

Article

A Comparative Analysis on The Framing of Politics in Jordanian Online News

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Abstract: News bias has a detrimental impact on how the general public and specific individuals perceive the news information, resulting in a significant impact on Jordanian politics. Mainstream media sources continue to be the main sources of information about current events in Jordan, despite the internet's many advancements in the domains of communication. The widespread usage of news polarisation and the interference of the government through laws and policies are two additional reasons why it is regarded as good journalism in Jordan. Through a descriptive and comparative content analysis, this research applies theoretical fieldwork of communication and aims to comprehend and assess how the Al Hamzeh issue was framed in the Jordanian online news agencies, Al Ghad and Al Rai. The results of this study show that the official online news agency Al Rai gave more attention in its coverage of the Al Hamzeh issue than the independent online news Al Ghad. Al Ghad and Al Rai news pieces extensively implement the five different types of news frames in both their headlines and body copy. Additionally, the wording employed in the chosen news stories had a strong slant. The outcome regarding the independent news agency, Al Ghad, interpret contradiction anent news independence in Jordan. This study advances development of knowledge in the areas of press freedom, foreign policy, and communication. This study clarifies the understanding of Jordan's media landscape.

Keywords: news framing, Jordanian online news, news slant, news partiality, content analysis

Introduction

News partiality, which is a persistent issue that varies in concentration depending on the location and country, is one of the biggest problems of the news industry in Jordan, yet it is not considered a problem in Jordan due to its widespread use and has become a normal phenomenon. Jordan is a developing country in the middle of a war-torn region of the Middle East. After the Arab Spring, when significant protests compelled the government to introduce new political changes, including improvements in press freedom but without success, Jordan's administration was affected. Its media landscape has experienced changes and challenges in recent years. One issue that has become increasingly prominent in Jordanian news media is the issue of partiality, where news outlets may show bias towards certain political or social groups. The International Press Institute (IPI) (2021) notes that "media outlets are often seen as aligned with political parties or individuals, with some even owned by members of parliament or political leaders." The issue of partiality has become more pronounced in Jordanian media in recent years, particularly in the lead-up to elections.

Jordan as a middle eastern country with declining standards when it comes to media and journalism practises and lacks good world rankings (Spies, 2017). The main mechanism of influence in contemporary society is thought to be the mass media, which controls, alters, and regulates information (Alloh et al., 2021). Politics in Jordan are significantly impacted by news partiality, which has severe effects on how the general public and individuals perceive the news. Popular media outlets are still the main sources of

information on contemporary events, even though the internet has brought about a number of developments in the communication space. The issue of partiality in Jordanian news media is a complex and evolving one, with both challenges and opportunities for improving the quality and independence of journalism in the country. As a result, when the news is biased in Jordanian media, news consumers are also susceptible to developing similar bias views.

Thus, this study dives deeper in-depth identifying the framing and news slants of politics in Jordanian online news considering independent and governmental news agencies, by over-viewing and analysing coverage of prince Hamzeh news event on the online news agencies in Jordan.

Literature Review

According to Spies (2017), political agenda, government involvement, and control in the media industry are to blame for making it difficult for journalists and media outlets to operate in Jordan. These issues are directly related to government control and laws and policies. The prominent journalists in Jordan encounter challenges such as government, self-censorship, violent consequences, and oppression (Husseini, 2019). In a Jordanian media industry free from oppression, professional workplace standards for journalists would be greater, they wouldn't fear violence and censorship, and they wouldn't publish partial news because of various forms of oppression. Due to laws and policies that oppose the constitution, many Jordanian public figures and journalists face detention. One such example is the cybercrime law, which is used as a reason for arrests and for demanding a licence for live social media broadcasting (Alsondos, 2021). The press and publication law and the cybercrime law, both of which are used to oppress and retaliate against media outlets and journalists, are just two examples of the laws and policies that the government has implemented that are used to shut down media outlets for airing even the slightest criticism (Alsondos, 2021).

However, there isn't enough information or literature that identifies or analyses the news partiality, especially on politics in Jordan, through legitimate research due to laws and customs that enable censorship both formally and unofficially by educational systems (Spies, 2017; Sakr, 2015; Lewis & Nashmi, 2019). Although various studies have highlighted media bias in Jordanian media, no research has yet revealed how it affects news systems (Spies, 2017; Sakr, 2015; Lewis & Nashmi, 2019). This research identifies the framing of Jordanian politics to further analyse and provide more details on media operations in Jordan. The Al Hamzeh news event was chosen in this study because it is a solitary occurrence that recently occurred in Jordan and is extremely political on a national level. In April 2021, Al Hamzeh, the king's brother, criticised the Jordanian government and its management, sparking outrage across the country while also winning over a sizable following (Sweis et al., 2021). Al Hamzeh, the former crown prince of Jordan, was detained for denouncing the level of corruption in the nation. Prince Hamzeh is Hussein bin Talal's fourth child. In April 2021, prince Hamzeh posted a video to his social media account on Twitter in which he expressed his displeasure with the state of affairs regarding the Jordanian government and its leadership. The video was followed by other videos that prince Hamzeh posted, and which had shown him being followed and subjected to harassment by police. The prince was detained along with other royal and diplomatic dignitaries as a result of the tale (Irish Times, 2021). Due to accusations that he conspired with foreign powers to harm the Kingdom of Jordan; prince Hamzeh is currently under house arrest (Millett, 2021).

This study focuses on Al Rai and Al Ghad, two of the largest newspaper companies in Jordan. The study identifies and analyse the framing of Prince Hamzeh through the coverage by these two Jordanian news outlets. Given that it is a political news event that offers a chance for this research to comprehend Jordan's media landscape and, most importantly, how politics are covered there. Al Ghad claims to be independent and is acknowledged as such by all sources, in contrast to Al Rai, an official publishing newspaper that concentrates on the government and its agendas. The Jordan Press Foundation founded the pro-government Al Rai daily, that is owned by shareholders and the Jordanian government, which also owns holdings in numerous other media companies. 55% of Al Rai shares are owned by the Jordanian government through the social security corporation (Richter & Kozman, 2021). Al Ghad, an independent Jordanian newspaper launched in August 2004 by Mohamed Olayan, is privately owned and ranks as the tenth most popular website in the MENA area (Amro & Al-Dabbagh, 2020). Adwan claims that Al Ghad daily, which

enjoys greater flexibility and 60% neutrality in its news publishing, contains 35.7% of its articles that represent the opinions of people, coalitions, and political parties in Jordan.

A significant amount of study employing the framing theory has been done on the Kingdom of Jordan. The most recent studies have focused on framing Jordanian national identity, protests, COVID 19, gender studies, the Syrian refugee crisis, social media, and even cyberbullying (El-Sharif, 2016; Tahat et al., 2020; Haider, 202; Irom et al., 2022). Semetko & Valkenburg (2000) developed the five news frames employed in this study, which are conflict, human interest, responsibility, morality, and consequence. Conflict framing focuses on the different conflict components, disputes and arguments between the two parties. Human interest framing refers to the news that presented using emotions through pictures, phrases or dramatization, in-order to capture the interest and attention of the news consumers, different approaches or elements go into this but mainly generating feelings such as sympathy, compaction or outrage. Responsibility frame overlooks the source of the situation and who may be responsible for it. Issues in morality frame are mainly related to moral values and religion. While, consequence frame mainly focuses on the impact the news event will have on Jordan and its people, weather its political impact nationally or internationally.

Methodology

A comparative content analysis of the framing of the prince Hamzeh news event in the online news coverage of Al Rai and Al Ghad is conducted. The news headlines and body text of numerous things regarding prince Hamzeh that appeared in both online news outlets between April 2021 and June 2022 are coded and assessed based on five types of news frame (Semetko & Valkenburg, 2000) dan news slant. The five types of news frame included conflict, human interest, responsibility, morality, and consequence. The news slant was identified by 3 categories included supportive, neutral and oppose. The coder used the Coding Book and Coding Sheet to conduct content analysis. Two coders coded 40 articles as part of the intercoder reliability test, and the results showed that Kappa was greater than. 9.

The Findings

The Jordanian official newspaper Al Rai widely covered the prince Hamzeh news event, and the news volume shows more articles for Al Rai than for Al Ghad between April 2021 and June 2022. Al Ghad only produced 44 news stories, compared to Al Rai's 118. It has been established that the official daily Al Rai gives political news coverage a higher priority than the independent publication Al Ghad.

Table 1. The frames used in the news headlines of Al Rai and Al Ghad on Prince Hamzeh news

Frame	News Agency	Frequency	Percent
Human Interest	Al Rai	99	83.9%
	Al Ghad	33	75%
Morality Frame	Al Rai	22	18.6%
	Al Ghad	3	6.8%
Conflict Frame	Al Rai	9	7.6%
	Al Ghad	13	29.5%
Responsibility Frame	Al Rai	17	14.4%
	Al Ghad	20	45.5%
Consequence Frame	Al Rai	23	19.5%
	Al Ghad	14	31.8%

Table 1 shows the headline frames used by Al Rai and Al Ghad on Prince Hamzeh News for a total of 162 news articles published between April 2021 and June 2022. The two Jordanian online news outlets Al Rai and Al Ghad used a lot of the Human Interest framing in their headlines for their coverage of the prince Hamzeh news event. The Human Interest Frame is the most frequently used frame in the headlines of the two news agencies, followed by the Responsibility Frame and the Consequence Frame. The Responsibility Frame is the second most frequently used frame in the headlines of Al Ghad news items. Al Ghad news article headlines most frequently use the Consequence frame, whereas Al Rai news article headlines most

frequently use the Morality frame. The Responsibility frame and the Conflict frame are the fourth and fourth most frequent frames, respectively, in the headlines of Al Rai and Al Ghad news items. The conflict frame appears in Al Rai news story headlines the least, whereas the morality frame appears in Al Ghad news item headlines the least.

The findings about the use of the five different types of news frames in the headlines of news stories interpret different meanings depending on the news outlet. For instance, while examining the use of the five different types of news frames in the headlines of Al Rai news articles, it is discovered that the Conflict frame is used the least, indicating that Al Rai did not report a fair use of the conflict frame between prince Hamzeh and his brother, the king of Jordan; or the opposition and the government, the opposition and the government. The independent newspaper Al Ghad, on the other hand, reveals a better and higher use of the Conflict frame in a very contentious political news case. This gives insight into the media environment of Jordan and interprets how the official newspaper fails to display the Conflict frame in various disputed political events.

The Human Interest frame is the one that is most frequently utilised in the article headlines of both Al Ghad and Al Rai newspapers; it is crucial for news agencies to adopt this frame in order to pique readers' interests. Al Ghad utilised the Human Interest frame in their news headlines 75% of the time, but Al Rai used it 83.9% of the time. In order to draw in viewers and readers, Al Rai and Al Ghad evoked sensations by images, language, or dramatisation. In certain situations, the variety of words employed also led to feelings of sympathy. The morality frame application in the headlines of the news articles about the prince Hamzeh news case evaluates Jordan's media landscape and provides more details about the official newspaper Al Rai against the independent daily Al Ghad, with a focus on how politics are covered in Jordan. The conflict frame was heavily utilised in the headlines of Al Rai news items. The morality frame analyses religious and moral values content that was used to support only one side in the coverage of prince Hamzeh. Al Ghad likewise made use of the Morality frame's slanted practise; however it was only done so 6.8% of the time. The morality frame concerns moral principles and religion. Al Ghad and Al Rai employed moral principles in their news coverage of the prince Hamzeh issue, whereas Al Ghad used them less frequently.

The Morality Frame was used 18.6% in the news headlines of Al Rai news publications, words such as “فتنه” which is an Islamic term and from the Quran meaning a strife or sedition were used multiple times in both Al Rai and Al Ghad. In one Al Rai news article published in 23/04/2021, the title was “جده الرسول الكريم” which translates to, His Grandfather is the Holy Prophet, the author was of course indicating the King or prince Hamzeh's older brother and his lineage to the holy prophet in Islam, while the story has nothing to do with the holy prophet but they used him to support one side of the argument, the article's body went on about how forgiving the king is towards his brother who committed a serious crime by criticizing the government.

The charges against prince Hamzeh, the international community, the Jordanian opposition, and the 16 people detained for plotting with prince Hamzeh are interpreted using the Responsibility frame. Because news headlines typically don't give into depth on who is responsible for the issue, the Responsibility Frame is one of the frames that is frequently used in the body texts of both newspapers Al Rai and Al Ghad. Prince Hamzeh was blamed for something or claimed to be the victim of a global conspiracy in every news headline that mentioned any of the Responsibility Frame categories, whether it concerned a person, a group, or a political party. Prince Hamzeh was also portrayed as a victim who joined an evil cabal with nefarious plans to topple the government, sell out the Palestinian cause, and launder money.

With percentages of 45.5 for Al Ghad and 14.4 for Al Rai, the Responsibility frame is used infrequently in the online editions of Al Ghad and Al Rai. The Consequence Frame is another frame that is utilised sparingly and in low percentages in the two Jordanian online newspapers Al Rai and Al Ghad. This is because the news headlines for the prince Hamzeh article, or any news story, generally do not provide all of the important information. The body text makes far more frequent use of the Consequence Frame, which is the display of any consequences to the prince Hamzeh news event, including the influence it will have on Jordan and its citizens and whether it will have a national or international political impact. The Consequence frame describes the risks that prince Hamzeh and 16 other people posed to Jordan by plotting to lead the

country down a perilous path. Other consequences include threats to Jordan's national security and selling out the Palestinian cause.

The news headlines in the news articles of Al Rai and Al Ghad regarding the prince Hamzeh news case provide a great deal of insight into the news coverage in Jordanian media, particularly with political news. The results regarding the news headlines confirm an overview of the Jordanian media environment and news coverage, but the results of the body text offer a better and more in-depth conceptualization of the political news coverage in Jordan, including a thorough understanding with reference to the five different types of news frames as identified by Semetko & Valkenburg (2000).

Table 2. The frames used in the news articles body text of Al Rai and Al Ghad on Prince Hamzeh news

Frame	News Agency	Frequency	Percent
Human Interest	Al Rai	110	93.2%
	Al Ghad	39	88.6%
Morality Frame	Al Rai	100	84.7%
	Al Ghad	38	86.4%
Conflict Frame	Al Rai	97	82.2%
	Al Ghad	37	84.1%
Responsibility Frame	Al Rai	87	73.1%
	Al Ghad	36	81.8%
Consequence Frame	Al Rai	90	76.3%
	Al Ghad	30	68.2%

Table 2 shown the frames used in the news articles body text of Al Rai and Al Ghad on Prince Hamzeh news. The Human Interest frame is applied most effectively by Al Rai and Al Ghad in the news articles' body text, which is identical to the title. The Human Interest Frame was employed by Al Ghad and Al Rai, respectively, 88.6% and 93.2% of the time, respectively, in their coverage of the prince Hamzeh news case. The news coverage used words to convey emotions to the news readers about a subject that is regarded as being extremely sensitive in Jordan; some of these words conveyed a sense of danger, while others conveyed a sense of patriotism towards the government and the king in opposition to his disloyal brother, prince Hamzeh.

The second-most frequently used frame in Al Rai, Al Ghad, and the news articles' body text is the morality frame. Al Rai used this frame 84.7% of the time, compared to Al Ghad's 86.4% usage. Although Al Rai used the Morality Frame more frequently than Al Ghad—100 articles compared to 38—the percentages show that Al Ghad uses it more frequently. In addition, Al Rai covered the prince Hamzeh news event using more religious and morally significant phrases and quotes. With a usage rate of 84.1% in Al Ghad and a usage rate of 82.2% in Al Rai newspaper, the Conflict Frame ranks third among Jordanian online news agencies Al Rai and Al Ghad. Jordanian online news outlets frequently employ the conflict framing when reporting on the prince Hamzeh news case.

The prince Hamzeh news rapidly escalated into a quarrel between the monarch of Jordan, king Abdullah the second, and his brother prince Hamzeh who made the statements, which is the main reason why the Conflict Frame is used frequently among the two publications. The news story started with the prince apologising in a letter to the king throughout the course of the 14-month reporting period. From there, it expanded into prince Hamzeh being a victim of an 18-person conspiracy that even involved Jordanian courts. As noted in table 4.16, which also includes examples of the conflict frame, later events showed that the enmity between prince Hamzeh and the king was rekindling. Prince Hamzeh made comments about not wanting to be a part of the royal family any longer due to poor management and corruption after serving a year under house arrest and apologising to the king. This infuriated the king, who then used strong language in a message to Jordanians through various news platforms.

The other way the conflict frame was put into action was with the king's supporters against everything. Readers Opinion publications, which are typically governmental personal news publications, blamed the west for plotting against Jordan, while other publications pointed the finger at the Jordanian opposition, a group of Jordanians outside of Jordan. The independent news source Al Ghad was coded for

the five types of news frames, and what was most striking was how similar its writing style and the use of the slanted five types of news frames were to the official news agency Al Rai. As an independent news source, it was expected to be less biased; the only difference was that it did not focus on the news story as much as the official newspaper Al Rai and therefore did not have the same bias.

The Responsibility Frame, the second-to-last popular frame in Al Ghad and the least used frame in Al Rai, is nevertheless regularly used because of how much the two news stations blamed each other for remarks made concerning corruption. The majority of news reports, including those in Al Rai and Al Ghad, accused Prince Hamzeh for the plot to topple Jordan's government. However, sixteen other people, including a prince and a former minister and chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, are also named as conspirators. Additionally, the Jordanian opposition that exists outside of Jordan and the international community were both accused. In essence, the Responsibility Frame holds that anyone who opposes the Jordanian government's efforts to combat accusations of corruption is engaging in a plot to spread evil ideology.

The Consequence Frame, which is the least popular frame in Al Ghad and the second-least popular frame in Al Rai, refers to the result of the news story, such as the influence it will have on Jordan and its citizens, whether its political impact is local or global. Al Rai and Al Ghad continued to heavily utilise this frame, as evidenced by the extremely high percentages of 68.2% for Al Ghad and 76.3% for Al Rai.

Table 3. Al Ghad & Al Rai use of slant supportive, neutral & oppose in the coverage of prince Hamzeh news case

News Slant	News Agency	Used/Not Used	Frequency	Percent
Supportive	Al Rai	Not Used	44	100%
	Al Ghad	Not Used	118	100%
Neutral	Al Rai	Used	11	9.3%
		Not Used	107	90.7%
	Al Ghad	Used	6	13.6%
		Not Used	38	86.4%
Oppose	Al Rai	Used	107	90.7%
		Not Used	11	9.3%
	Al Ghad	Used	38	86.4%
		Not Used	6	13.6%

Table 3. shown the use of news slant supportive, neutral and oppose in the coverage of prince Hamzeh news case in Al Ghad & Al Rai news agencies. The news outlets in Al Rai and Al Ghad all had the same message, and it was directed in the same way. The official newspaper of Jordan, Al Rai, published more Slant than it did. The government's participation in the media is another explanation for the fact that independent news media had such highly biased reporting. For instance, the independent newspaper Al Ghad may have thought about the negative repercussions if it published news supporting prince Hamzeh. The danger that prince Hamzeh's remarks would pose to Jordanians in the future—which includes security and making Jordan a highly chaotic place to live—was the most frequently mentioned of the various dangerous scenarios that the news pieces examined.

Many of the Arabic words that were used in both Al Rai and Al Ghad, as well as words that are distinctive and move readers' emotions, were crucial in drawing readers to the news stories. Many of these words express sympathy for King Abdullah of Jordan for having to deal with this conflict with his half-brother, prince Hamzeh. Al Rai and Al Ghad, the two Jordanian news outlets, both use the morality frame frequently. It is discovered that the Morality frame is applied in a rather biased manner. The two newspapers contain religious and morally uplifting phrases that show support for the government and the King against prince Hamzeh. Terms like "his grandfather is the prophet of Islam," "religious sedition," "prophet Muhammad," and other similar expressions (PBUH). With extensive use of news bias and polarisation, the moral framework seen in Al Rai and Al Ghad plays a part in supporting Prince Hamzeh's opponents.

The Conflict frame is the next one that was frequently used in both the news articles' body text and coverage of prince Hamzeh. The Prince Hamzeh News case is most suited to the conflict frame; yet, despite the conflict frame being used by the two newspapers, the slant nonetheless crept into the text's main body. While the news coverage highlighted all sides of the incident, the wording and tone nearly invariably sided

with the officials and were critical of prince Hamzeh and his comments. In order to criticise and hold prince Hamzeh accountable, the Responsibility frame is used 87 times in Al Rai and 36 times in Al Ghad. Additionally, 16 additional people are accused of conspiring with prince Hamzeh and engaging in international affairs against Jordan's national interest. In order to attack prince Hamzeh and his criticism of Jordan's corruption, the authorities utilised the Palestinian issue as justification.

The two Jordanian newspapers Al Rai and Al Ghad came to the conclusion that prince Hamzeh was plotting to destroy the government in order to satisfy his vile, self-centered ambition to be in power. This finding was made by all parties held accountable. Prince Hamzeh's initiatives also give rise to challenges to national security and the future. Keep in mind that prince Hamzeh merely attacked the Jordanian government and its leadership, especially in light of the country's dismal economic situation and widespread poverty. By utilising terminology that supports prince Hamzeh, the news items in Al Rai and Al Ghad showed no slant or news partiality of any kind in their reporting. This conclusion is supported by a consideration of the various variables that the Jordanian government is involved in. Prince Hamzeh was not treated with any tolerance by the two Jordanian online newspapers Al Rai and Al Ghad in their news articles.

The majority of news items published by Al Ghad and Al Rai exhibited bias and partiality in the news coverage by employing language that was critical of prince Hamzeh. The news pieces classified as neutral are all either hard news or letters from officials to the public. Neutral, which is defined as there were no tilt or news partiality utilised whether supporting or opposing, is applied on a modest scale in the news journals of Al Rai and Al Ghad.

There were no supportive or opposing slants in the 6 (13.6%) neutral media in Al Ghad and the 11 (9.3%) neutral publications in Al Rai since they were news publications that either contained hard news, announcements, or signed letters to the public. The king, prince Hamzeh, or a member of the Jordanian royal family often signed the letters in Al Rai and Al Ghad on the recent dispute involving prince Hamzeh. One message, aimed in one direction, was shared by all news outlets in Al Rai and Al Ghad. Al Rai, the official newspaper of Jordan, published more Slant than it did. The fact that Al Ghad is an independent news organisation helps to explain why the media refrained from attacking prince Hamzeh on a large scale in the same way as Al Rai did, but it still doesn't provide a good justification for why the news coverage was so biased, opposing him 86.4% of the time. Al Rai released 118 pieces, or 107 different types of tilt, of which 90.7% were against the slanted news. Al Ghad, which produced 38 biased and critical news stories about prince Hamzeh, only varies from Al Rai in terms of the quantity of coverage in that it, too, has a high proportion of critical, skewed news about prince Hamzeh, with a figure of 86.4%.

An important finding of this research is the similarity in the use of slant or media bias and news polarisation in the coverage of political news, particularly the prince Hamzeh news case, by the two Jordanian newspapers, the independent news agency Al Ghad and the government news agency Al Rai. Additionally, the Al Ghad and Al Rai news organisations' similar reporting slants on prince Hamzeh reveal a wealth of significant information regarding Jordan's media landscape. The conclusion is that Al Ghad's news agency claim that it is an independent newspaper and media outlet is particularly contentious given the similarity in news coverage between Al Rai and Al Ghad media channels. Therefore, Jordan's independent press organisations are also contentious.

The five kinds of news frames—Human Interest, Morality, Conflict, Responsibility, and Consequence—are utilised by Al Rai and Al Ghad to portray prince Hamzeh as a dishonest and criminal because of his comments against Jordan's corrupt government. All five of the frames mentioned in Al Rai and Al Ghad interpret various slants and news partiality by defending King Abdullah and the Jordanian administration. Additionally, nearly every news story from the two news agencies had a negative slant against prince Hamzeh. Al Ghad and Al Rai also publish hard news and official correspondence without showing tilt or news polarisation.

Discussion

The research reveals that there were 44 news articles or publications about the Al Hamzeh news event published in the Al Ghad online daily between April 5 and June 5 of 2022. The political story surrounding the Al Hamzeh incident and his brother, King Abdullah II of Jordan, received significantly more attention in Al Rai's online news coverage of the news event. There were a total of 118 news articles published by Al Rai during the course of the 14-month period, from the moment the story first broke to the point where it started to fade. On the first day after Al Hamzeh aired his video on Twitter condemning the Jordanian government in April 2021, 27 news items were released.

To pique the interest and attention of the news readers, the coverage of Al Hamzeh in the articles used slanted and anti-Al Hamzeh sentiments through images, phrases, or dramatisation. These sentiments included outrage, sympathy, and compassion, which were used to portray Al Hamzeh as a violent criminal who wants Jordanians to suffer harm. The government of Jordan and the monarch were portrayed as the good side using words from religious texts and morality, while Al Hamzeh and everyone who agrees with his criticism of corruption were portrayed as the wicked side. The Jordanian government and the Jordanian opposition, Al Hamzeh and the Jordanian government, and the king of Jordan and his brother Al Hamzeh are among the various conflicting parties, disagreements, and debates in the Al Hamzeh scenario. In an effort to protect the reputation of the royal family, the news media attempted to disassociate itself from Al Hamzeh's acts by blaming numerous people, other nations, and international organisations. The news reports on the Al Hamzeh controversy showed that the comments made by Al Hamzeh had a wide range of effects on Jordan and Jordanians, including threats to domestic security, threats to the country as a whole, plots to sever Jordanians' unity, and ongoing threats to Jordan and the Middle East.

An noteworthy conclusion of this research is the similarity between the two Jordanian newspapers, the independent news agency Al Ghad and the official news agency Al Rai, in the use of slant or media bias and news polarisation while covering political news, particularly the Al Hamzeh news issue. Additionally, a significant amount of crucial information regarding the media and news environment in Jordan is interpreted by the similarities in slant in the coverage of Al Hamzeh by Al Ghad and Al Rai news agencies. According to the similarities in news reporting between Al Rai and Al Ghad, it can be inferred that Al Ghad's claim to be an independent newspaper and media outlet is highly disputed. A blatant use of slant in the language tone of the news stories is revealed by the coverage of prince Hamzeh in the online Jordanian news agencies Al Rai and Al Ghad. When it comes to tilt, some news reports that included letters from political figures, such as king Abdullah and prince Hamzeh, as well as those that provided grave information, are deemed impartial. There are no articles to substantiate prince Hamzeh's claims concerning corruption in Jordan and to implement a tilt.

Conclusion

The Human Interest frame is most frequently utilised by the two news agencies. The conflict frame comes in third, followed by the morality frame, in second. The least often used frames in Al Rai and Al Ghad are responsibility and consequence. All of the frames are noted as being heavily utilised in Al Rai and Al Ghad news media regarding the prince Hamzeh crisis. The prince Hamzeh story that was covered by the online Jordanian news outlets Al Rai and Al Ghad reveals a severe slant in the language and tone of the news stories. When it comes to bias, certain news items that contained letters from political officials, such as king Abdullah and prince Hamzeh, as well as those that broke breaking news, are labelled as impartial. There are no articles to impose a bias and promote prince Hamzeh with relation to his remarks concerning corruption in Jordan. By employing terminology that is opposed to prince Hamzeh, the majority of publications by Al Ghad and Al Rai news stories demonstrated slant and news partiality in the news coverage. In Al Rai and Al Ghad, every news source had a unified message that was aimed in a single direction. Slant was published more frequently in Al Rai, the official newspaper of Jordan. Another explanation for why the independent news media had so strongly biased reporting is that the government was involved in the media. For instance, the independent newspaper Al Ghad may have thought about the negative repercussions if it published news supporting prince Hamzeh.

Acknowledgement: We would like to express our appreciation to the Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris for their support throughout this research project. We are grateful to the university for providing the necessary resources and facilities that helped us to conduct this study.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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