

The Role Of The Iraqi Press In Publishing Legal Issues/ Analytical Study In Newspapers (Al-Sabah, Al-Zaman, Tariq Al-Shaab)

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Article History</p> <p>Received: May 10, 2021</p> <p>Accepted: August 24, 2021</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords : Journalistic Roles, Daily Newspapers, Scientific And Practical</p> <hr/> <p>DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.5250244</p>	<p><i>This study aims to identify the journalistic roles in publishing legal issues in the Iraqi daily newspapers, in order to give a clear picture of the style and nature of those journalistic roles in which the study papers deal with legal issues in Iraq and the effects it has had on the Iraqi legal reality in the media in general. And the legal press in particular, which pays great attention to it through the journalistic roles that newspapers played in publishing these legal topics. Scientific and practical, using the survey method to obtain results that meet the requirements and objectives of the research, so it is possible to obtain the necessary data and information in the framework of the research. In which the media material for such legal topics was presented Intent, as the research problem started from answering the main question: What is the role of Iraqi newspapers in publishing legal topics which I relied on within the study to publish legal issues.</i></p>

Introduction

Research problem:

The research problem is defined: it is an ambiguous situation or a phenomenon that needs to be explained, or it is an issue on which there has been disagreement and differing views on it, and it requires conducting the research process in its essence (Jaed, 2006, p. 34). The problem of the research is embodied when the researcher realizes, through his observations, experiences, or insights, that something in question is incomprehensible and needs further clarification, interpretation and analysis (Al-Hassan, 2002, p. 55).

Research importance:

This research is one of the recent researches in diagnosing and knowing the role of Iraqi newspapers in publishing legal issues and what are the roles of the Iraqi press and what is consistency in the media framework on which the journalistic practices of these newspapers are based. Scientific research is important from the elements, some of which are related to society, which is supposed to be concerned with solving its problems, as well as what it can represent in adding an important task to knowledge in the field of science and the specialized field to which it belongs (Al-Hajri, 1992, p. 87).

Scientific importance

The importance of research stems from an attempt to provide and add scientific value to media and academic libraries, and the importance lies in the results, conclusions and recommendations presented by the study regarding legal issues for future use.

Importance for society

The scientific importance lies in defining all press institutions with the results that have been reached to benefit from them to develop the journalistic and professional performance of such journalistic roles to publish legal issues that affect Iraqi society and to develop a full picture of them through the results that emerged from the research outputs and to consider the recommendations that were produced Therefore, the research gives a comprehensive explanation of the legal issues that the community is trying to understand, or gives a concept or analysis of the issues that readers are trying to explain and know.

Research objectives

The objectives that the researcher seeks to achieve should not depart from the theoretical and practical context of the problem that the researcher is studying and in light of the research problem, as the objectives can be summarized as follows:

1. Knowing the legal topics that the study newspapers focused on.
2. Knowing the extent of interest of the study newspapers in publishing legal issues.
3. Knowing the technical methods on which the study newspapers relied in publishing legal issues.
4. Disclosure of the roles provided by the study newspapers to deal with legal issues

The researcher relied on the survey method because it meets the requirements of the research and achieves its objectives and allows obtaining the necessary data and information within the framework of his research. Therefore, the descriptive approach is known as the methods, procedures and tools that are used to study the phenomenon or topic, a descriptive study that reveals its characteristics, variables and signs in terms of intensity and direction (Abdul Al-Aziz, 2015, p. 37).

Define terms:

The scientific study of human phenomena requires that the researcher begin by defining the terms and concepts that he uses in researching and analyzing the phenomenon (Abdul Nabi, 1991, p. 29). Journalistic roles: It is the profession that depends on collecting new news and working on it by analyzing, checking and verifying its validity before it is published to the public. The news is in the form of political, legal, social, and cultural or sports news of a local, Arab or international nature (Sadiq, 2008, p. 32).

Legal issues: The researcher has defined legal issues with a procedural definition, which is a set of regulations and laws that regulate the life of the community, as the community cannot live successfully if the members of the community are not subject to laws governing them.

Publishing: It is the process of producing information or content and publishing it in different forms.

Theoretical Framework

The concept of journalistic roles

The role of journalism is defined as the profession that is dependent on collecting new news and working on it by analyzing, checking and verifying its authenticity before it is published to the public. The news is political, legal, cultural, sports, or local, in addition to many other fields. He gets to know the new events around him in the various affairs of life, which is what constantly feeds his thinking (Moawad, 2020, p. 126).

Language role

The role of the press is linguistically a language derived from a newspaper and assembled by newspapers, and it is intended to make newspapers and write in them in the sense of the books revealed to the prophets and messengers, and this is what is mentioned in the two verses {This is in the first newspapers *Suhaf Al-A'la, 9}. As for the various dictionaries and dictionaries, such as the crown of the bride, the sheet is nothing but a piece of stationery or leather that is written on (Al-Rawi, no date, p. 357).

Idiomatically the role

It is the publication that is issued under a specific name and in an idiomatic way. The definition of a newspaper has been mentioned as regular or irregular publications to carry to readers what is available of news and opinions. As for the press, it is a written means of expressing opinion and a tool for its formation, in addition to being a means of reporting and disseminating the news. As for the jurist (Hattman) defined it as (the freedom of the individual to express his opinions and ideas by means of printing on all subjects without permission or prior censorship, and the right of printing explained that this right cannot be It is absolute (Al-Shirazi, without a printing year, vol. 3, p. 162).

Sources for journalistic roles

The more sources of journalistic roles, the more important the newspaper, and the more important the news, the more sources of documenting it, and forming a relationship with new sources is not a waste of time at all. Samuel Johnson, the eighteenth-century English writer, once said, "I consider the day that passes without meeting a new person as a lost day of my life. With at least one source, but it should be reliable enough, and therefore work is done to avoid common and incorrect sources, because this causes the existence of a group of different problems, including the following:

Knowledge Resources

The source should be as specific as possible. In the event that the individual does not want to disclose his name or does not want the source to disclose his person, the most prominent different elements related to him must be clarified and agreed with him as much as possible to solve this problem (Ali, 1998, p. 357).

Background sources

When a source says that he is giving real information as "background", it means that he wants you to verify and use what he tells you as if that information was already known information. In this case, this information is not used in the news unless it was obtained from another independent objective source, in which case you can attribute it to him (Al-Dulaimi, p. 314).

Official sources

Official sources are sources that are obtained through governments and various institutions for legal acts, but these information and various sources must be effectively scrutinized, and although they do not give a complete picture, they achieve great importance (Reporter's Guide, Sources, p. 29).

Academic Resources

They are the sources that are obtained through experts and various studies and help greatly in supporting the objectivity of the subject because they are highly impartial and more detailed (Nasr, 2020 p. 140).

Objectives of journalistic roles

The different journalistic roles that exist in Iraq, such as Al-Zaman newspapers, Al-Sabah newspapers, and Tariq Al-Shaab newspapers, aim at a set of different goals that represent the general goals of the press. Among these different goals (Abu Zaid, 1993, p. 45) are the following:

First: The various press roles, such as Dar Al-Sabah, Dar Al-Zaman and Dar Al-Shaab's Way, aim to achieve a high level of information that serves the individuals readers of these newspapers and newspapers, by presenting a large amount of information on the various issues pursued by individuals. For example, we find the various issues that they raise. Al-Zaman, Al-Sabah and Tareeq Al-Shaab newspapers, through their discussion of various topics such as economic issues, social issues, political, legal, artistic and other topics that attract readers to research them (Nassar, 1998, p. 21).

Second: We find that large newspapers such as Al-Zaman, Al-Sabah and Tareeq Al-Shaab newspapers aim to achieve profitability and major commercial goals by distributing a wide range of different opportunities to individuals, as well as achieving expansion over a wide environmental area, and thus millions of individuals around the world know it and help this matter in a way Great in creating a wide media leadership in the world (Banduq, 2004, p. 25).

Third: The press is a mirror of the life that individuals live in the real world, and therefore work is done through different newspapers to present the problems facing these individuals until they are resolved by the various possible mechanisms by shedding light on the weaknesses in society through the use of methods Through which readers are attracted to read the newspaper and continue to read it permanently and continuously, where common news that occurs in society is transmitted and presented in a way that helps to comment in the minds of individuals, and newspapers also provide a set of practical services that help individuals achieve harmony in their daily lives, from Through the use of the different methods that are most convincing and most enjoyable for the masses, where the individual needs a set of necessities, including acquaintance with the various legal news as well as the identification of the various crimes that occur in society.

Fourth: Evaluating the current journalistic practice and identifying its strengths and weaknesses, and thus working to raise its level in the coming stages by identifying the various problems facing individuals and identifying common crimes that occur in the country. Standard models for media practice in the field of security media and press coverage of events are also presented. Security benefits from the Iraqi press, as we find. The predominance of the news character over the coverage provided by the study newspapers on security events, and this reflects superficial press coverage of security events (Abdullah, 2016, p. 21).

Language: In the intermediate lexicon, the press means: an addition of pages published daily, at regular times and collected by newspapers or sheets.

As for the Oxford Dictionary, the word journalism is used in the sense of (press) "something related to printing, printing and dissemination of news and information, and it also means (journal) meaning the newspaper and (journalism) meaning the press at the same time" (Abu Zayd, 1998, p. 37).

Idiomatically: the press defines the press as "one of the readable media that is issued in printed form on a periodic basis and on regular or irregular dates on which societies depend in converting events into news with the aim of communicating information and ideas to individuals and linking them to what is happening around them internally and externally with the aim of monitoring government performance in its various fields As an independent popular authority that exercises its mission in light of the goals set for it (Al-Mahdi, 2007, p. 20).

The Dictionary of Media Terminology defines it as the newspaper industry by investigating news and publishing meetings with the aim of informing, spreading opinion, education and entertainment. .

The main functions of the press

1. Media:
2. Satisfying Readers' Needs:
3. Leisure and enjoyment:
4. Guidance and Guidance:
5. Explanation and interpretation:
6. Education Function:

Types of press

Independent press:

They are those newspapers that declare that they express a specific political trend or ideological doctrine, but rather look at political and intellectual trends and doctrines and thus adhere to the independence of the press (Hijab, 2003, p. 326).

Official press:

The official press is the press that is issued by the government through the publication of various laws, regulations, and regulations.

Partisan press

It is the press that expresses the public parties in the country, through which work is carried out to promote the various parties, and their goals are achieved through the readers' reading of the newspaper.

The emergence of legal journalism in Iraq

The Iraqi legal press arose in 1922 through the publication of a set of different legal topics such as laws, legislation, regulations and orders for Iraqi government employees, as legal newspapers in the Iraqi state helped in publishing the legislation enacted by the government (Girgis, 2011, p. 53), and it was also published The official statements of the records and the facts newspaper was the first newspaper in the Iraqi state concerned with publishing various legal topics within a specific official framework. Writing the official statements issued by the British commander in the Iraqi state.

Introduction to the law

We find that the law is the basic criterion for regulating the behavior of individuals and determining the extent of their deviation. Therefore, the law adheres to a set of different mechanisms, including that it is general and comprehensive for all individuals present in society, and therefore there are a set of different directions that the law is linked to in order to work as fully as possible. The law is obligated to restrict freedoms so as not to cause harm to any of the other individuals (Daham and Al-Jaber, 2014, p. 22).

Language of law

What is meant by the fixed system, which is the repetition of a certain matter at the same pace, so that it is considered submissive, and in this sense the term "law" was used to refer to the various international systems through which work is carried out to regulate the relations between individuals and each other, just as work is done through the law to regulate the freedoms of individuals, and the Arabs called the word "law" On the different organizational rules and the different reform principles, regardless of the fact that they are Roman and Persian and then moved to our Arab societies (Al-Rifai, 2008, p. 6).

Idiomatically the law

We find that the law in terminology is divided into two basic parts, whether public law or private law, where we find that the public law is the law that regulates the relations between individuals and each other or organizes relations according to the same sector, where the existing relations between individuals or between societies proceed on a fixed and patterned path. Fixed, and therefore the law examines matters that contradict these general regulations, and legislation is the mechanism that is used in the implementation of these rules and thus the law is divided into positive law and natural law, and is also divided into enacted law and non-enacted law. There is no doubt that the enacted rules are more accurate than the rules It is not enacted and is widely used in societies and therefore we study the law because there is no need for a society without a law and without rules that are binding on it and forbidding it helps in regulating relations between individuals and helps in determining penalties in the event of violating those rules or harming the rights and freedoms of individuals, and therefore a person needs the law in society because the human being A social and civil being by nature does not like solitude (Kira, 1993, p. 12).

The word law is a quotation from the Greek, since the word "kanon" means, the straight stick, and they metaphorically express the rule (Regula: la Règle), and from it to the idea of a straight line that is the opposite of a curved, skewed or broken line, and this is an allegorical expression to denote the The following ideas: Integrity in (la Loyauté), integrity, (la Franchise) and frankness, (Rectitude) in Human Relations (Al-Nahhas, 1963, p. 25).

Hence, we find that the word "law" is related to the behavior of individuals. For example, we find that the word "law" is a word that was produced in order to define an appropriate standard that measures indicators of the behavior of individuals and its distance from the fixed standard, whereby the law measures the rate of deviation among individuals and determines their behavior.

Types of legal press:

There are many types of journalism according to the standard by which it operates. Therefore, a set of different standards are defined for relying on the press. The name by which work is used to prove these standards varies. Among these different types are the following (Azmi, 2019, p. 29):

- 1- Al-Sudour periodical: (Ghazi, 2016. p. 417).
- 2- Geographical breadth:
- 3- The nature of the public and the destination to which it is directed:
- 4- The newspaper's political direction:
- 5- Investigative journalism:
- 6- Technical form of the newspaper:

Principles of legal journalism

Democratic Practice:

Criminal intent: (Butti, 2020, p. 55)

Honesty and Integrity:

Independence:

Publication in the context of judicial proceedings:

Compliance with the legal rule: (Abdel-Tawab, 2020, p. 43).

Characteristics of a legal journalist

There are a number of different characteristics that characterize a legal journalist, and among those different characteristics are the following:

Trendy:

Commitment to methodology and objectivity:

Knowledge and commitment:

Flexibility:

Respect for legislation and the law: (Neghemish, 2008, p. 46)

Credibility:

Press release

The general concept of publishing

It is the profession through which work is done to collect and analyze various news, and its validity and credibility is verified, then it is communicated to the public and is related to the reality in which individuals live. It also lists in the newspaper everything that constitutes an event or incident that affects society in general.

The term publishing denotes the publication of books, newspapers, and fields, and the disclosure of specific information, laws, or certain materials.

Publishing: It is the process of producing information or content and publishing it in different forms, and the idea of publishing is based on the presence of a sender and recipient (the audience).

Publishing is one of the most important democratic acts because it is about access to information and actions that were previously in the private political sphere and that must be disclosed today by law (Al-Zaydi, 2008, p. 15).

Publish in a language

The word "publish" includes several meanings and concepts that we may know and may not understand all of, just as publishing as a noun differs from an act or its actions (Al-Razi, 1999, p. it is published, and the object is published (Al-Shirazi, 2005, p. 147).

Publishing idiomatically

It is a process in which information is transferred between two main parties in this process, namely (Ragheb, 1999, p. 27):

A- Sender: The one who wants to clarify his message to the public.

B- The recipient: the audience who is affected by the content of the message, whose methods the publisher has mastered.

Publication types

Publishing is divided into traditional publishing and electronic publishing

Traditional publishing: It depends on publishing printed works such as: books, newspapers and magazines.

Electronic publishing: With the advent of digital technology and the Internet; the term electronic publishing appeared, and the means of storing information developed, so it became possible to preserve texts, images and videos in a digital form; Display it on computers, smart phones and tablets (Al-Qadi, 2003, p. 76).

Analytical Framework

First: About the morning newspaper

Al-Sabah newspaper is a semi-official daily political newspaper issued by the Iraqi Media Network. (Ali Al-Fawwaz) And that the newspaper is published on a daily basis, except on Fridays and official holidays, and that it has given great importance to the Iraqi issue in covering the news, which takes a large place in its pages, political, economic, sports, social, legal and cultural news.

What was said?

Table1. It shows the main topics used by Al-Sabah newspaper

No	Main Categories	repetitions	percentage	Rank
1	Legislation of multiple parliamentary laws	40	%29.18	first
2	Emphasis on the laws of the Federal Supreme Court in Iraq	34	%24.82	second
3	Deliberate neglect of state institutions in implementing established and enforceable laws	29	%21.18	third
4	Activating deterrent laws against the high rates of organized crime	21	%15.32	fourth
5	Highlighting legal penalties against perpetrators of electronic publishing crimes	13	%9,5	Fifth
Total		137	%100	

It is clear from Table (2), which shows the main topics used by Al-Sabah newspaper in dealing with legal issues, that the category (legislation of multiple parliamentary laws) came in the first place, with recurrences of

(40) and a percentage of (29.18%), while the category (confirmation) came in second place on the laws of the Federal Supreme Court in Iraq) with a frequency of (34) and a percentage of (24.82%), while the category (deliberate neglect of state institutions in implementing the laws established and in force) ranked third, with a frequency of (29) and a percentage of (21.18%) The category (activating deterrent laws against organized crime rates) ranked fourth, with recurrences of (21) and a percentage of (15.32%), and finally the category (highlighting legal penalties against perpetrators of electronic publishing crimes) ranked last, with frequencies of (13) and a percentage of (9.5%)

How was it said?

Table 2. It shows the sub-categories of the source of the press material used by Al-Sabah newspaper

No	Sub Categories	repetitions	percentage	rank
1	Reporter	40	%22.22	First
2	press representative	33	%18.33	Second
3	Journalists book	29	%16.11	Third
4	news agencies	25	%13.88	Fourth
5	international newspapers	19	%10.55	Fifth
6	anonymous	17	%9.44	Sixth
7	statements	7	%3.88	Seven
8	World wide web	7	%3.88	Eight
9	International Reports	3	%1.71	Ninth
Total		180	%100	

It is clear from Table (2), which shows the sub-categories that pertain to the source of the media material in Al-Sabah newspaper in its journalistic content, and by analyzing the content of it, it was found that the category (press reporter) ranked first with a frequency of (40) and a percentage of (22.22%) and came The category (press delegate) ranked second, with a frequency of (33) and a percentage of (18.33%), and the category (writers of journalists) came in the third place with a frequency of (29) and a percentage of (16.11%), while the category of (news agencies) ranked fourth With recurrences amounting to (25) and a percentage of (13.88%), while the category (international newspapers) ranked fifth with recurrences of (19) and a percentage of (10.55%), and the category (of unknown source) ranked sixth with iterations of (17) and a percentage of Percentage (9.44%), and the (statements) and (internet) categories came in with a frequency of (7) and a percentage of (3.88%), and the (international reports) category ranked last, with a frequency of (3) and a percentage of (1.71%). .

Second: A brief overview of Al-Zaman newspaper

It is an independent, international Arab newspaper issued by the International Iraqi Zaman Foundation for Press, Publishing and Information, founded and chaired by Saad Al-Bazzaz, whose board of directors is headed by Saad Al-Bazzaz. Then it settled to print the Iraq edition in April 2004, and it is currently published in two editions, Arab and Iraqi.

What was said?

Table 3. The main topics used by Al-Zaman newspaper in dealing with legal issues in Iraq

No	Main Categories	repetitions	percentage	Rank
1	Emphasis on the law of the Federal Supreme Court in Iraq	40	%29.18	First
2	Legislation of multiple parliamentary laws	34	%24.82	Second
3	Activating deterrent laws against the high rates of organized crime	29	%21.18	Third
4	Deliberate neglect of state institutions in implementing established and enforceable laws	21	%15.32	Fourth
5	Highlighting legal penalties for cybercrime offenders	13	%9.5	Fifth
Total		115	%100	

It is clear from Table (3), which shows the main topics used by Al-Zaman newspaper in the journalistic roles of legal topics. The category (legislating multiple parliamentary laws) ranked second with a total of (25.2) and a percentage of (25.21%), and the category (activating deterrent laws against the high rates of organized crime) came in third with a total of (20) and a percentage (17.39). The category (deliberate neglect of state institutions in implementing established and enforceable laws) ranked fourth, with a total of (19) and a percentage of (16,52%), and the category (highlighting legal penalties against perpetrators of cybercrime) ranked last with (8) and a percentage. (6.95%).

How was it said?

Table 4. Shows the sub-categories of the source of the press material used by Al-Zaman newspaper

No	Sub Categories	repetitions	percentage	rank
1	Reporter	31	%28.97	First
2	Journalists book	26	%24,29	Second
3	press representative	19	%17,75	Third
4	anonymous	12	%11.21	Fourth
5	news agencies	11	%10,28	Fifth
6	statements	8	%7.47	Sixth
7	Internet	-	-	Seven
8	international newspapers	-	-	Eight
9	Reports	-	-	Ninth
	Total	107	%100	

It is clear from Table (4), which shows the sub-categories that pertain to the source of the media material, from which Al-Zaman newspaper derives its journalistic content. 97%), which indicates that Al-Zaman newspaper focused on the sources that came from its network of correspondents to obtain the press material. Journalist ranked third with a total of 19 recurrences and a percentage of (17.75%) and the (unknown source) category ranked fourth with a total of (12) and a percentage of (11.21%), and the (news agencies) category ranked fifth with a total of recurrences It amounted to (11) and a percentage of (10.28%), then the category (statements) ranked sixth with recurrences of (8) and a percentage of (7.47%), and finally both categories (internet, international newspapers, reports) came with no repetitions and a significant percentage .

Third: A brief overview of the People's Way newspaper

It is a daily political newspaper issued by the Iraqi Communist Party, as it is considered one of the party newspapers, as it was first published in November 1961 in a secret manner, but it stopped publishing for a period of time due to the prosecution and arrest of its writer for political issues, and then it returned to publication on 16/9/1973 Where the first issue of it was published again, as it took on the slogan of a free homeland and a happy people, its title at the top of the page, as it is considered one of the regular newspapers and its editor is headed by Professor Mufid Al-Jazaery.

What was said?

Table 5. The main topics that the People's Way newspaper used to publish legal topics

No	Main Categories	repetitions	percentage	Rank
1	Deliberate neglect of state institutions in implementing established and enforceable laws	31	%27.43	First
2	Emphasis on the laws of the Federal Supreme Court in Iraq	27	%23,89	Second
3	Legislation of multiple parliamentary laws	25	%22.12	Third
4	Activating deterrent laws against the high rates of organized crime	20	%17.69	Fourth
5	Highlighting legal penalties against perpetrators of electronic publishing crimes	10	%8,84	Fifth
	Total	113	%100	

It is clear from Table (5), which shows the main categories used by Al-Shaab newspaper in publishing legal issues, that the category (deliberate neglect of state institutions in implementing established and enforceable laws) came in first place, with a frequency of (31) and a percentage of (27.43%), which indicates The People's Path newspaper focused in its journalistic content on the main topics of this category, which is considered one of the most important topics dealt with by journalistic roles. 89%) and the category (legislating multiple parliamentary laws) ranked third with a total of (25) and a percentage of (22.12%), and the category (activating deterrent laws against high rates of organized crime) ranked fourth with a total of (20) and a percentage of (17.69%), and the category (highlighting legal penalties against perpetrators of electronic publishing crimes) ranked last, with a total frequency of (10) and a percentage of (8,84%).

How was it said?

Table 6. Sub-categories of the source of the media material used by the People's Way newspaper

No	Sub Categories	repetitions	percentage	rank
1	Reporter	35	%29.16	First
2	press representative	29	%24.16	Second

3	Journalists book	25	%20,83	Third
4	anonymous	21	%17,5	Fourth
5	News agencies	5	%4,16	Fifth
6	international newspapers	3	%2,5	Sixth
7	International Reports	2	%1,69	Seven
8	statements	-	-	Eight
9	World wide web	-	-	Ninth
Total		120	%100	

It is clear from Table (6), which shows the sub-categories that pertain to the source of the media material from which Al-Shaab newspaper derived the journalistic material. , 16%), which indicates that the People's Way newspaper relied mainly on the network of correspondents to obtain the press material, and the (journalistic delegate) category came in second place with a total of (29) and a percentage of (24.16%) while the category (journalists writers) came in the second place. In the third place, with a total of (25) recurrences and a percentage of (20.83%), while the (unknown source) category ranked fourth with a total of (21) and a percentage (10%) and the (news agencies) category ranked fifth with a total of (5) recurrences.) and a percentage (4.16%), and the category (international newspapers) ranked sixth with a total of (3) and a percentage of (2.5), and the category (international reports) ranked seventh with a total of (2) recurrences and a percentage (1.69%). While the (statements) category and the (internet) category ranked last, without repetitions and without a percentage.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the analytical study of the study newspapers (Al-Sabah, Al-Zaman, Tareeq Al-Shaab), the researcher reached a set of conclusions, which came as follows:

- 1- The difference in the media reference of the newspapers under study and their diversity between semi-official, private and partisan was dominant over the nature of the legal issues that they dealt with.
- 2- The study newspapers focused on the press news, due to their reliance on the network of correspondents inside and outside Iraq.
- 3- The legal clauses mentioned in the three newspapers were in varying proportions, and the reason is the difference in the orientations and objectives of those newspapers, and this indicates that these newspapers operate in accordance with their media policies.
- 4- The newspapers under study focused on political laws while neglecting the interest in publishing legal issues that are more beneficial and serve the community.
- 5- The newspapers under study ignored the assistance of experts and specialists in the field of law and their accumulated experiences in explaining, interpreting and analyzing the published legal materials and were satisfied with the statements and opinions of government officials.

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