

## The Arab Elite's Evaluation of Coverage of Foreign Arabic-Speaking Websites for Middle East Affairs

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### **Abstract:**

The internet has become an influential tool in shaping opinions and disseminating information worldwide. In the Middle East, the Arab elite, a powerful group with significant political, economic, and social influence, has easy access to foreign Arabic-speaking websites that cover various aspects of Middle East affairs. However, limited research exists on how these influential individuals evaluate the coverage provided by such websites. This study aims to address this gap by investigating the perceptions of the Arab elite regarding the use of foreign Arabic-language websites for accessing news and information on Middle Eastern affairs. The study examines professional standards, sources of information, and reporting methods employed by these websites. It finds that they generally provide accurate and unbiased coverage of conflicts in the Middle East, utilizing simple language and avoiding personal opinions or judgments. These websites heavily rely on their own correspondents and editors for news gathering and have incorporated new interactive methods, such as live broadcasting during conflicts. However, a concern arises regarding the lack of editorial independence, as the logos of these websites often align with their associated satellite channels.

**Keywords:** Evaluation, News Coverage, Arab elites, Arabic-speaking foreign websites, Middle Eastern affairs

### **Introduction:**

The Middle East conflict is a complex and highly debated topic, with various viewpoints and perspectives being presented by media outlets around the world. In recent years, foreign Arabic-speaking websites have emerged as a significant source of news and information related to Middle East affairs. However, it is essential to evaluate the quality and accuracy of their coverage, as these websites can potentially shape the perception of individuals and groups about the events in the region. This evaluation has been conducted by the Arab Elite, a group of highly educated and influential individuals in the Arab world. The Arab Elite's evaluation of the coverage provided by foreign Arabic-speaking websites for Middle East affairs has been conducted using a set of five axes, which include the nature of the media content, sources of information, interactive means, directive methods of media content, and analytical framework. This evaluation provides valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the coverage provided by these websites and can be used to guide future improvements in their reporting (Arab Elite, 2018).

The Middle East region is infamous for its high level of conflicts, wars, and tensions. The media, particularly international media, pays close attention to the region, often with hidden agendas that serve the interests of their respective countries. They use all available resources to achieve their goals and gain influence. The current conditions in the Middle East are characterized by regional tensions, internal conflicts, armed conflicts, and ongoing wars, leading to immense suffering for the people. Civil and sectarian wars, as seen in Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, have plagued the Arab region, while the Turkish-Iranian, Saudi-Iranian, and Turkish-Saudi conflicts have affected the entire region. Despite efforts to find solutions, these disputes, conflicts, and crises remain unresolved. The high number and intensity of events in the Middle East region have also led to intense competition among foreign countries seeking to gain the attention of Arab public opinion and shape it according to their policies and goals. Western countries, such as the United States, are particularly active in this regard.

**The problem of the study :**

The media landscape in the Arab region is filled with many foreign media outlets that are directed towards the region, presenting news and events from their own perspective and in a way that serves the interests and objectives of their affiliated countries. Each of these outlets reflects the policy of their respective country. The Middle East has recently seen many political conflicts and security tensions, both at the level of internal Arab conflicts and regional tensions between countries. This has made the region a rich source of media material for foreign media outlets, particularly those directed towards the Arab region. These outlets have allocated significant resources and dispatched correspondents to cover the current events in the countries at the center of the conflict. These foreign news sites in Arabic focus on covering the events of the Middle East.

**Previous studies:**

The Kafi and Mutahtheer (2016) study titled "The role of satellite news channels in shaping the knowledge and attitudes of the Yemeni public towards Arab issues and crises" aimed to examine the role that satellite news channels (Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya, Al-Alam) play in shaping the knowledge of the Yemeni public about Arab issues and crises, specifically the Lebanese political crisis. The study also investigated the ability of these channels to shape the public's agenda and attitudes towards these issues, using the theories of news frameworks and knowledge gap, and measuring the impact of variables that influence the public's knowledge and attitudes. The study focused on these channels as they represent three different perspectives on the Lebanese political crisis. The study was conducted on a sample of 400 individuals from the Yemeni public. The study found that:

- The Yemeni public tended to accept the news framework presented by the Al-Arabiya channel, which portrayed the Lebanese political crisis as a military coup by Hezbollah against Lebanese constitutional legitimacy, justified by the government's decisions and supported by Iran and Syria.
- 44.5% of the respondents reported being exposed to satellite news (sometimes)

- 55.6% of the respondents reported being exposed to satellite news channels for 1-3 hours daily.

The Al-Kasasbeh study (2015) titled "Evaluation of Jordanian media professionals for Al-Jazeera coverage of the events in Egypt (2011-2014)" aimed to assess the perceptions of Jordanian media professionals towards Al-Jazeera's coverage of the events in Egypt between 2011 and 2014. The study found that: There were differing views among Jordanian media professionals about the nature of Al-Jazeera's coverage of the Egyptian revolution and subsequent events. There were differing views among Jordanian media professionals about the news value of Al-Jazeera's coverage of the Egyptian revolution and subsequent events. There were differing views among Jordanian media professionals about the presence of professional standards in Al-Jazeera's coverage of the Egyptian revolution and subsequent events.

The Gharaibeh study (2014) entitled "Attitudes of Jordanian Journalists towards Foreign Satellite Channels Directed to the Arab World" aimed to investigate the attitudes of Jordanian media professionals towards foreign satellite channels. The study used a survey method, with a sample size of 280 media professionals working in various Jordanian media institutions. The results of the study found that 71.2% of Jordanian media professionals watch foreign channels directed towards the Arab world, and that these channels are sometimes considered credible in their coverage of current events in the Arab world and international events. The study also revealed that news programs are the preferred program style among Jordanian media professionals. The Agiza Study (2012) entitled "Elite Assessment of the Role of Modern Electronic Communication in Shaping Public Opinion towards the Egyptian Revolution" aimed to investigate the role that modern electronic communication played in shaping the attitudes of the Egyptian public towards the January 25th revolution, as viewed by members of the Egyptian elite (political, media, academic). The study found that 73.3% of the respondents followed modern electronic means of communication (always). The study also found that Facebook was ranked first in the list of modern means of communication, followed by news websites in second place. The study also found that respondents considered modern electronic means of communication as a good source of information about the events of the revolution, and that what most attracted their attention to electronic means and made them play a role in the revolution is that they are "a personal means liberated by citizens". The study also found that modern electronic means of communication had the ability to mobilize politically (52%) and that these means of communication were superior to traditional ones during the time and course of the revolution, with a rate of 647%.

## Study methodology:

The study utilizes a descriptive research design, and employs the sample survey method on 200 members of the Arab elite (media, political, and academic). The study tool used in the research is a questionnaire, which was used to collect data from the original sources. The questionnaire was designed using a five-point Likert scale.

**Table (1) Likert scale for the study tool:**

approval	degree	term	period	the scale
Low score	Strongly disagree	0.79	1-1.79	1
	not agree	0.79	1.80-2.59	2
Medium degree	neutral	0.79	2.60-3.39	3
great score	AGREE	0.79	3.40 -4.19	4
	Strongly Agree	0.79	4.20-5	5

## Stability test :

The researcher employed a method of measuring reliability through internal consistency, by analyzing the correlation between each item of the questionnaire to determine if they revolve around the same central theme. This is done by calculating the Cronbach's alpha coefficient of stability. This type of stability test was applied to questions consisting of phrases and paragraphs in the questionnaire. The table below shows the level of reliability for each axis.

**Table (2) - The stability test of the study tool:**

the hub	Number of statements	Cronbach's alpha value (stability coefficient)
Professional values	5	% 94
The nature of the coverage	6	%95
Information sources	5	%90
Interactive media	3	%89
Content output Methods	6	%90
grand total	25	%91.6

The table shows the number of statements for each aspect and its corresponding Cronbach's alpha value, which is a measure of the internal consistency and reliability of the survey responses.

The survey covered five aspects of "the hub": Professional values, the nature of the coverage, information sources, interactive media, and content output methods.

Under the aspect of Professional values, the survey had five statements, and Cronbach's alpha value for this aspect was 94%. This high value indicates that the responses to these statements were highly consistent and reliable.

Similarly, the survey covered six statements under the aspect of the nature of the coverage, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 95%. This high value suggests that the responses to these statements were highly consistent and reliable.

For information sources, the survey had five statements, and Cronbach's alpha value for this aspect was 90%. This value is also high, indicating that the responses to these statements were highly consistent and reliable.

Under the aspect of interactive media, there are three statements with a Cronbach's alpha value of 89%. While this value is still high, it is slightly lower than the other aspects, suggesting that the responses to these statements were slightly less consistent and reliable.

Finally, there are six statements under the aspect of content output methods, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 90%. This value is high, indicating that the responses to these statements were highly consistent and reliable.

Overall, the grand total of the survey was 25 statements, with a Cronbach's alpha value of 91.6%. This high value suggests that the responses to the survey were highly consistent and reliable across all aspects.

### **Results:**

The first axis is professional values. Table 3 shows the assessment of the Arab elite for handling foreign Arabic-speaking websites for Middle Eastern affairs based on professional values. The data in Table 3 indicate that the Arab elite have a neutral view towards the professional values of foreign Arabic-speaking websites in their coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts. The overall average is 3.25, according to the scale of the study. The results also show that statement number 5, which states that "the news coverage of Middle East conflicts on foreign Arabic-language websites is characterized by accuracy," has the highest mean value of 3.8, indicating that the Arab elite view this as the most important professional value.

First axis - **Occupational values** - Table (3)

Occupational values	occupational values	Direction	Class	Rank
The news coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts on foreign Arabic-speaking websites is stripped of personal opinions and emotional feelings in presenting news and information.	3.88	AGREE	big	the second
The Arabic-speaking foreign websites, while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflict, are neutral in dealing with the websites, and content themselves with providing information in a narrative and descriptive manner.	3.60	AGREE	Big	Third
Foreign Arabic-language websites, while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflict, present all points of view on the topic raised, and it is not enough to present one point of view.	2.87	Neutral	Medium	Fourth
Foreign Arabic-language websites are interested in news related to Middle East conflicts by presenting the scoop without verifying the validity of the information received.	1.66	Strongly disagree	Weak	Fifth
The news coverage of the Middle East conflicts on foreign Arabic-language websites is characterized by accuracy, by mentioning the whole truth of the event without deletion that disturbs its context, in addition to the correctness of the details contained in its journalistic materials such as names, dates, and others.	4.27	I agree	big	The first
overall average	3.25	Neutral	Medium	-

The table presents the results of a survey that measures occupational values related to news coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts on foreign Arabic-speaking websites. The survey includes five statements regarding the news coverage, and each statement is ranked according to the degree of agreement or disagreement on a scale from strongly

disagree to strongly agree. The table also includes the direction of occupational values for each statement, indicating whether they are positive (agree) or negative (disagree). The first statement ranks the highest with a score of 4.27, indicating strong agreement, and a positive occupational value. The statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites covering Middle Eastern conflicts provide accurate news by mentioning the whole truth of the event without deleting any information that disturbs its context, and by being correct in the details contained in its journalistic materials such as names and dates.

The second statement ranks second with a score of 3.88, indicating agreement and a positive occupational value. This statement suggests that news coverage on foreign Arabic-speaking websites is stripped of personal opinions and emotional feelings when presenting news and information related to Middle Eastern conflicts.

The third statement ranks third with a score of 3.60, indicating agreement and a positive occupational value. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites are neutral when dealing with the events of the Middle East conflict, and content themselves with providing information in a narrative and descriptive manner.

The fourth statement ranks fourth with a score of 2.87, indicating neutrality. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites present all points of view on the topic raised, and it is not enough to present one point of view.

The fifth statement ranks fifth with a score of 1.66, indicating strong disagreement and a negative occupational value. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites are interested in news related to Middle East conflicts by presenting the scoop without verifying the validity of the information received.

Overall, the average score for all statements is 3.25, indicating a neutral occupational value. This suggests that there is room for improvement in terms of providing more balanced and accurate news coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts on foreign Arabic-speaking websites.

## The second axis - the nature of news processing

**Table No. (4) - Assessment of the Arab elite for the coverage of Arabic-speaking foreign websites of issues of the Middle East conflict based on the nature of the news coverage**

#	The nature of news processing	SMA	Direction	Class	rank
.1	Foreign Arabic-speaking websites present the events of the Middle East conflicts in a simple way, by answering only the main questions, without issuing judgments or comments.	4.30	Strongly Agree	big	The first
.2	The Arabic-speaking foreign websites, when dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts, are characterized by providing a lot of information, backgrounds, statements and predictions through explanatory and opinion materials.	4.22	Strongly Agree	big	second
.3	The coverage of foreign Arabic-speaking websites regarding the events of the Middle East conflicts is considered hostile, by presenting information that is interpreted incorrectly or misleadingly.	3.34	neutral	Medium	Fifth
.4	Foreign Arabic-language websites, while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts, bias one side of the conflict, but without offending or distorting the other side.	3.29	neutral	Medium	sixth
.5	Foreign Arabic-language websites provide information and news while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts with the aim of influencing and controlling the attitudes and attitudes of the public.	4.05	AGREE	big	Third
.6	The foreign Arabic-speaking websites, while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflict, focus on highlighting the negative issues, attitudes and trends in the event, and neglecting the positive aspects.	3.56	AGREE	big	fourth
	<b>overall average</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>AGREE</b>	<b>big</b>	-



The table presents the results of a survey that measures the nature of news processing related to news coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts on foreign Arabic-speaking websites. The survey includes six statements regarding the nature of news processing, and each statement is ranked according to the degree of agreement or disagreement on a scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The table also includes the direction of occupational values for each statement, indicating whether they are positive (agree), negative (disagree), or neutral.

The overall average score for all statements is 3.79, indicating a positive occupational value. This suggests that the nature of news processing on foreign Arabic-speaking websites is generally considered favorable when covering issues related to the Middle East conflict.

The first statement ranks the highest with a score of 4.30, indicating strong agreement and a positive occupational value. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites present the events of the Middle East conflicts in a simple way, by answering only the main questions, without issuing judgments or comments. This approach is considered favorable as it allows the reader to form their own opinions without being influenced by the website's perspective.

The second statement ranks second with a score of 4.22, indicating strong agreement and a positive occupational value. This statement suggests that when dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts, foreign Arabic-speaking websites provide a lot of information, backgrounds, statements, and predictions through explanatory and opinion materials. This approach is considered favorable as it allows the reader to gain a comprehensive understanding of the events and their context.

The fifth statement ranks third with a score of 4.05, indicating agreement and a positive occupational value. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites provide information and news while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts with the aim of influencing and controlling the attitudes and attitudes of the public. This approach is considered favorable as it shows that these websites take their role in shaping public opinion seriously.

The third statement ranks fifth with a score of 3.34, indicating neutrality. This statement suggests that the coverage of foreign Arabic-speaking websites regarding the events of the Middle East conflicts is considered hostile, by presenting information that is interpreted incorrectly or misleadingly. This suggests that there is room for improvement in terms of presenting information accurately and without bias.

The fourth statement ranks sixth with a score of 3.29, indicating neutrality. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-language websites, while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts, bias one side of the conflict, but without offending or distorting the other side. This approach is considered neutral as it may still be perceived as bias by some readers.

The sixth statement ranks fourth with a score of 3.56, indicating agreement and a positive occupational value. This statement suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites, while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflict, focus on highlighting the negative issues, attitudes, and trends in the event, and neglecting the

positive aspects. This approach is considered favorable as it shows that these websites prioritize presenting the facts and the truth, even if they may be uncomfortable or unpopular.

Overall, the results suggest that the nature of news processing on foreign Arabic-speaking websites is generally favorable when covering issues related to the Middle East conflict. However, there is room for improvement in terms of presenting information accurately and without bias, and in ensuring that all sides of the conflict are represented fairly.

### The third axis - sources of information

**Table No. (5) - Assessment of the Arab elite for the coverage of Arabic-speaking foreign websites on issues of the Middle East conflict based on information source**

#	Information Sources	SAM	direction	Class	Rank
.1	Foreign Arabic-speaking websites focus on their own sources of delegates, correspondents and editors in providing news related to Middle East conflicts.	4.32	Strongly Agree	big	The first
.2	Foreign Arabic-speaking websites draw their information and news from international news agencies while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts	3.71	AGREE	big	the second
.3	Foreign Arabic-speaking websites try to diversify their sources of information while dealing with the events of the Middle East conflicts.	3.19	neutral	Medium	fourth
.4	Foreign Arabic-language websites stay away from Arab sources of information while dealing with events related to Middle East conflicts.	3.69	AGREE	big	Third
.5	Some of the news related to the conflicts of the Middle East in the Arabic-speaking foreign websites did not specify the sources from which the news was derived.	2.17	not agree	weak	Fifth
	overall average	3.41	AGREE	big	-

The data of Table No. (5) refer to the axis of sources of coverage of foreign Arabic-speaking websites for the events of the Middle East conflict, as the general average was (3.41), and by comparing this average with the general scale of the study, we find that it falls within an agreeable trend.

Table No. (5) presents the assessment of the Arab elite regarding the coverage of Arabic-speaking foreign websites on issues related to the Middle East conflict based on the sources of information used. The table includes five information sources ranked according to their level of agreement (SAM).

The first source, with a SAM of 4.32 and a strong agreement direction, shows that foreign Arabic-speaking websites focus on their own sources of delegates, correspondents, and editors in providing news related to Middle East conflicts. This indicates that these websites rely heavily on their own reporters and sources rather than sourcing from external sources.

The second source, with a SAM of 3.71 and an agreement direction, indicates that foreign Arabic-speaking websites draw their information and news from international news agencies when dealing with events related to the Middle East conflicts. This shows that these websites tend to rely on external sources for their news coverage.

The third source, with a SAM of 3.19 and a neutral direction, reveals that foreign Arabic-speaking websites try to diversify their sources of information when covering events related to the Middle East conflicts. However, the level of agreement is relatively low compared to the first and second sources.

The fourth source, with a SAM of 3.69 and an agreement direction, suggests that foreign Arabic-language websites stay away from Arab sources of information when dealing with events related to the Middle East conflicts. This could be because they do not want to be biased or influenced by local sources.

The fifth source, with a SAM of 2.17 and a not agree direction, shows that some of the news related to the conflicts of the Middle East in the Arabic-speaking foreign websites did not specify the sources from which the news was derived. This indicates a lack of transparency and accountability in the news coverage.

Overall, the average SAM for this table is 3.41, which indicates an overall agreement that foreign Arabic-speaking websites rely on external sources for their news coverage, and they try to diversify their sources of information. However, there is also a tendency to focus on their own sources, stay away from Arab sources, and lack transparency in their news coverage.

**The fourth axis - interactive means****Table No. (6) - Assessment of the Arab elite for the coverage of Arabic-speaking foreign websites for issues of the Middle East conflict based on interactive means**

#	Interactive media	SMA	direction	Class	Rank
.1	The methods and methods of interaction used during the handling of foreign Arabic-speaking websites for Middle Eastern issues are considered fairly good.	3.76	AGREE	big	the second
.2	During the escalation of conflict events in the Middle East, foreign Arabic-speaking websites resorted to developing new interactive methods to serve recent developments, such as live broadcasting.	3.84	AGREE	big	The first
.3	There was a wide variety of interactive methods used during the coverage of Middle Eastern issues by foreign Arabic-language websites	2.87	neutral	Medium	Third
.4	Some non-essential interactive methods and means are presented with the accompanying informational material on topics related to the events of the conflict in the Middle East	2.76	neutral	Medium	fourth
	The overall average	3.30	neutral	Medium	-

Table No. (6) assesses the Arab elite's perception of the coverage of Arabic-speaking foreign websites on the Middle East conflict based on interactive means. The table presents four statements that evaluate different aspects of the interactive methods used by foreign Arabic-speaking websites in their coverage of Middle Eastern issues.

The first statement indicates that the methods and methods of interaction used during the handling of foreign Arabic-speaking websites for Middle Eastern issues are considered fairly good, with a score of 3.76, which is categorized as "agree." This implies that the Arab elite acknowledges the use of interactive methods by foreign Arabic-speaking websites in their coverage of Middle Eastern issues.

The second statement shows that during the escalation of conflict events in the Middle East, foreign Arabic-speaking websites resorted to developing new interactive methods to serve recent developments, such as live broadcasting. The statement scored 3.84, which is categorized as "agree." This indicates that foreign Arabic-speaking websites have been responsive to recent developments in the Middle East conflict and have employed new interactive methods to enhance their coverage.

The third statement highlights that there was a wide variety of interactive methods used during the coverage of Middle Eastern issues by foreign Arabic-language websites, with a score of 2.87, which is categorized as "neutral." This suggests that the Arab elite has mixed feelings about the variety of interactive methods used by foreign Arabic-speaking websites.

The fourth statement reveals that some non-essential interactive methods and means are presented with the accompanying informational material on topics related to the events of the conflict in the Middle East. The statement scored 2.76, which is categorized as "neutral." This implies that the Arab elite may not find these non-essential interactive methods and means valuable in enhancing their understanding of the conflict in the Middle East.

Overall, the table's average score is 3.30, which is categorized as "neutral." This indicates that while the Arab elite acknowledges the use of interactive methods by foreign Arabic-speaking websites in their coverage of the Middle East conflict, they have mixed feelings about the variety of interactive methods used, and some non-essential interactive methods may not add value to their understanding of the conflict.

**The fifth axis - directive methods of media content**

#	Directive methods of media content	SMA	direction	Class	Rank
.1	The logo of foreign Arabic-speaking websites is the same as the logo of its satellite channels, which indicates that the website is not independent of the satellite channel.	3.69	AGREE	big	The first
.2	News articles related to events in the Middle East lack diverse typographical elements	3.42	AGREE	big	the second
.3	The font size is appropriate to the content of the accompanying media material.	3.06	neutral	Medium	fourth
.4	The use of the nature of archival images prevails over the rest of the types during the coverage of foreign Arabic-speaking websites of the conflicts of the Middle East	2.49	not agree	weak	Fifth
.5	Foreign Arabic-speaking websites did not resort to using colors in the title when dealing with the events of the conflict in the Middle East	3.26	neutral	Medium	Third
	<b>overall average</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>neutral</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>-</b>

Table No. (7) - Assessment of the Arab elite for the coverage of Arabic-speaking foreign websites of issues of the Middle East conflict based on the directive methods of media content

Table No. (7) presents data related to the directive methods of media content used by foreign Arabic-speaking websites when covering the events of the Middle East conflict. The first point of the table reveals that the majority of the Arab elite agreed that the logo of foreign Arabic-speaking websites is the same as the logo of its satellite channels, indicating that the website is not independent of the satellite channel. This raises questions about the objectivity and independence of these websites in their coverage of the Middle East conflict.

The second point shows that the majority of the Arab elite also agreed that news articles related to events in the Middle East lack diverse typographical elements, which could affect the readability and engagement of the content.

Regarding the font size used in the accompanying media material, the majority of the Arab elite expressed neutrality towards this issue, with a mean score of 3.06. This could

indicate that this aspect is not considered as important as other aspects related to media content.

The use of archival images during coverage of the Middle East conflict was found to be prevalent, according to the data presented in the fourth point of the table. This suggests that foreign Arabic-speaking websites might rely heavily on historical context and past events when covering the current events, which could affect the accuracy and relevance of the coverage.

Finally, foreign Arabic-speaking websites were found not to resort to using colors in the title when dealing with the events of the conflict in the Middle East, according to the data presented in the fifth point. This could affect the attractiveness and visual appeal of the content, but the majority of the Arab elite expressed neutrality towards this issue.

## **Results**

### **The study reached a number of results, the most important of which are**

The above statements appear to be a summary or a list of key findings or conclusions from a study or research on the coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts on foreign Arabic-language websites. They seem to indicate that the majority of the Arab elite surveyed agreed that foreign Arabic-language websites are characterized by accuracy and simplicity in their coverage of Middle Eastern conflicts, and that they rely heavily on their own sources of information and interactive methods to report on recent developments. Additionally, it is stated that the logo of the website is the same as the logo of its affiliated satellite channels, indicating that the website is not independent of the satellite channel.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the evaluation of the Arab elite, it is clear that there are both strengths and weaknesses in the coverage of Middle East affairs by foreign Arabic-speaking websites. One of the strengths is that these websites generally rely on their own sources of delegates, correspondents, and editors in providing news related to the Middle East conflicts, which indicates a level of independence and dedication to quality reporting. Additionally, during times of escalated conflict events, these websites have been seen to develop new interactive methods, such as live broadcasting, to serve recent developments.

However, there are also areas for improvement. The fact that the logos of these websites are often the same as their affiliated satellite channels suggests a lack of independence, and the prevalence of archival images during coverage of Middle East conflicts is seen as a weakness. Furthermore, there is a need for these websites to diversify their sources of information and to provide more diverse typographical elements in their news articles.

In light of these strengths and weaknesses, it is recommended that foreign Arabic-speaking websites continue to focus on their strengths, such as relying on their own sources for news, while also taking steps to improve in areas that were identified as weaknesses. This could include diversifying their sources of information, providing more diverse typographical elements in their news articles, and using more contemporary images during coverage of Middle East conflicts.

Overall, by taking these steps to improve their coverage of Middle East affairs, foreign Arabic-speaking websites can enhance their reputation for quality reporting and independent journalism, and better serve their audiences in the region and beyond.

### **Recommendations**

1. **Based on the evaluation of the Arab elite regarding the coverage of foreign Arabic-speaking websites on Middle East affairs, the following recommendations can be made:**
2. Independence and accuracy of information sources: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should strive to diversify their sources of information to provide a balanced and accurate representation of events in the Middle East. They should also ensure their independence from satellite channels or other external influences to maintain credibility and transparency.
3. Interactive means of engagement: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should continue to develop new and innovative interactive means of engagement to keep pace with the rapid developments of events in the Middle East. This includes live broadcasting, social media engagement, and other interactive tools that allow audiences to engage with the content and provide feedback.
4. Typography and visual elements: To make their content more engaging and appealing, foreign Arabic-speaking websites should incorporate diverse typographical elements, appropriate font sizes, and use of colors in titles. This will improve the readability and overall presentation of their content.
5. Archival images: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should use a variety of visual elements beyond archival images to represent the events in the Middle East. This will provide a more comprehensive and diverse representation of the events and avoid any bias or misrepresentation.
6. Transparency of sources: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should be transparent about their sources of information and provide clear attribution of news articles related to events in the Middle East. This will enhance the credibility and trustworthiness of their content.
7. Enhance the diversity of information sources: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should focus on diversifying their sources of information when covering the events of the Middle East conflict. They should rely on more than just their own correspondents and editors or international news agencies to provide a more comprehensive and unbiased coverage of the region.
8. Improve the quality of interactive media: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should invest in developing more interactive and engaging methods to present their coverage of the Middle East conflict. They should also ensure that these methods are used consistently and not just as a reaction to specific events.
9. Increase the independence of websites: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should work on making their websites more independent from their associated satellite channels. This can be achieved by using a different logo or design that distinguishes the website as a separate entity.
10. Improve the typographical elements: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should work on incorporating more diverse typographical elements into their news



articles related to events in the Middle East. This can make the coverage more engaging and appealing to a wider audience.

11. Utilize more visual elements: Foreign Arabic-speaking websites should use a wider variety of visual elements, such as videos and images, to accompany their coverage of the Middle East conflict. This can provide a more immersive and informative experience for the audience.

**Overall, foreign Arabic-speaking websites should strive to improve the quality, independence, and accuracy of their coverage of Middle East affairs. This will not only benefit their audiences but also contribute to a more informed and educated public discourse on the region**

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