

THE TREATMENT OF CORRUPTION ISSUES BY JORDANIAN ELECTRONIC NEWSPAPERS AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE NEWSPAPERS "Al-Rai," "Al-Sabeel," AND "Ammon"2023-2024

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Abstract

Corruption continues to be a serious problem in Jordan, and the part played by online newspapers in covering and framing corruption incidents greatly affects public opinion. This research sought to examine the coverage of corruption-related topics by Jordanian electronic newspapers during 2023 and 2024, emphasizing journalistic formats, contributors, types of corruption, and the degree of objectivity in their reporting. A content analysis approach was utilized to investigate three major news sources with different political leanings: Al-Rai (a state-run newspaper), Al-Sabeel (a political publication), and Ammon News (an independent private news platform). The results showed significant variations in reporting methods. Al-Rai mainly depended on articles, with most input from authors, while Al-Sabeel and Ammon News concentrated on news coverage and statistical information. In political corruption cases, "non-enforcement of laws" was the most commonly mentioned problem in all three newspapers. Coverage of economic corruption differed, as Al-Rai emphasized "misallocation of the state budget," whereas Al-Sabeel and Ammon News concentrated on "privatization." Likewise, the reporting on administrative corruption varied, as Al-Rai highlighted "nepotism," Al-Sabeel pointed out the "lack of compliance with official working hours," and Ammon News concentrated on "bribery." The research found that Jordanian online newspapers demonstrate varied methods of reporting on corruption, influenced by their political stances and editorial viewpoints. These differences emphasize the necessity for more balanced and thorough reporting to promote an informed public awareness of corruption in Jordan.

Keywords: Corruption, Electronic Newspapers, Objectivity, News Reports, Privatization, Political Reform.

INTRODUCTION

Lately, electronic media has emerged as the foundation of contemporary life, particularly due to its extensive use in areas such as electronic journalism and social media. These platforms have expanded to carry out various crucial roles, utilizing technology to enhance human existence. Contemporary media, especially digital journalism, has emerged as a crucial and defining aspect of modern nations. The advancement of a country is currently assessed not just by conventional indicators like national income, educational attainment, healthcare quality, or defense spending, but also by the degree to which individuals can access digital media platforms (Nasrallah & Sarkis, 2020).

Contemporary media significantly impacts trend formation, sways public sentiment, and directs social transformation. It has the ability to convey experiences, mirror societal values, and pave the way for advancement by emphasizing issues and possible solutions. In major occurrences like the Arab Spring, digital newspapers and social media sites played a crucial role in documenting, reporting, and rallying public opinion. The influence of these tools on public opinion and political results highlighted their significance as drivers of societal and political changes (Devereux, 2020).

In Jordan, digital journalism occupies a notably powerful role. Its influence on molding public opinion is significant, particularly regarding vital matters such as corruption. Corruption continues to be one of the most urgent issues in Jordanian society, impacting different tiers of government, institutions, and public affairs. The increase in corruption incidents in recent years has resulted in mounting discontent among citizens, who are progressively depending on digital newspapers as their main sources of information. These online platforms have turned into vital resources for individuals to obtain information on corruption cases and to grasp the complexities of how these matters affect their lives (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2023).

The role of electronic journalism in Jordan extends beyond simple reporting; it plays a crucial part in shaping public discourse by offering in-depth analyses, investigative reports, and opinion pieces that impact the public's perceptions of governance and accountability. The scope of these digital platforms allows them to connect with a wide audience, surpassing geographic limits and enhancing the accessibility of information like never before. The instantaneous and interactive characteristics of electronic journalism enable real-time updates, promoting a more knowledgeable and involved public (Mahadeen, 2020).

Due to the rising rates of corruption in Jordan and its widespread effects throughout various sectors, it is essential to examine how electronic newspapers report on these matters. Carrying out a content analysis on how these platforms cover corruption is crucial and serves as a strategic method for addressing the issue. By examining the reporting offered by these digital platforms, we can uncover their editorial positions, biases, and the level of impartiality they uphold when discussing corruption-related issues.

This research seeks to examine the function of Jordanian electronic newspapers in reporting on corruption matters, concentrating on three distinct types of outlets: Al-Rai as a state-run newspaper, Al-Sabeel as a political publication, and Ammon News as an independent news website. Each of these outlets signifies a unique stance within the media landscape, offering an extensive perspective on how different political and social viewpoints affect the coverage of corruption. Al-Rai, being a government-linked media source, often showcases material that reflects official policies and viewpoints.

This research aims to examine the material released by these newspapers to comprehend how they present corruption topics, the journalistic styles they employ, the kinds of corruption they highlight, and the degree of impartiality they uphold. In this way, the research aims to reveal how effective these platforms are in not just increasing awareness, but also in galvanizing public opinion and impacting policy modifications concerning corruption in Jordan. Grasping the dynamics of electronic journalism's approach to corruption in Jordan is essential for assessing its influence on societal norms, public accountability, and political change. This research emphasizes the significance of fair, unbiased, and thorough media reporting in promoting transparency and integrity in the country's institutions.

Study Problem

The media possesses a strong and significant role in society, driving social change, serving as a means to fight corruption, and providing a space to tackle different societal issues. By effectively spreading information widely, the media can connect with varied audiences, rally the support of influential figures, and significantly contribute to increasing awareness of important societal matters. Its effect is amplified when it encourages discussion and direct interaction, broadening its reach as the dialogue on these matters increases (OECD, 2021). In the realm of corruption, the function of electronic journalism has gained substantial importance (Safari, 2022). With corruption remaining a widespread problem in Jordan, online newspapers have become a main source of information for the population. Nonetheless, the approach to reporting on corruption differs greatly among various media organizations, shaped by their unique perspectives, political ties, and editorial goals (Hijab, 2022). Government-aligned newspapers might portray a limited or partial perspective on corruption cases, while independent or partisan media could take a more critical or investigative stance. This variation in the depiction of corruption results in diverse public viewpoints and responses (Abdoun, 2022).

The rising number of corruption incidents reported by these digital platforms has heightened the public's dependence on electronic newspapers as reliable sources of information. As an increasing number of people rely on online media to form their views and beliefs regarding corruption, it's essential to comprehend the reasons driving their participation on these platforms. The swift increase in electronic newspapers in Jordan has added complexity to the media environment, leading to uncertainty about the traits of the target audience and the elements affecting their media usage patterns.

Considering these complexities, there is an urgent necessity to examine how Jordanian online newspapers tackle corruption matters. This research aims to address that gap by performing an in-depth content analysis of three well-known Jordanian online newspapers: Al-Rai, Al-Sabeel, and Ammon News. Every one of these outlets presents a unique viewpoint—government, partisan, and independent—providing a thorough understanding of the varied methods of addressing corruption in the nation.

The aim of the study is to investigate how much these newspapers play a role in shaping public perception and affecting social attitudes regarding corruption. This study seeks to analyze the content of these media outlets to comprehend how they present corruption matters, the techniques they use in their reporting, and the effect of their coverage on the Jordanian public's view of corruption in 2023. This examination is crucial for recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of the existing media environment in its capacity to tackle and combat corruption successfully.

Significance of Study

The function of media in informing the public about social issues, concerns, goals, and priorities is an essential field of study within the humanities and social sciences. This research specifically emphasizes the importance of contemporary media, particularly electronic journalism, in confronting corruption. Comprehending how media shapes public

opinions and political interactions is crucial for understanding the larger connection between media and society, as well as between media and the elements of corruption within that society.

This study is significant because it may offer essential insights into how electronic journalism in Jordan influences and mirrors societal views on corruption. This study intends to provide useful insights to media professionals, policymakers, and scholars by examining the coverage of corruption issues by various media outlets. This knowledge can assist in utilizing electronic journalism as a means to not only enhance awareness of corruption but also to galvanize public opinion against it. The results of this study can act as a guide for media professionals on utilizing newspapers and digital platforms to enhance transparency, accountability, and good governance, thereby fostering national interests and societal welfare.

Additionally, by examining the various methods employed by Jordanian electronic newspapers, this study emphasizes the function of media in either maintaining or contesting the current state of affairs. It offers an extensive insight into how media organizations, with different political leanings and editorial guidelines, influence the conversation about corruption. This evaluation is vital for recognizing the advantages and drawbacks of the existing media environment, aiding in promoting a fairer and more impartial stance in journalism's battle against corruption.

Research Objectives

The main aim of this research is to perform a comprehensive content analysis of a selection of Jordanian online newspapers, with each showcasing a unique editorial viewpoint. The research intends to assess how these newspapers cover and portray corruption matters, emphasizing their techniques, styles, and the sources they depend on. In particular, this study aims to:

- 1- Evaluate the extent of reporting on corruption topics in chosen Jordanian online newspapers and examine the methods they employ to showcase these matters.
- 2- Determine the key issues related to economic, political, and administrative corruption emphasized by these newspapers throughout the research timeframe.
- 3- Identify the most frequently employed journalistic formats (including articles, reports, and interviews) along with the sources that each newspaper uses in their reporting on corruption cases in Jordan.

Limitations of Study

This research is characterized by multiple essential elements that influence its range and emphasis:

- 1- Temporal Factors: The research focuses on journalistic content released in the year 2023, offering a modern overview of how corruption matters were reported by Jordanian online newspapers.

- 2- Spatial Factors: The study focuses on three of the most popular electronic newspapers in Jordan: Al-Rai, which showcases the government perspective; Al-Sabeel, indicating a partisan stance; and Ammon News, an independent, privately owned news site.
- 3- Qualitative Aspects: The chosen newspapers were selected to embody a variety of editorial perspectives in Jordanian media. This variety guarantees that the research encompasses a broad range of methods for addressing corruption, spanning from the official government perspective to more critical, oppositional opinions.

These constraints are crucial for contextualizing the study's results, emphasizing the importance of each newspaper's editorial position and its impact on public opinion. By examining these parameters, the research seeks to clarify the impact of electronic journalism on discussions about corruption in Jordan and the wider consequences for media's role in societal and political change.

Operational Definitions

Corruption: Corruption refers to any actions that entail the exploitation of a public position for individual benefits or any actions that contravene the public service, which is a trust for the public (Transparency International, 2010).

Electronic Newspapers: These refer to all newspapers that are made available and distributed online, displaying like printed newspapers on computer displays, encompassing the newspaper's pages and featuring text, images, graphics, and animations (Abu Aisha, F. 2010).

Journalistic Forms: These refer to the techniques used to gather and track in-depth information about a specific event, which can include a concise news report, news article, investigative piece, detailed news account, related stories, or a news photograph.

Journalistic Sources: These encompass various methods and channels through which diverse information is transmitted from the sender to the receiver, offering researchers in educational institutions and libraries to carefully gather and analyze data. Sources of information exist in various forms and categories.

Political Corruption: A form of corruption characterized by the abuse of public authority for personal benefits, employing coercion to fulfill a specific objective for which the power was assigned.

Economic Corruption: This pertains to corporate offenses, carried out by either domestic or international firms, that take advantage of high unemployment rates in the Arab world by brutally exploiting workers or engaging in economic crimes orchestrated by multinational corporate mafias.

Administrative Corruption: It refers to bureaucratic conduct intended to secure personal gains through unlawful methods in administrative roles. It manifests in various ways, such as bribery, abuse of public position, nepotism, and favoritism, along with other infringements in the administrative sector.

Degree of Journalistic Coverage of Corruption: This denotes how much Jordanian online newspapers have aided in maintaining balance when publishing journalistic content concerning corruption with seriousness, impartiality, and without favoritism toward any specific party.

Individuals Mentioned in Corruption Reporting: This pertains to all people referenced in the journalistic content, encompassing those directly engaged in corruption incidents.

Frames for the Journalistic Approach to Corruption: This pertains to the classifications and types into which journalistic content concerning corruption can be organized.

Methods for Shaping Journalistic Content on Corruption: This pertains to the techniques employed by online newspapers in addressing journalistic content linked to different corruption matters by emphasizing, minimizing, validating, refuting, amplifying, or mitigating their significance.

Methods of Framing Corruption Topics: This pertains to the various tools employed to frame, emphasize, and categorize journalistic content about corruption, including images, illustrations, layouts, font types, and more.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A- Arabic Studies

Corruption continues to be a widespread problem across different sectors, and investigative journalism is vital for revealing and tackling this misconduct. Numerous research efforts have explored the media's role in addressing corruption in various contexts, highlighting the effectiveness, obstacles, and influence of investigative journalism and media reporting.

Investigative Journalism and Corruption in Palestinian Media

Al-Dalou (2015) carried out an extensive study on the impact of investigative journalism in combating corruption within Palestinian media. The research aimed to explore the role of investigative journalism in uncovering corruption by examining significant topics addressed by newspapers, the principles reflected in these investigations, and the recipients focused on by these reports. Al-Dalou reviewed publications including Al-Hayat Al-Jadida, Palestine, Al-Risala, and Al-Saada Magazine. The results showed a significant difference in the way these newspapers tackled corruption. Al-Risala conducted around 100 investigations, with Al-Saada Magazine next at 70, Al-Hayat Al-Jadida at 36, and Palestine at 31. Administrative corruption emerged as the main concern, eclipsing social, financial, and political corruption. The research also emphasized the dependence on self-monitoring as the main approach to tackling corruption, in addition to suggestions for training specialized personnel and promoting institutional collaborations. A significant limitation noted in the research was the insufficient expertise of investigative journalists in leveraging contemporary technological tools, which impeded the efficacy of corruption investigations (Al-Dalou, 2015).

Government Corruption and Political Stability in the Arab Region

Kirwan (2014) examined the connection between political stability and government corruption in Egypt, Tunisia, and Jordan during the years 2007 to 2012. Utilizing indicators of government corruption as an independent variable and indicators of political stability as a dependent variable, the research examined the hypothesis that a negative relationship is present between corruption and stability. The results indicated that the relationship changes notably across various socio-political and economic settings. In Egypt, corruption significantly hindered political stability, evident through political arrests and regular changes in government. Tunisia exhibited a more intricate situation, where certain corruption indicators negatively impacted stability, whereas others bolstered it. In Jordan, the connection was mainly favorable, indicating that corruption did not consistently result in instability. This research highlighted the complex characteristics of political stability, shaped by elements like political legitimacy, institutional efficiency, economic circumstances, and social factors (Kirwan, 2014).

Corruption Coverage in Jordanian Newspapers

Al-Tahat (2012) analyzed the coverage of corruption by Jordanian daily newspapers from 2011 to 2012, emphasizing the sources utilized and the impact of media ownership on the reporting. The research indicated that Jordanian newspapers showed a somewhat limited interest in corruption matters. Al-Rai demonstrated a greater emphasis than Al-Arab Al-Yawm. The main journalistic format employed for reporting on corruption was the "news report," while investigative and analytical journalism were not adequately utilized. These results indicate that although corruption is recognized, the extent and character of its reporting are still constrained (Al-Tahat, 2012).

Public Opinion on Corruption and Transparency in Egypt

Abdel-Jawad (2012) performed a survey to assess the viewpoints of public opinion leaders regarding corruption and transparency in Egypt. The research indicated that the judiciary was the most esteemed institution among the elite, with professional syndicates following closely. The study also observed that personal experiences greatly influenced people's perspectives on corruption. Private newspapers became a vital source of information regarding corruption matters, strengthening the media's role in shaping public perceptions (Abdel-Jawad, 2012).

Jordan's Anti-Corruption Efforts

Al-Qabilat and Al-Shtanawi (2008) examined the anti-corruption framework in Jordan based on the Jordanian Anti-Corruption Commission Law No. 62 enacted in 2006. Their research examined the law's stipulations against the international benchmarks established by the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. They discovered that although the law showed a dedication to international standards, it received criticism for its complicated procedures and limited success in addressing corruption. The researchers contended that genuine reform involves more than just changes in legislation; there must also be a shift in societal attitudes and values to secure enduring enhancements. They

stressed that moral and ethical obligations to transparency and accountability are crucial for effective anti-corruption initiatives (Al-Qabilat & Al-Shtanawi, 2008).

Corruption Coverage in Egyptian Newspapers

Negm (2007) examined the coverage of corruption by Egyptian newspapers, especially Al-Gomhuria and Al-Wafd, from 2006 to 2007. The research revealed that these newspapers allocated fairly limited space for reporting on corruption, even though corruption cases are commonly found in Egyptian courts. Al-Gomhuria concentrated mainly on collective corruption issues, whereas Al-Wafd examined different types, such as bribery, fraud, and favoritism. This research emphasized the media's selective method of covering corruption and the impact of political ties on reporting (Negm, 2007).

Together, these studies highlight the essential importance of investigative journalism and media reporting in revealing and tackling corruption. Nonetheless, the success of these initiatives differs based on political environments, media freedom, and public sentiments. Although investigative journalism plays a crucial role in exposing corruption, factors like limited technological knowledge, restricted press freedom, and biased reporting prevent it from reaching its full capabilities. Future studies need to prioritize improving journalistic skills, supporting media autonomy, and encouraging cooperative anti-corruption efforts to create a more transparent and accountable community.

B-Foreign Studies

Scholarly research has thoroughly examined the connection between corruption, media, and technology. Research has explored the impact of various media types, ranging from conventional channels to online platforms, on transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption initiatives. This literature review integrates important discoveries from multiple studies that emphasize the changing function of media and technology in addressing corruption and promoting democratic values. David Ramirez Plasencia's (2015) research, *Fighting Corruption in Mexico: Social Media and Its Impact on Public Accountability*, examines how social media contributes to combating corruption in Mexico. His examination of corruption in 2011 uncovered a clear difference between conventional media and social media channels. Traditional media, including newspapers, TV, and radio, frequently downplayed or reported corruption cases insufficiently, offering merely factual summaries that weakened the effects of corruption stories. Conversely, social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter appeared influential instruments for transparency and civic participation. These platforms allowed citizens to record instances of corruption, circumvent conventional gatekeepers, and ensure officials were held responsible through extensive public examination. The interactive aspect of social media enabled activists and individuals to reveal corrupt activities firsthand, resulting in greater public awareness and intensified pressure on government officials (Ramirez, 2015).

In the same vein, Benjamin A. Olken's (2011) study, *Corruption in Developing Countries*, offers an extensive examination of corruption and its economic effects in emerging nations. Olken highlights the worldwide aspect of corruption, stressing its harmful impact on economic development and societal stability. His research emphasizes the financial

motivations behind corruption, especially in developing nations where bureaucratic inefficiencies and regulatory obstacles foster opportunities for corrupt activities. He contends that short-term anti-corruption efforts frequently fall short because corrupt officials are adept at creating new tactics to avoid being caught. In contrast, Olken supports enduring strategies that focus on transparency, accountability, and institutional reform, supported by sincere political dedication. He emphasizes the significance of creative methods for assessing and comprehending corruption, along with the need for continuous research to enhance data-gathering techniques for more trustworthy insights (Olken & Pande, 2012).

Martha Garcia Murillo's (2010) research, *Opening to the World: The Impact of Internet Access on Corruption*, examines the transformative capabilities of technology in improving transparency and lessening corruption. Her study reveals that the Internet acts as an essential resource for anti-corruption initiatives by enabling the quick spread of information, enhancing public consciousness, and promoting a culture of responsibility. Numerous governments have utilized digital platforms to enable citizens and encourage effective governance. Murillo contends that digital technologies facilitate not just information sharing but also active civic engagement, enhancing the connection between civil society and governmental supervision. With the ongoing increase in internet accessibility, its importance in fighting corruption is anticipated to grow, bolstering democratic values and enhancing transparency worldwide (Murillo, 2010).

Historically and culturally, Daniel Treisman's (2000) comparative study, *The Causes of Corruption*, investigates the reasons behind the higher prevalence of corruption in specific nations. His study highlights several contributing elements, such as historical legacies, cultural practices, economic systems, and political frameworks. Treisman's examination, utilizing information from Transparency International's reports spanning twenty years, reveals that corruption is frequently ingrained in societies characterized by centralized authority and hierarchical customs. Moreover, he underscores the influence of religion on societal views concerning corruption, pointing out that hierarchical religious systems like Catholicism and Islam might create settings where corruption is more accepted, in contrast to Protestant traditions that prioritize personal responsibility. Additionally, Treisman identifies a link between state involvement in the economy and increased corruption rates, contending that significant governmental oversight of economic assets generates chances for illegal actions. Nations abundant in natural resources are especially at risk, as political leaders might take advantage of these resources for their benefit when robust democratic institutions are lacking (Treisman, 2000).

J.M. Balkin's (1998) work, *How Mass Media Encourages Political Transparency*, presents a critical viewpoint on the media's dual function of enhancing transparency while simultaneously fostering political sensationalism. His study investigates how mass media, especially television, influences public views on government accountability. Balkin contends that although media coverage of political scandals can enhance transparency, the inclination towards sensationalism frequently detracts from meaningful political discussion. He exemplifies this with the instance of how the media reported on the Bill

Clinton-Monica Lewinsky scandal, emphasizing entertainment aspects rather than meaningful political matters. Balkin argues that genuine political transparency demands that media organizations focus on reporting that promotes reform instead of sensationalism driven by scandals. He highlights that although revealing corruption is essential, the media should also promote informed civic participation instead of just profiting from political disputes (Balkin, 1998).

Together, these studies highlight the intricate relationship between media, technology, and corruption. The results underscore the transformative power of social media and internet connectivity in fostering transparency and accountability, while also recognizing the difficulties created by traditional media's emphasis on sensationalism. The study indicates that successful anti-corruption measures should combine technological innovations with institutional reforms, backed by strong political and societal dedication to ethical governance. By utilizing the advantages of both conventional and digital media, policymakers and civil society can strive for a more transparent and accountable global framework.

ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

Characteristics of the Study Sample

The sample for the analytical study included electronic newspapers from Jordan. The researcher chose the study samples from these electronic newspapers: Al-Rai, Al-Sabeel, and Ammon News. These publications were selected for the subsequent scientific reasons:

The researcher carried out an exploratory survey involving a sample of 72 participants from different segments of Jordanian society. They inquired about the most popular electronic newspapers and news websites for reporting and information on corruption matters in Jordan. The previously mentioned newspapers achieved the highest percentages, with Al-Rai as the most popular government newspaper, Al-Sabeel as the most popular partisan newspaper, and Ammon as the most popular independent news website.

The researcher intended to encompass all journalistic perspectives in Jordanian society when choosing the sample media. They selected a sample that reflects government, partisan, and independent journalistic streams. The researcher also sought to encompass all journalistic formats found in Jordanian electronic journalism. Concerning the duration of the analytical sample, the research encompassed the full year of 2023. This timeframe was selected because the researcher aimed to study media reporting on corruption matters in Jordan throughout an entire year, especially considering the extensive corruption impacting multiple sectors of the state and society. Numerous reports from the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission in recent years have showcased the scope and character of widespread corruption in Jordan.

The table below outlines the characteristics of the study sample:

Table 1: Study Sample Characteristics

Media Outlet	Type of Media	Corruption Topics Analyzed
Al-Rai Newspaper	Governmental	231
Al-Sabeel Newspaper	Partisan	426
Ammon News Website	Independent Private	342

The information presented in the table above clearly demonstrates a notable difference in the way the chosen media outlets tackled corruption topics. Al-Rai newspaper addressed 231 subjects associated with corruption, showcasing these matters through a variety of formats, such as news pieces, opinion pieces, investigations, cartoons, and additional content types. In comparison, Al-Sabeel newspaper showed a broader emphasis, addressing 426 topics related to corruption throughout the study duration. This indicates a wider dedication to investigating corruption in various settings. In 2023, Ammon News website featured 342 articles on corruption, indicating significant involvement with these matters in its online platform. These distinctions emphasize the differing editorial priorities and methods among the three outlets.

METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS

The researcher adopted the survey approach and employed content analysis as a technique. They created a tool to analyze how Jordanian online newspapers reported on corruption matters and to explore the different facets of this phenomenon in these electronic outlets. They recognized the units and types of content analysis and assessed the dimensions of corruption addressed. The researcher examined these newspapers to comprehend the journalistic methods for reporting on corruption, the ways of framing journalistic content related to corruption, and the techniques for presenting corruption topics. Units of Content Analysis: In this research, the units of analysis differ based on the various forms of corruption issues: (administrative corruption, economic corruption, political corruption), the reasons for its prevalence, the strategies and approaches to fight it, and the statistics cited in the reporting of corruption cases.

Categories of Content Analysis

- a. Topic: This category includes various corruption issues: (political, economic, and administrative issues).
- b. How the Topic is Handled: This category is frequently utilized to examine how the problem is tackled, the methods employed to manage it, the statistics referenced in the coverage, the structures for addressing it, and the framing strategies of these materials in the media.
- c. The Formal Features of the Media: This category is represented by two types of journalistic genres: (journalistic form and journalistic sources).

Validity and Reliability: To guarantee the method's appropriateness and the study tool's suitability for meeting its goals, and to boost confidence in it, the researcher meticulously

chose the units and analysis categories. They additionally mentioned various models from earlier research and showcased them to a panel of expert reviewers across multiple specialties to evaluate the tool's validity and its components in meeting the study's objectives and assessing its capability to quantify what the study intends to investigate.

Regarding the reliability of the study tool, and to guarantee alignment among the researchers concerning the outcomes they obtained by utilizing identical categories and units of analysis on the same content, the researcher chose a sample that comprised 26% of the analyzed materials. Applying Holsti's formula to assess reliability, the reliability rate was found to be 89%, reflecting a favorable rate that demonstrates the clarity and appropriateness of the analysis tool for evaluating the study's aims.

Study Results:

First: Results related to journalistic forms:

Table 2: Journalistic Forms of Corruption Coverage in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Journalistic Form	Al-Rai (Frequency)	Al-Rai (%)	Al-Sabeel (Frequency)	Al-Sabeel (%)	Ammon (Frequency)	Ammon (%)
News	32	26.2%	143	41.2%	41	9.64%
Report	8	6.5%	53	15.2%	104	24.47%
Interview	-	-	43	12.3%	32	7.52%
Investigative Report	-	-	21	6.05%	62	14.58%
Article	52	42.6%	56	16.1%	81	19.05%
Cartoon	23	18.8%	31	8.9%	63	14.82%
Speech	7	4.7%	-	-	6	1.4%
Video	-	-	7	0.94%	42	9.88%
Total	122	100%	347	100%	425	100%

The examination of the table above shows significant variations in the ways the three media platforms—Al-Rai, Al-Sabeel, and Ammon News—utilize different journalistic formats to report on corruption matters. For Al-Rai newspaper, articles represent the primary format, making up nearly 50% of its content related to corruption. This dependence on articles, with news items at 26.2% and cartoons in third position, showcases Al-Rai's function as a government-owned media source. It allocates considerable space to articles that frequently reflect the official viewpoint on social issues, such as corruption, emphasizing its aim to manage the narrative and present corruption from a government-centered angle. Different types of content, including investigative reports and interviews, made up under 7% of their coverage on corruption, with certain formats not utilized at all. Conversely, the Al-Sabeel newspaper's method of addressing corruption is influenced by its position as a platform for the opposition party. It mainly utilizes news pieces, accounting for almost half of its coverage on corruption, with articles representing 16.1% and reports at 15.2%. Interviews make up 12.3% of the coverage, while other formats together account for less than 10%. This emphasis on news coverage shows Al-Sabeel's dedication to presenting urgent and significant corruption narratives prominently, aligning with the newspaper's goal to confront the established norms and

involve its audience with relevant and impactful topics. The allocation of space for articles indicates that Al-Sabeel offers a venue for varied perspectives and detailed analysis, essential for addressing intricate corruption issues amid conflicting viewpoints.

Ammon News, a digital news outlet, adopts an alternative approach by emphasizing the journalistic report, which constitutes 24.4% of its content related to corruption. Articles account for 19.5%, with investigative journalism and cartoons each making up approximately 14%. Significantly, Ammon News utilizes various journalistic formats, spanning from simple articles to inventive mediums such as cartoons, showcasing its flexibility and incorporation of contemporary technology to attract a diverse audience. This diversity in content types highlights Ammon News's function as an active platform that utilizes digital tools to share information efficiently. Ammon News's focus on journalistic reporting is due to its interactive aspect, where citizens significantly participate in uncovering corruption by sharing their insights and information. This indicates a notable change towards citizen journalism, where people engage in news production and distribution, facilitated by technological progress that enables them to swiftly access, gather, and disseminate information. In this context, Ammon News functions not only as a news source but also as a platform that enables its readers to actively participate in the battle against corruption.

In summary, the distinct utilization of journalistic formats by these organizations emphasizes their unique editorial approaches and foundational incentives. Although Al-Rai often supports the government's viewpoint, Al-Sabeel takes a more aggressive approach toward corruption, while Ammon News utilizes citizen journalism to promote a transparent and inclusive method for reporting on corruption. This variety in coverage methods highlights the significance of media diversity in influencing public awareness and discussion of corruption in Jordan.

Second: Journalistic Sources

Table 3: Journalistic Sources Covering Corruption Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Media Outlet	Journalistic Source	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Press Correspondent	-	-	66	19.0%	76	17.8%
Writer	45	36.8%	53	15.2%	65	15.2%
Specialist Expert	-	-	13	3.7%	18	4.2%
Political Activist	13	10.6%	52	14.9%	52	12.2%
Government Official	2	1.63%	-	-	-	-
Parliament Member	17	13.9%	9	2.5%	18	4.2%
General Public	16	13.1%	72	20.7%	93	21.8%
Reports and Statistics	31	25.4%	82	23.6%	103	24.2%
Civil Society Organizations	6	4.91%	3	0.86%	12	2.8%
International Organizations	-	-	-	-	6	1.4%
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	122	100%	347	100%	425	100%

The table above illustrates the involvement of different journalistic sources in addressing corruption topics within online newspapers, revealing notable variations in source usage across the outlets. In Al-Rai newspaper, the "writers" section played the largest role in corruption reporting, making up 36.8% of the content. This significant portion can be ascribed to Al-Rai's position as a government-linked publication that publishes daily articles written by authors who frequently express the official state viewpoint. The significance of "reports and statistics," which made up 25.4% of the coverage, highlights Al-Rai's connection to governmental data and its emphasis on disseminating information provided by state agencies. Contributions from "members of parliament" and the "public" were also significant, with each accounting for approximately 13% of the overall coverage. These statistics indicate that lawmakers consider Al-Rai a reliable medium for expressing their viewpoints, probably because it aligns with the government's position.

In comparison, Al-Sabeel newspaper adopted a different strategy, with the "statistics and reports" section dominating its coverage of corruption, trailed closely by the "general public," which accounted for approximately 20%. This suggests a tactic aimed at utilizing data and public opinion to underscore corruption problems. The "journalists" category was also important, making up 19% of the content, which corresponds with Al-Sabeel's stance as an opposition newspaper that highlights investigative and news-oriented reporting. The input from "writers" and "political activists" was also significant, with both accounting for approximately 14% of the overall coverage. This combination of sources demonstrates Al-Sabeel's dedication to offering a space for varied perspectives and in-depth analyses, enabling both professional reporters and politically active individuals to share their opinions on corruption.

The variations in source contributions between Al-Rai and Al-Sabeel generally emphasize their unique editorial perspectives. Al-Rai predominantly depends on official accounts and recognized authors, strengthening its links to the government, whereas Al-Sabeel focuses on data-centric journalism and the perspectives of ordinary citizens and activists, highlighting its function as a platform for dissent and public oversight.

Third: Political Corruption Issues

Table Number (4): Political Corruption Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Media Outlet	Political Corruption Issue	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Election Fraud	3	2.45%	33	9.51%	15	3.52%
Vote Buying	4	3.27%	20	5.76%	10	2.35%
Alliance of Capital and Power	6	4.91%	12	3.45%	9	12.1%
Gas Import from Israel	3	2.45%	30	8.64%	8	1.88%
Restriction of Public Freedoms	2	1.63%	12	3.45%	42	9.88%
Lack of Seriousness in Fighting Corruption	7	5.73%	9	2.59%	20	4.70%

Absence of Political Will for Reform	6	4.91%	17	4.89%	37	8.70%
Restriction on Political Parties and Civil Society Organizations	3	2.45%	23	6.62%	9	2.11%
Evasion from Prosecuting Corruption Accused	4	3.27%	43	12.3%	6	1.41%
Total	122	100%	347	100%	425	100%

The symbol * N = The total number of materials analyzed for each media outlet separately.

The table above emphasizes notable differences in the way various media organizations prioritize issues of political corruption. As per Al-Rai newspaper, the topic of "vote buying" represented 3.27% of its reporting. Nonetheless, the primary concern was the "insufficient seriousness in combating corruption," which garnered the most attention among political corruption subjects, representing 5.73% of the coverage. This was soon succeeded by the "lack of political commitment to reform," which accounted for 4.91% of the coverage. These statistics indicate Al-Rai's emphasis on condemning the sluggishness of anti-corruption efforts while highlighting the wider issue of political reform in the current system.

In comparison, Al-Sabeel newspaper focused more on ensuring corrupt officials are held accountable, prioritizing the "evading trial of corruption suspects" issue, which accounted for almost 12.39% of its coverage. This emphasis corresponds with Al-Sabeel's position as a platform aiming to reveal flaws in the legal and judicial systems related to corruption. The topic of "election fraud" received 9.51% of the coverage, while "gas imports from Israel" was also highlighted, comprising around 8.64%. These subjects underscore Al-Sabeel's focus on controversial political and economic choices, revealing its analytical stance on issues that significantly connect with its audience.

Ammon News, functioning as a digital platform, emphasized the topic of "limits on public freedoms," ranking it as the highest with 9.88% of the coverage. Subsequently, worries arose regarding the "lack of political will for reform," composing 8.70% of the content, along with the "insufficient seriousness in combating corruption," which represented 4.70%. Ammon News's emphasis on these matters highlights its role in promoting increased transparency, journalistic freedom, and accountability within the political sphere. The focus on limitations on public freedoms indicates a push for wider democratic changes and civil rights.

The variations in coverage among these outlets can be linked to their distinct editorial policies and intended audiences. Al-Rai generally represents the state's perspective, emphasizing gradual reform, whereas Al-Sabeel focuses on exposing systemic issues and legal deficiencies, stressing the necessity for accountability. Ammon News, on the other hand, highlights the concerns that impact civil liberties and political reform, promoting a more open and liberated society. This variety in coverage highlights the

different priorities of these media outlets and emphasizes the necessity of a comprehensive strategy for tackling corruption in Jordan.

Fourth: Economic Corruption Issues

Table 5: Economic Corruption Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Economic Corruption	Al-Rai (Frequency)	Al-Rai (Percentage)	Al-Sabeel (Frequency)	Al-Sabeel (Percentage)	Ammon News (Frequency)	Ammon News (Percentage)
Economic reform programs	2	1.6%	22	6.3%	33	7.7%
Privatization	3	2.4%	34	9.7%	41	9.6%
Lack of justice in distributing development returns	6	4.9%	31	8.9%	28	6.5%
Weak monitoring and accountability	-	-	3	0.8%	2	0.4%
Tax evasion	12	9.8%	6	1.7%	7	1.6%
Customs evasion	4	3.27%	9	2.5%	6	1.4%
Wasting public money and exploiting state resources	-	-	4	1.1%	9	2.1%
Audit Bureau reports	14	11.4%	-	-	-	-
Obtaining loans and aid without repayment	2	1.6%	6	1.7%	7	1.6%
Extravagant spending	12	9.8%	3	0.8%	-	-
Imbalance in the distribution of the state budget	14	11.4%	21	6.0%	21	4.9%
Money laundering abroad	3	2.4%	24	6.9%	34	8%
Use of bribery policy	13	10.6%	21	6.0%	21	4.9%

"* N = The total number of items analyzed in each media outlet separately."

The examination of the table mentioned above shows significant distinctions in how the three media outlets address economic corruption topics, with each highlighting various

facets of economic wrongdoing. In Al-Rai newspaper, the topics of "Neglecting Audit Bureau reports" and "Disparity in state budget allocation" garnered significant attention, representing 11.4% of its content. These subjects indicate a considerable worry regarding financial responsibility and governmental openness. After these were the concerns of "Bribery policy" and "Tax evasion," which collectively constituted about 10% of the coverage.

The emphasis on these issues shows Al-Rai's aim to underscore corruption that directly affects public finances and the integrity of administration. Additional concerns, such as "Excessive expenditure," garnered some focus as well, accounting for 8.9% of the total coverage, whereas the other subjects related to economic corruption received under 5%.

In Al-Sabeel newspaper, the topic of "Privatization" emerged as the most commonly reported economic corruption issue, making up around 10% of the overall content. This was soon accompanied by the concern of "Insufficient fairness in distributing development returns," which accounted for 8.9% of the coverage. Al-Sabeel's emphasis on these matters demonstrates its critical viewpoint on economic policies seen as favoring the elite while disadvantaging the wider populace.

Other concerns, such as "Economic reform initiatives," "Disparity in the allocation of the state budget," "Overseas money laundering," and "Corruption policy," each garnered approximately 6% of the attention. These results suggest a measured yet incisive approach to emphasizing the systemic issues in economic governance and transparency.

Ammon News placed significant emphasis on the topic of "Privatization," allocating nearly 10% of its coverage on economic corruption to it, with "Money laundering abroad" and "Economic reform programs" each making up about 7.7%.

The emphasis on these subjects indicates Ammon News's interest in the global aspects of corruption and the effects of inadequate economic reforms on national integrity. "The absence of fairness in distributing development benefits" was also a significant point, accounting for 6.5% of the coverage.

Concerns such as "Disparity in state budget allocation" and "Corruption practices" were somewhat less highlighted, making up about 5% of the discussion, whereas "Misuse of public funds and state resources" garnered very little focus at 2.1%.

The persistent emphasis on "Privatization" and "Economic reform programs" in both Al-Sabeel and Ammon News indicates a common critique of these initiatives, frequently seen as resulting in substantial resource mismanagement and economic losses for the government.

The focus on these issues highlights a wider criticism of policies that have led to the undervalued sale of national assets and the ensuing economic difficulties experienced by citizens as a result of ineffective reforms. This consistency in coverage underscores a worry among these outlets regarding the lasting effects of these policies on Jordan's economic stability and public confidence in governance.

Fifth: Administrative Corruption Issues

Table 6: Administrative Corruption Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Administrative Corruption	Al-Rai (Frequency)	Al-Rai (Percentage)	Al-Sabeel (Frequency)	Al-Sabeel (Percentage)	Ammon News (Frequency)	Ammon News (Percentage)
Illicit enrichment	-	-	9	2.59%	3	0.70%
Favoritism and nepotism	12	9.83%	52	14.9%	32	7.52%
Looting of public funds	2	1.63%	34	9.79%	23	5.41%
Bribery	4	3.27%	37	10.6%	74	17.4%
Low wages	7	5.73%	21	6.05%	3	0.70%
Theft and embezzlement	10	8.19%	-	-	4	0.94%
Appointment of trusted individuals and exclusion of experts	-	-	6	1.72%	12	2.82%
Non-compliance with official working hours	7	5.73%	61	17.5%	31	7.29%
Exploitation of public office	9	7.37%	24	6.91%	14	3.29%

N = The total number of items analyzed in each media outlet separately.

The evaluation of Table number 6 shows clear differences in the priorities of the chosen media outlets regarding their reporting on administrative corruption matters. In Al-Rai newspaper, the topic of "Favoritism and Nepotism" surfaced as the primary subject, representing around 10% of its reporting on corruption matters. This emphasis on favoritism and nepotism underscores an acknowledgment of these behaviors as significant barriers to equitable governance and merit-based systems. Trailing behind were "Theft and Embezzlement," comprising 8.19% of the coverage, and "Exploitation of Public Office," which represented 7.37%. The topic of "Low Wages" garnered over 5% of the coverage, suggesting a recognition of how insufficient pay contributes to corrupt actions. Nonetheless, the other concerns of administrative corruption garnered under 5% of the coverage, indicating a comparatively narrow emphasis by Al-Rai on these subjects. Since Al-Rai is a state-owned newspaper, this selective reporting could coincide with the government's inclination to downplay matters that directly highlight its administrative actions.

Conversely, Al-Sabeel newspaper, recognized for its biased position, focused heavily on topics that align with public worries regarding governance and accountability. "Non-compliance with Official Working Hours" was the most prevalent, making up 17.5% of the overall corruption content, while "Favoritism and Nepotism" followed closely with around

15%. The significance of these matters indicates a crucial perspective on analyzing bureaucratic inefficiencies and the misuse of power. "Bribery" and "Theft of Public Resources" were also prominently included in Al-Sabeel's reporting, accounting for 10.6% and almost 10% of the coverage, respectively. The emphasis on these subjects corresponds with Al-Sabeel's function as an opposition platform that contests the norm by showcasing prevalent instances of mismanagement and corruption.

Ammon News showed a distinct trend, as "Bribery" ranked first, accounting for 17.4% of its corruption-related reporting. This was succeeded by "Nepotism and Favoritism" and "Disregard for Official Working Hours," with each accounting for approximately 7% of the total coverage. The topic of "Embezzlement of Public Resources" was likewise significant, making up over 5% of the text. Ammon News's highlighting of bribery showcases its concentration on corruption that directly impacts public administration and citizen relations with the state.

The results indicate that although Al-Rai often minimizes administrative corruption to align with government interests, Al-Sabeel and Ammon News emphasize these matters, viewing them as essential parts of larger corruption that erode public confidence. This emphasis highlights their function as platforms that connect more profoundly with public issues, giving expression to grievances about bureaucratic failures and misconduct, unlike official channels that might aim to safeguard the state's reputation.

Sixth: Reasons for the spread of corruption in Jordan

Table 7: Reasons for the Spread of Corruption in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Reason	Al-Rai (Frequency)	Al-Rai (Percentage)	Al-Sabeel (Frequency)	Al-Sabeel (Percentage)	Ammon News (Frequency)	Ammon News (Percentage)
Lack of seriousness in fighting corruption	-	-	9	2.59%	1	0.23%
Lack of transparency and access to information	-	-	2	0.57%	1	0.23%
Insufficient legislation	-	-	-	-	1	0.23%
Circumvention of laws and legislation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marginalization of civil society organizations	-	-	1	0.28%	-	-
Weak media oversight	2	1.63%	7	2.01%	4	0.94%

Absence of political parties' role	2	1.63%	12	3.45%	8	81.8%
Weak Parliament	3	2.45%	17	4.89%	20	4.70%
Stalling of political reform	4	3.27%	4	1.15%	7	1.64%

N = The total number of items analyzed in each media outlet separately.

The examination of table number 7 shows a distinct hierarchy of elements that lead to corruption, as indicated by the three various media sources, all emphasizing the impact of institutional deficiencies in Jordan's governance. As reported by Al-Rai newspaper, the "Stalling of the political reform process" has surfaced as the primary reason, making up 3.27% of its coverage on corruption. This emphasis highlights the government's hesitation or failure to carry out significant reforms, deemed crucial for addressing corruption at its core. Subsequently, the concern of a "Weak Parliament" was recognized as the second most important element, accounting for 2.45% of the coverage. Al-Rai also highlighted "Inadequate media supervision" and the "Lack of political parties' involvement" as major factors in corruption, although these concerns were less stressed.

In contrast, Al-Sabeel newspaper prioritized the topic of a "Weak Parliament" in its analysis, underscoring it in 4.70% of its reporting on corruption causes. This illustrates Al-Sabeel's critical viewpoint regarding the legislative body's inability to serve as an effective check on executive authority. The "Lack of political parties' function" was another significant issue, making up 3.45% of the coverage, highlighting the absence of a robust, structured political opposition to ensure government accountability. The publication further denounced the "Insufficient seriousness in combating corruption," representing 2.59% of its overall coverage, indicating doubts regarding the government's dedication to anti-corruption efforts.

Ammon News likewise pinpointed the "Weak Parliament" as the primary reason for corruption, with this topic accounting for 4.7% of its reporting. This agreement with Al-Sabeel emphasizes a shared view among independent and opposition media regarding the legislature's deficiencies. Ammon News additionally highlighted the "Lack of political parties' involvement" and the "Delay in the political reform process," with each representing approximately 2% of the coverage, alongside "Poor media oversight," which constituted under 1%. This implies that Ammon News views the absence of political motivation and inefficient institutional frameworks as key to the ongoing existence of corruption.

The unvarying emphasis in all three media outlets on the "Weak Parliament" as a major cause of corruption is significant. It illustrates the prevalent discontent regarding the Jordanian Parliament's failure to adequately fulfill its responsibilities of oversight, accountability, and promoting anti-corruption efforts. The inability of Parliament to ensure accountability among individuals and the belief that its members are involved in personal business interests with the government further undermines its credibility as a protector of

public trust. Additionally, the halt in political reforms and the lack of strong political parties are viewed as direct results of a diminished legislative body. In the absence of a robust Parliament to advocate for reform and spearhead oversight initiatives, Jordan's political environment stays prone to corruption, and the journey toward significant change is hindered.

Seventh: The level of journalistic treatment of corruption issues:

Table (8): Level of Journalistic Handling of Corruption in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Media Outlet	Level of Handling	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Objective	13	10.6%	72	20.7%	62	14.5%
Biased	2	1.63%	-	-	-	-
Unclear	5	4.09%	2	0.57%	-	-
Distorted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Articles Analyzed (N)	122		347		425	

N= Total number of articles analyzed in each media outlet.

The information presented in the table above demonstrates a marked disparity in the ways Jordanian electronic newspapers tackle the topic of corruption, revealing clear distinctions in their degrees of journalistic impartiality. Of the three evaluated outlets, Al-Sabeel newspaper exhibited the greatest degree of objectivity, achieving a rate of 20.7%. This elevated rate signifies Al-Sabeel's dedication to examining corruption critically, showcasing its role as an opposition party newspaper aimed at holding the government responsible for its actions and policies. Ammon News adopts a fairly balanced method, exhibiting an objectivity rate of 14.5%. As an independent news outlet, Ammon News seeks to deliver thorough and unbiased reporting on corruption matters, establishing itself as a trustworthy resource for individuals pursuing various viewpoints on this subject.

In comparison, Al-Rai showed the least objectivity rate at 10.6%, which is expected considering its position as a government-linked publication. Its reporting is frequently shaped by an official narrative that coincides with the government's view, potentially restricting its objectivity. Al-Rai's partiality was noted at nearly 2%, coupled with a vagueness of about 4%. This indicates a tendency to minimize or present corruption matters in a manner that aligns with the government's viewpoint.

Al-Sabeel, despite its high objectivity, showed a slight level of ambiguity in its reports, close to 1%, which may be linked to its political agenda and the desire to criticize the government sharply. This suggests that while Al-Sabeel intends to expose corruption, its analytical viewpoint might sometimes lead to less straightforward reporting. Overall, Ammon News is recognized as the most unbiased among the three, making efforts to tackle issues of corruption without clear favoritism, unlike Al-Rai's more government-oriented position.

Eight: Characters Involved in Handling Corruption Issues in Jordanian Newspapers

Table (9): Characters Involved in Handling Corruption Issues in Jordanian Newspapers

Media Outlet	Characters	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	2	0.47%
Government Officials	5	4.09%	-	-	-	-
Political Officials	3	2.45%	5	1.44%	46	11.52%
Employees	-	-	-	-	2	0.47%
Members of Parliament	7	5.73%	9	2.59%	9	2.11%
Media Figures	4	3.27%	9	2.59%	6	1.41%
Activists	-	-	11	3.17%	62	14.5%
Security Officials	-	-	-	-	2	0.47%
Public Figures	-	-	3	0.86%	3	0.70%
Total Articles Analyzed (N)	122		347		425	

N= Total number of articles analyzed in each media outlet separately.

The table above illustrates a significant difference in the way various Jordanian media outlets emphasize characters in their reporting on corruption matters. In Al-Rai, a state-run newspaper, "Members of Parliament" was identified as the most referenced group, making up 5.73% of the corruption-related material. This attention can be linked to the many infractions and disputes related to parliamentary elections, in addition to the newspaper's influence in subtly urging parliament members to conform to government mandates. The presence of "Government Officials" at 4.09% in Al-Rai's reporting highlights the newspaper's approach of closely examining individuals directly connected to the power dynamics of the administration. "Media Figures" garnered considerable attention as well, with a mention rate of 3.27%, underlining their role in influencing public discussions about corruption. The minimal representation of various groups in Al-Rai's coverage, which was under 3%, indicates the outlet's focus on sustaining a narrative that closely aligns with governmental priorities.

In Al-Sabeel newspaper, functioning as a party-linked outlet, the "Activists" faction led the way, making up 3.17% of the characters referenced in its reports on corruption. This emphasis corresponds with Al-Sabeel's position as an opposing voice that depends significantly on grassroots activists to enhance criticisms of the government. "Media Figures" and "Members of Parliament" were also important, each comprising 2.59% of the coverage, with "Political Officials" at 1.44% following them. This distribution emphasizes Al-Sabeel's approach of utilizing a variety of perspectives to examine corruption, concentrating on both established entities and the independent voices that contest the norm. Ammon News, an autonomous digital platform, displayed a contrasting trend by emphasizing "Activists," who made up a significant 14.5% of its coverage. This significant percentage highlights the platform's dependence on citizen participation and grassroots advocacy as key components in combating corruption. "Political Officials"

came next at 11.52%, showing an equitable method in ensuring accountability among both public servants and elected leaders. "Members of Parliament" were highlighted less frequently, with a mention rate of 2.11%, indicating that Ammon News prioritizes the contributions of ordinary citizens and activists in promoting anti-corruption initiatives and enhancing accountability. In general, the focus on "Activists" in Al-Sabeel and Ammon News, in contrast to Al-Rai's attention to parliament members and government officials, highlights the distinct editorial approaches. While Al-Rai often supports the government's perspective, Al-Sabeel and Ammon News highlight the views of activists and citizens involved in the struggle against corruption, championing a more community-focused and citizen-oriented approach to accountability.

Ninth: Frameworks for Addressing Corruption:

Table (10): Frameworks for Addressing Corruption in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Media Outlet	Frameworks of Handling	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Causes of Corruption	2	1.63%	23	6.62%	22	5.17%
Results of Corruption	6	4.91%	33	9.51%	21	4.94%
Parties Responsible for Corruption	3	2.45%	46	13.2%	12	2.82%
Proposed Solutions to Combat Corruption	12	9.83%	56	16.1%	17	4%
Total Articles Analyzed (N)	122		347		425	

Note: N= Total number of articles analyzed in each media outlet separately.

The table above shows a significant difference in the way the three chosen media outlets—Al-Rai, Al-Sabeel, and Ammon News—handle the reporting of corruption frameworks. In examining the frameworks associated with the origins of corruption, Al-Rai newspaper's reporting was comparatively minimal, representing only 1.63% of its overall coverage of corruption. Conversely, Al-Sabeel allocated a notably greater percentage of 6.62% to these frameworks, highlighting its commitment to revealing the underlying causes of corruption. Ammon News placed significant importance on this aspect, noting it in 5.17% of its total corruption coverage, indicating a balanced approach focused on examining the elements that facilitate corrupt practices.

The variation includes the exploration of frameworks concerning the impacts or outcomes of corruption. Al-Rai's rate was at 4.91%, which, although it emphasized causes more, still fell short compared to the other outlets. Al-Sabeel topped the charts with a significant 9.51% coverage regarding the repercussions of corruption, demonstrating its dedication to examining the wider effects on society and governance. Ammon News monitored these frameworks attentively, reporting them at a rate of 4.94%, which reflects its commitment to providing an unbiased examination of the effects of corruption in Jordanian society.

Concerning frameworks aimed at pinpointing the "Parties Accountable for Corruption," the distinctions were even more evident. Al-Rai's emphasis in this domain was low, at 2.45%, probably because it aligns with governmental views, which could restrain critical

journalism. In comparison, Al-Sabeel allocated an impressive 13.2% of its corruption coverage to this subject, emphasizing its function as a watchdog ensuring accountability for particular individuals and institutions. Ammon News offered moderate reporting in this domain, at 2.82%, showing a more careful but steady stance in identifying those accountable for corrupt actions.

Regarding the suggested solutions to tackle corruption, Al-Sabeel once more took the lead, dedicating 16.1% of its coverage to this matter, demonstrating its proactive approach in proposing specific measures for reform. Al-Rai intensified its attention in this area, implementing solutions at a rate of 9.83%, reflecting some attempt to pursue corrective actions, yet still falling short of the level of intensity exhibited by other outlets. Ammon News, on the other hand, devoted merely 4% of its corruption coverage to solutions, possibly suggesting a concentration on reporting instead of promoting particular actions.

These results indicate that both Al-Sabeel and Ammon News show greater dedication to thorough and impartial coverage of corruption, proactively aiming to offer solutions and hold accountable the individuals responsible. Conversely, Al-Rai's restricted coverage of these issues, even with its ties to the government, shows a more limited strategy, prompting doubts regarding its dedication to openness and its function in addressing corruption—a vital challenge affecting both the Jordanian state and its people.

Tenth: The Mechanism of Framing Corruption Issues:

Table (11): Mechanisms of Framing Corruption Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Media Outlet	Framing Mechanism	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Highlighting Mechanism	5	4.09%	8	2.30%	18	4.23%
Concealing Mechanism	2	1.63%	-	-	-	-
Amplifying Corruption Mechanism	-	-	13	3.74%	-	-
Minimizing Corruption Mechanism	2	1.63%	-	-	-	-
Assessing Corruption Mechanism	7	5.73%	21	6.05%	25	5.88%
Innovating Corruption Mechanism	3	2.45%	-	-	-	-
Denying Corruption Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confirming Corruption Mechanism	2	1.63%	34	9.70%	16	3.76%
Total Articles Analyzed (N)	122		347		425	

Note: N= Total number of articles analyzed in each media outlet separately.

The information from Table number 11 emphasizes notable disparities in the ways the three media outlets—Al-Rai, Al-Sabeel, and Ammon News—utilize different strategies to present corruption matters. In the government-associated newspaper Al-Rai, the method of "evaluating corruption" appeared as the most commonly employed strategy, making

up 5.73% of its content. Subsequently, the "highlighting corruption" mechanism stood at 4.09%, while the "innovating corruption" mechanism registered 2.45%. The employment of these mechanisms indicates that Al-Rai often minimizes or hides the extent of corruption, frequently depicting it as a singular or developing issue instead of a systemic concern. By presenting corruption in this manner, Al-Rai seems to seek to maintain the government's reputation and safeguard its ministerial personnel from explicit reproach.

Conversely, Al-Sabeel newspaper, recognized for its biased perspective, emphasized the "confirming corruption" strategy, which represented 9.7% of its reporting, establishing it as the predominant method in its portrayal of corruption matters. This emphasis on verification corresponds with Al-Sabeel's position as an opposition publication that strives to unveil governmental defects and inadequacies. The "evaluating corruption" mechanism was important as well, making up 6.05% of its coverage, with the "enhancing corruption" mechanism next at 3.74%. Al-Sabeel's approach focuses on highlighting and emphasizing cases of corruption to confront the government and ensure accountability, showcasing its critical editorial position.

Ammon News adopted a more balanced approach, with the "assessing corruption" mechanism ranking highest at 5.88% of its coverage. This was followed closely by the "highlighting corruption" mechanism at 4.23%, and the "confirming corruption" mechanism at 3.76%. Ammon News's use of these mechanisms indicates its attempt to objectively address corruption by acknowledging its existence and emphasizing its impact on Jordanian society. The focus on assessing and highlighting corruption suggests that Ammon News aims to play an active role in holding institutions accountable while leveraging its platform to engage the public in discussions on the nation's most pressing issues. Overall, the findings illustrate a clear divergence in editorial strategies: Al-Rai appears more reserved and protective of the government's image, while Al-Sabeel aggressively highlights and critiques corruption and Ammon News seeks to balance its role between affirming the presence of corruption and pushing for transparency and accountability.

Eleventh: Methods of Framing Corruption Issues

Table (12): Methods of Framing Corruption Issues in Jordanian Electronic Newspapers

Media Outlet	Framing Method	Al-Ra'i	Percentage	Al-Sabil	Percentage	Ammon News Site
Photos	-	-	17	4.89%	12	2.82%
Videos	-	-	-	-	33	7.76%
Colors	-	-	-	-	7	1.64%
Cartoons	6	4.91%	54	15.5%	66	15.5%
Space Allocation	5	4.09%	77	22.1%	24	5.64%
Font Type	14	11.4%	102	29.3%	41	9.64%
Total Articles Analyzed (N)	122		347		425	

Note: N= Total number of articles analyzed in each media outlet separately.

The table above emphasizes notable disparities in the approaches taken by the three Jordanian electronic newspapers—Al-Rai, Al-Sabeel, and Ammon News—in addressing corruption matters. In Al-Rai newspaper, the application of "Font Type" turned out to be the most notable technique, representing 11.4% of its coverage. Next came "Cartoons," accounting for roughly 5%, followed by "Space Allocation" at 4.09%. The focus on font style in Al-Rai indicates a purposeful approach to employing bold or unique headlines to attract readers' interest. Nonetheless, the selection of headlines frequently refrains from portraying corruption in its entirety, probably to safeguard individuals involved in these matters, who might be connected to governmental authorities or powerful elites. This method appears to indicate Al-Rai's aim to influence public opinion by shifting focus from the main issue and concentrating on less contentious elements.

Conversely, Al-Sabeel newspaper displayed a simpler tactic, with "Font Type" taking the top spot at a significant 29.3%, reflecting its strong dependence on bold headlines to underscore the gravity of corruption matters. "Space Allocation" followed closely at 22.1%, underscoring the newspaper's dedication to providing substantial coverage on these subjects. "Cartoons" also contributed, albeit at a lesser rate of more than 15%. The limited use of cartoons indicates that Al-Sabeel opts for a more formal and realistic approach to addressing corruption, steering clear of satire or ridicule. This aligns with its role as an opposition party newspaper dedicated to critically examining and revealing government failures. Ammon News, as a private media outlet, showcased a distinct trend with "Cartoons" leading, representing 15.5% of its framing techniques. This was succeeded by "Font Type" at 9.64% and "Videos" at 7.76%. The significance of cartoons on Ammon News highlights its approach to connecting with a wider audience through visual satire that addresses corruption, rendering the issue more relatable to the average citizen. The incorporation of videos highlights Ammon News's attempts to utilize multimedia resources to effectively connect with its online audience. These results indicate that although Al-Rai adopts a cautious method in portraying corruption, prioritizing discretion to protect powerful individuals, Al-Sabeel adopts a more straightforward and serious approach, highlighting extensive reporting. Ammon News is notable for its innovative incorporation of cartoons and multimedia, showcasing its link to public emotions and its goal to portray the stark truths of corruption in a manner that connects with everyday people.

CONCLUSION

The research emphasizes notable differences in the way Jordanian electronic newspapers cover corruption, indicating how their political ties and editorial slants influence their reporting. Al-Rai, being a government-affiliated outlet, mainly centers on articles and commentary from authors, highlighting narratives that support the government's stance on corruption matters. Conversely, Al-Sabeel, due to its biased position, and Ammon News, being an independent outlet, generally emphasize news articles and statistical information, taking a more analytical and scrutinizing method in their reporting.

The analysis suggests that these variations in coverage are not solely a result of the newspapers' editorial decisions, but also their tactics in presenting corruption to shape public opinion. For example, whereas Al-Rai frequently minimizes corruption concerns to safeguard governmental interests, Al-Sabeel and Ammon News adopt a more proactive approach to unveiling and examining corruption. Al-Sabeel's emphasis on local activism and straightforward critiques of the government underscores its position as an alternative voice, whereas Ammon News utilizes its independent nature to offer a well-rounded and diverse perspective, frequently integrating citizen journalism into its coverage.

The framing techniques employed by these newspapers play a vital role in influencing public conversation about corruption. Al-Rai often uses strategies that lessen the impact of corruption, framing it as a minor concern, while Al-Sabeel focuses on intensifying these matters, emphasizing structural defects and advocating for responsibility. Ammon News employs a mix of emphasizing and validating corruption concerns, striving to encourage a wider dialogue on transparency and governance reforms in Jordan.

The results highlight the necessity for more equitable, thorough, and unbiased media reporting in Jordan. For the media to effectively contribute to the fight against corruption, it needs to rise above its biases and synchronize its initiatives with wider societal objectives of integrity, transparency, and effective governance. In this way, media organizations can build public confidence and play a vital role in combating corruption, ensuring they act as tools for accountability and social advancement.

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