www.acrseg.org/> 39978, accessed date: 7 - 10 - 2020.

¹⁸ The author of the program (The Death Industry) explains the reasons for incitement to kill the presenter of the program, Al-Arabiya Net, May 22, 2007, published on the Wayback Machine website and the free encyclopedia (Wikipedia), date of entry to the site: 7-13-2020.

The program began to be broadcasted in September 2006, and in 2010, the program's announcer published a book on their joint experience in the program, the death Industry, a Life Experience.¹⁹

The program deals with terrorism, extremist organizations, and movements like Al-Qaeda. The program crew was exposed to many threats because of the program, which is considered the only one of its kind on the Arab screens allocated for discussing terrorism in all its aspects.²⁰

Although many Islamic trends have sharply criticized and threatened the program and its staff, many leaders of Islamic jihadist groups have welcomed the appearance on the program, such as Abu Bakr Bashir, the spiritual father of the Jamaa Islamiya in Indonesia, and Abdullah Anas. Prince of Arab fighters in Afghanistan during the era of jihad against the Soviets, and (Abdul Rahman Al-Qaisi) media spokesman for the Islamic Army in Iraq, (Muhammad Hanif) the media spokesman for the Taliban, and (Shehadeh Jawhar) the training commander for Al-Qaeda in Iraq²¹.

Application framework:

Content analysis of the media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the death industry program. The researcher analyzed the content of the death Industry Program broadcast by Al-Arabiya to ten episodes under two frameworks, what was said? How was it said, by identifying the main categories, subcategories, and analytical units, the researcher used the media unit and the subject unit, as shown in

¹⁹ The death industry is a life experience reveals the scenes of the first program of its kind, Al-Arabiya Net, June 28, 2010, published on the Wayback Machine website and the free encyclopedia (Wikipedia), date of entry to the site: 13 - 7 - 2020.

²⁰ Saudi Al-Watan newspaper, Al-Arabia, threatens to sue an Al Jazeera website after threatening Rima Salha to be killed, 19 May 2007.

²¹

the following tables:

First: Preliminary data about the death industry program on Al Arabiya:

Table (2) introductory information about the death industry program

satellite channel	Program name	broadcasting period	Episode time	Program broadcast date	Days of re-episode of the program	The total number of episodes of the research sample.
Al Arabiya	The Death Industry	Weekly	30 minutes	Friday at ten o'clock	Saturday Monday Tuesday	10

Second: Analyzing the content of the death industry program

Table (3): the type of language used in the death industry program

No.	language type	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	classical Arabic language	10	37	First
2.	Other translated languages	9	33.3	Second
3.	Mixed Arabic language	5	18.6	Third
4.	Arabic language using colloquial dialect	3	11.1	Fourth
5.	Total	27	% 100	

The above table shows that the program of the death industry in Al-Arabiya satellite channel focused primarily on presenting its articles on terrorism and extremism to the classical Arabic language and other translated languages, as the Arabic language category came in the first order, while the other

languages were translated in the second-order, with a relative difference of 3.7%, while the two categories of mixed Arabic and the Arabic language in the local dialect, respectively, in the third and fourth last order, with a relative difference of 7.5%.

Table (4) Topics of the phenomenon of terrorism in the death industry program

No.	language type	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Extremism and its Cases	9	26.5	First
2.	Other topics	7	20.6	Second
3.	Revenge desire	5	14.8	Third
4.	Control over cities and lands	4	11.8	Fourth
5.	Assassinations	3	8.8	Fifth
6.	Terrorist bombings	2	5.9	Sixth
7.	Forced displacement	1	2.9	Seventh
8.	striking cities	1	2.9	Seventh
9.	Suicide operations (Explosive belts)	1	2.9	Seventh
10.	Trapped cars	1	2.9	Seventh
	Total	34	% 100	

The above table revealed 10 topics covered by Al Arabiya Satellite channel, the death Industry Program on the phenomenon of terrorism, which topped the categories of subjects (extremism and its cases, other topics, the desire for revenge, the control of cities and areas of lands, assassinations) were the first five ranks, the first five categories,

respectively. The other five categories ranked last (terrorist bombings, forced displacement, striking cities, suicide operations, "explosive belts", and trapped cars). These indicators show that the issues of extremism and terrorism were the focus of the program compared to issues of violence and terrorist bombings.

Table (5) direction of the death industry program towards the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism

type and degree of clarity of the direction				Direction form			
Type	Frequency	Percentage %	Rank	Form	Frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Direct (overt and explicit)	9	81.8	a supporter of the program's proposals and its guests	9	75	First
2.	Indirect (suggestions and hints)	2	18.2	Somewhat sympathetic	1	8.3	Second
3.				neutral	1	8.3	Second
4.				Opposes the program's guests opinion	1	8.4	Second
	Total	11	100 %		12	% 100	

The table indicated the type and form of direction in the death industry program when covering the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the media. The direct-direction category (explicit and overt) topped the category of trend type, followed by the second category of the indirect trend, which is based on hints and suggestions, with a big relative difference of 63.6%, indicating that the program was clear in dealing with this phenomenon. The categories of direction form, a group supporting the

topics of the program and its guests topped the classification of the categories of the trend by 75%, while 25% was distributed among the other three categories by 8.3% for each of them: (Somewhat sympathetic, neutral, opposes), these statistical indicators indicate that the death industry program on Al Arabiya satellite channel adopted the topics on the phenomenon of extremism and terrorism to a very large extent, it exceeded half of the sample by 25%.

Table (6) Highlights of the death industry's focus

No.	prominent things	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Raise hot topics	6	35.3	First
2.	Discussing the political, economic, and social factors that lead to the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism	6	35.3	First

	and extremism.			
3.	Addressing information that is overlooked.	5	29.4	Second
	Total	17	% 100	

The analytical survey of media coverage of the phenomenon of extremism and terrorism in the death industry program indicted focus on three main things. The difference in rank and proportions was small but was identical in the two categories (Raise hot topics, discussion of political, economic and social factors that lead to the spread of the

phenomenon of terrorism and extremism), which shared the first rank 35.3% for each, i.e., with a relative total of 70.6%, while (Addressing information that is overlooked) ranked third with a rate of 29.4%, a relative difference from the first rank is 3.9 %.

Table (7) Guests of the Death Industry program on Al Arabiya satellite channel

No.	Program guests	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Different guests	16	32.7	First
2.	expert specializing in terrorist groups and security experts	5	10.2	Second
3.	Journalist	4	8.2	Third
4.	Political researcher	4	8.2	Third
5.	Analyst	4	8.2	Third
6.	Former Minister	3	6.1	Fourth
7.	Activist	3	6.1	Fourth
8.	Military officers	2	4.1	Fifth
9.	Head of organization	2	4.1	Fifth
10.	State mayor	2	4.1	Fifth
11.	Members of Parliament	2	4.1	Fifth
12.	Refugee camp manager	2	4.1	Fifth
	Total	49	% 100	

The researcher surveyed to list the quality of the figures hosted by the program of the death Industry in Al-Arabiya Channel, which shows the following:

1. Four main categories were the main focus of the analysis of terrorism and extremism in the program (expert specialized in terrorist groups, journalist, political researcher, analyst), which occupied the second and third positions, as a specialist in terrorist groups and security experts came in the second position with 10.2%, while categories (journalist, political researcher, analyst) shared the third rank by 8.2% each. The focus of the program on these guests is because they are the closest and most likely to analyze and interpret these topics.

2. Other guests with various disciplines came in the first place 32.7% and were distributed among displaced persons from refugee camps, a refugee from Nigeria, a refugee nurse, a school director at the refugee camp, the director of immigration affairs, a child from Daesh in the rehabilitation camp, a former leader in the International Muslim Brotherhood Organization, the author of the Ikhwan and the West, Advocate, Mufti, and others.
3. The categories of a former minister and an activist came fourth, equally, in the program's guest rating, with a rate of 6.1% each.
4. The categories (military officers, Head of organization, state mayor, members of Parliament, director of a refugee camp)

shared the fifth rank within Al Arabiya Satellite Channel death Industry Program with 4.1% each.

Table (8) the death Industry Program in the Al-Arabiya satellite channel breaks

No.	Program breaks	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Short break	10	100	First
	Total	10	% 100	

The analytical survey of the breaks used in the death industry program showed that the program relied on one type of these breaks, which is the short break, at

a rate of 100%, due to the program's news and analytical nature.

Table (9) media forms adopted by the death industry program

No.	media forms	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Interview outside and inside the studio	10	58.8	First
2.	TV investigation	5	29.4	Second
3.	Video report	1	5.9	Third
4.	Documentary	1	5.9	Third
	Total	17	% 100	

The analytical survey of the media forms used in the death industry program to express media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism revealed four forms distributed in three ranks. The category of (Interview outside and inside the studio) ranked first, exceeding half of the total sample size by 8.8%, which was 58.8%, as shown in the previous table no (7), which revealed the size of the

guests with whom the interviews were conducted. It is followed by a 29.4% TV investigation category, as this type of program needs television investigations to uncover terrorist operations, their locations, and important roles, while the two categories of the video report and the documentary film shared the third rank, with 5.9% each.

Table (10) Highlighting means used in the death industry program

No.	Highlighting means	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Photo from the archive	9	28.1	First
2.	Animated personal Photograph	9	28.1	First
3.	News picture	8	25	Second
4.	Drawings and schemes	3	9.4	Third
5.	Maps	2	6.3	Fourth
6.	Fixed personal Photograph	1	3.1	Fifth
	Total	32	% 100	

The categories of images of different types (archives, animated Photo, news) topped the first ranks in the classification of the highlighting means used in the death industry program. Two categories of archive and animated figure were first ranked 28.1% each, representing a total of 56.2%, which exceeded half the total size of the sample by 6.2%, while the news photo category ranked second with

25%, meaning it occupied a quarter of the total sample size, with a relative difference from the first place 31.2%, besides, Drawings and schemes category ranked third with 9.4%, followed by maps and fixed personal photos categories in the last two ranks fourth and fifth by 6.3% for the fourth and 3.1% for the fifth.

These statistical indicators show that the death Industry Program has adopted the animated images, news images, and images from archives dealing with

terrorism and extremism because it was the most convincing and attractive means of highlighting and spotting light on important events.

Table (11) Actors in the topics of the death Industry Program

No.	Actors	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Political officials in every country	7	43.7	First
2.	Security leaders	4	25	Second
3.	United Nations	3	18.8	Third
4.	Leaders of terrorist organizations	2	12.5	Fourth
	Total	16	% 100	

The above-mentioned table indicated four types of actors in the event on which the industry of death program focused on in its media coverage, as the political officials in each country topped the categories by 43.7%, i.e. they approached half the total sample size by a relative difference of 6.3%.

The reason is to know the political attitude of each country in the world toward this phenomenon. While the security leaders category came in second with 25%, which occupied a quarter of the total sample size. This category is ranked first because the war on terrorism has both a security and a military

dimension, while the UN category ranked third among the categories of actors at 18.8 %, a relative difference of 6.2 % from the second position. The terrorist organizations' leaders came in the last fourth place with 12.5 %, a relative difference of 6.3 % from the third place.

These statistical indicators show that the relative difference between the first and second ranks is similar to the relative difference between the last two ranks, however, the odds were for the effective actors represented by the political officials in each country and security leaders.

Table (12) the type of audience targeted by the death Industry Program

No.	type of audience	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	The general public in all countries of the world	9	31	First
2.	State governments	9	31	First
3.	Arab public	5	17.3	Second
4.	Arab communities	5	17.3	Second
5.	Terrorist organizations	1	3.4	Third
	Total	29	% 100	

The above table showed that the death Industry Program aimed at both a general audience and a qualitative audience in its media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism. The two categories (general public in all countries and governments of countries) shared the first rank by 31% each with a total of 62%, which is more than half of the sample size by 12%, followed by two

categories (the Arab public and Arab communities) by 17.3% each, i.e. with a total of 34.6% as it exceeded a quarter of the sample size by 9.6%, while the terrorist organization's category came in the last third position by 3.4%.

Table (13-A) the persuasive methods followed by the death industry program

Mental methods				Emotional methods				Intimidation methods			
method	frequency	Percentage %	Rank	method	frequency	Percentage %	Rank	method	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
Witnesses and evidence	9	22	first	Use sparkling slogans and words	7	29.2	first	warning of specific risks	9	60	first
Statements	9	22	first	use of rhetorical vocabulary	6	25	Second	focus on violent phrases and scenes	6	40	Second
Provide statistics	8	19.5	Second	Sad emotional tone	5	20.8	third				
Live facts	8	19.5	second	Sympathy	3	12.5	Fourth				
Repetition	4	9.7	third	support, praise, and optimism	3	12.5	Fifth				
Clues	3	7.3	Fourth								
Total	41	100			24	100			15	100	

The death Industry Program, in its media handling of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, used three types of persuasive methods in presenting their topics. Mental methods, of all kinds, topped the classification by 51.3%, that is, more than half of the sample size by 1.3%, followed by emotional methods by 30%, which is more than a quarter of the sample size by 5%, while the category of

intimidation methods ranked third by 18.7%. These statistical indicators show that the death Industry Program has been adopted proof, evidence, and repetition in presenting the issue of extremism and terrorism and dealing with it, but it was not neglected to use emotional and intimidating methods, but to a lesser extent.

Table (13-b) Other methods used in media coverage of the Death Industry Program

No.	Other methods	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Calm method	5	50	First
2.	Exciting method	5	50	First
	Total	10	% 100	

The table above revealed two types of methods of media coverage to the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the death industry program, as it is equal in terms of percentage, the calm method and

the exciting method shared first place with 50% each, which indicates that dealing with this phenomenon in the media needs to use the two methods together to draw the public's attention.

Table (14) sources adopted by the death industry program to obtain its information

Internal sources				External sources				Unidentified sources			
sources	frequency	Percentage %	Rank	sources	frequency	Percentage %	Rank	sources	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
correspondent	7	36.8	First	Satellite channels	10	38.5	First	Close sources	6	50	First
eyewitnesses	7	36.8	First	News agencies	6	23.1	Second	Informed sources	5	41.7	Second
editor	5	26.4	Second	News websites	6	23.1	Second	Unnamed source	1	8.3	Third
				Newspapers and magazines	4	15.3	Third				
Total	19	100			26	100			12	100	

The total number of sources from which the program of the death industry in Al-Arabiya satellite channel has reached 57 sources distributed among three types, as external sources represented in (satellite channels, news agencies, electronic news sites, newspapers, and magazines) The categories were classified by 45.6%, followed by the internal sources category, represented by (correspondent,

eyewitnesses, and editor) which ranked second with a percentage of 33.3%, while the unidentified sources represented by (close sources, informed sources, and an unnamed source) ranked third, with a percentage of 21.1. Thus, the death industry program relied on the three types of sources to extract information, but the likelihood was for external sources.

Table (15) types of titles used in the death industry program

No.	types of titles	frequency	Percentage %	Rank
1.	Headline	10	50	First
2.	Sub-title	10	50	First
	Total	20	% 100	

The above table demonstrated that the death industry program in its media coverage of the phenomenon of extremism and terrorism used two types of titles only, headline and the Sub-title that completes the meaning of the main headline by 50% each.

Proving the research hypotheses

This study relied on two main hypotheses from which the research was based on the media coverage of terrorism and extremism in the death Industry program as follows:

First hypothesis: The methods of persuasion vary in the media's coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism in the death industry program according to its topics.

When the statistical application uses central tendency represented by the arithmetic mean and statistical dispersion measures represented by the standard deviation and the coefficient of variation for the analytical statistical groups of persuasive methods adopted by the Death Industry Program in its handling of the topics of terrorism and extremism show statistical differences between methods groups on the one hand and the values of each group in terms of their degree of dispersion and proximity to its arithmetic mean. It turns out that intimidation was more homogenous in its classes with its arithmetic mean and less dispersed, followed by emotional and mental methods. The intimidation methods achieved the lowest value for the coefficient of difference, followed by emotional and mental, noting that the

weighted arithmetic mean for the three statistical groups of methods equals 9.8, and the following

table indicates that.

Table (16) coefficient of difference between the values of persuasive methods

Method type	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Weighted arithmetic mean for all methods
Mental methods	6.8	2.6	38.6	9.8
Emotional methods	4.8	1.7	7.2	
Intimidation methods	7.5	2.1	28.2	

The second hypothesis: here is a statistically significant relationship between the media forms adopted by the death industry program on Al Arabiya and the type of terrorism and extremism topics covered in the media.

When applying the equation of the Pearson correlation coefficient, it was statistically proven that there was a positive correlation between the media forms adopted by the Al-Arabiya Channel's death Industry Program and the type of terrorism and extremism topics it dealt with in the media, as the calculated value for this coefficient reached 0.9 with a confidence level of 0.01 and a degree of freedom (P-2) compared to the tabular value that was below the same level 0.9, indicating the correlation and the relationship was significant because the calculated value is equal to the tabular value, and the percentage of confidence in this correlational relationship is equal to 99% and that the uncertainty percentage is equal to 1%.

Results and conclusions

This study has come up with several results and conclusions that can be summarized as follows:

1. In its media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, the Al Arabiya Satellite Channel's death Industry Program has mainly relied on the Arabic language and other translated languages, followed by Mixed Arabic language and Arabic language using colloquial dialect.
2. Ten topics covered by the death industry program on Al-Arabiya satellite channel

about the phenomenon of terrorism ranked the first five topics (extremism and its cases, Revenge desire, Control over cities and lands), while the other five categories followed, which are (Assassinations, Terrorist bombings, Forced displacement, striking cities, Suicide operations (Explosive belts), Trapped cars).

3. The program of the death industry in Al Arabiya satellite channel dealt with extremism and terrorism to a great extent, exceeding half the sample size by 25%, as the direction form that supports the program and its guests reached 75%, while 25% was distributed to the other three groups by 8.3% for each, which are (somewhat sympathetic, neutral, and oppositional).
4. the death industry program tendency toward the direct direction (explicit and overt) in its media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism more than its tendency to the indirect direction that relies on hints and suggestions, which indicates that the program has been clear in how it addresses this phenomenon.
5. The death industry program's adoption of one type of breaks, which is the short breaks due to the analytical nature of the program, using four media forms to express the topics of terrorism and extremism. The interview outside and inside the studio topped the first position, exceeding half of the total sample size by 8.8%, followed by 29.4% for television investigation, then the video report and the documentary by 5.9% each.

6. The death industry program, in its media coverage of the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism, targeted a general audience and a qualitative audience at the same time, as it (the general public in all the world countries and governments of countries) ranked first with 31% each followed by second place (the Arab public, Arab communities) by 17.3% each, then terrorist organizations by 3.4%.
7. The death industry program mainly adopted the presentation of evidence, proofs, and repetition in presenting the issue of extremism and terrorism in the media, but did not overlook the use of emotional methods and methods of intimidation, but to a lesser extent. Two types of methods of media handling the phenomenon of terrorism and extremism have been used equally, as the quiet method and exciting method shared the first rank by 50% each.
8. There are Statistical differences between the groups of conviction methods adopted by the death Industry Program in its media handling of terrorism and extremism and the values of each group in terms of their degree of dispersion and proximity to its arithmetic mean, as it has been statistically proven that there is a significant positive correlation between the media forms adopted by the death industry program in Al Arabiya TV and the type of terrorism and extremism topics that were involved within the media.
9. Four main categories formed the main focus in analyzing terrorism topics and extremism in the death Industry program and described key guests in this program as (experts specialized in terrorist groups, journalist, political researcher, analyst).

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