Trends of newspaper articles in the Iraqi press regarding the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity: An analytical study of the newspapers of the morning, the time and the people's way

Hazim Mohammed Sami¹, Moa’yard Khalaf Hussein²

¹Department of Media, College of Arts, Anbar University, Alfaars44@yahoo.com
²Department of Media, College of Arts, Anbar University

Abstract
The subject is characterized by modernity as it dealt with a renewed issue with many repercussions at the Iraqi and Arab levels, as it is characterized by wide interest in a serious issue represented by normalization with the Zionist entity and its repercussions on the Palestinian cause and the Arab conflict (the Israeli), as the study aims to know the contents of newspaper articles as well as to identify the trends of newspaper articles towards the issue of normalization as it aims to identify a reason for the Arab countries to resort to normalization with the Zionist entity, the study is among the descriptive research using the survey method based on a tool for analyzing the content of the newspaper articles on the issue of normalization for the study community, represented by the Iraqi press for different directions, and it was represented by Al-Sabah newspaper expressing the government direction, Al-Zaman newspaper is independent, and the People’s Way newspaper is partisan for the period from 13/8/2020 to 31/12/2021, which started from the Emirati normalization through the Iraqi normalization conference in ARibeel and its repercussions after three months.

The researcher made a comprehensive inventory of all newspaper articles in the mentioned period, the large number of the sample, which amounted to (13126), prevented the study of all the items of the sample, which forced the researcher to adopt the intentional sample by choosing articles that dealt with the subject of normalization ostensibly or non-apparently, which amounted to (311) articles divided on the sample newspapers by (152) articles in Al-Zaman newspaper, (139) articles in Al-Sabah newspaper, and (20) articles in Al-Shaab Road newspaper.
Introduction

When the Arab rejection of Israel continued, the efforts (Israel) with the support of the United States began to find settlements between the Arabs and the Zionist entity with the aim of finding peace between the Arabs and (Israel) and the agreements began under the so-called normalization and the last of which was the Abraham Accords between (Israel) and some Arab countries despite the existence of Arab rejection of those agreements. To learn about these trends through the Iraqi press, the problem of the study was a main question: What are the trends of the press article in the Iraqi press towards the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity? The reason for choosing this study was based on the importance of the issue of normalization and its repercussions on the Islamic nation in general and the Arab nation in particular and the goals of the Zionist entity behind normalization aimed at dominating the Arab region and erasing the Islamic identity.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher used the survey method, as our study aims to identify certain trends, attitudes and opinions based on a content analysis tool, and three Iraqi newspapers were chosen, represented by Al-Sabah, Al-Zaman and Tariq Al-Shaab, as they express different trends and analyze the content of their articles on the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity.

The methodological framework of research

First: the research problem.

The problem is defined as a question that needs answers and clarification, because a person often faces a number of questions in his scientific and practical life and needs adequate answers based on evidence and evidence (1). The Iraqi press provides its content in various journalistic arts to transmit information and news, interpret and analyze them in order to influence the opinions of the masses and change their attitudes towards issues and problems in society, and this is done by writers and journalists working in various press institutions, and because of the existence of a kind of ambiguity and lack of clarity in the orientations and communication message of some newspapers and writers regarding normalization with the Zionist entity. Through the study of newspapers readable to the Iraqi public, represented by the newspapers of Al-Sabah, Al-Zaman and Tariq Al-Shaab, taking into account the point of issue, Al-Sabah newspaper is a government newspaper issued by the Iraqi Media Network, Al-Zaman is independent, and the People's Way is partisan.
The research problem is determined by the following question:
Identify the trends of the Iraqi press through its press articles on an important, serious and sensitive issue in society, which is normalization with the Zionist entity.

Second: the importance of research.

Scientific research offers many benefits to the scientific research and to the elements that are related to society and solve its problems and what they add to the field of science in the field of specialization (2), normalization is a sensitive and dangerous topic and has repercussions on the Arab and Islamic nation, and the importance of our study can be determined in two respects, namely the scientific and social aspect.

Third: Research's Objectives.

Scientific research aims to reach a certain goals determined by the researcher at an early stage of the research and is inseparable from the research problem (3), determining the goal of the study is set by the researcher, which is the goal of the first that the researcher seeks to achieve for an The success of scientific research depends on the goal achieved by the study.

Our research aims to answer the questions represented in identifying the trends of Iraqi newspapers towards normalization through their articles.

Fourth: Research hypotheses: The scientific hypothesis gives a delusion in saving the time and effort of researchers and helps in focusing on the observations and revealing the relationships between the studied variables associated with the research without dispersion by collecting appropriate information for it in order to be more specific and the efforts of more fruitful (4).

Our study proceeds from the general hypothesis:
There are trends in the Iraqi press that are almost rejecting the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity

Fifth: Type and methodology of research.

There are many approaches that are used in various researches depending on their type and purpose, and since the current research aims to study the trends, opinions and attitudes of the appropriate approach for this type is the survey method, it is concerned with studying and surveying the general public and identifying the trends of an audience of respondents and their opinions on controversial topics and trying to identify the positions of the groups Concerning certain topics through the systematic collection of facts and information specific to these
groups, the curriculum is one of the most appropriate scientific methods for descriptive analytical studies (5).

Sixth: Research Community and Sample

The research community is the target community of the study, whether a total community or a group of its vocabulary used for study, because of the size of some communities, so a certain part of the total community is taken and the results are reached that meet the needs of the research and achieve a goal and the results reached by the researcher can be generalized to the total (6). The community of our research was represented by the Iraqi newspapers represented by the morning, the time and the way of the people, through the use of a content analysis of the published articles, and in a comprehensive inventory of them for the varying period of time in which the newspapers dealt with the issue of normalization, a What sample was represented by newspaper articles in the mentioned newspapers and was selected in a comprehensive inventory method not that the large number of the sample, which amounted to (13126) prevented the study of all the vocabulary of the sample, which forced the researcher to adopt the sample intentional through the selection of articles that dealt with the subject of normalization outwardly or non-apparent and was by (311) article divided on the newspapers of the sample and KalAT: newspaper time (152) and newspaper morning (139) and the way of the people (20).

Seventh: Previous studies.

1-Mona Abdel Karim Baqer (2020) (7)

Trends of the press article in the Iraqi press from TrumpJerusalem is the capital of Israel / an analytical study of the articles of Al-Zaman Al-Sabah Al-Shaab Road for the period from 6/12/2017 to 6/12/2018.

The problem of the study was formulated by following up the newspaper articles published in the sample newspapers, which dealt with the announcement of the former American President that Jerusalem is the capital of (Israel) and the effects of the decision on the Arab and Islamic nation and trying to identify the type of trends adopted by the sample newspapers through a major question, which was represented by (What are the trends of newspaper articles in Iraqi newspapers in the morning and the way of the people President Trump announced Jerusalem as the capital of (Israel), and this research is one of the descriptive research that describes the studied phenomenon and studies its shape, characteristics and factors affecting it, using a descriptive approach and using content analysis tool.
The study found the following results:

a. The majority of articles agree that there is a weakness of the Arab position, which is limited between condemnation and denunciation of the decision, as well as newspaper criticism of political and religious leaders, as these are not consistent with the seriousness of the issue.

b. The press paid attention to the resolution, devoting a large space to it in its pages, which shows its interest in the Palestinian cause.

c. The articles agreed that there are serious impacts on the Arab region depending on the resolution.

d. The newspapers explained the most important repercussions of the decision and the Arab, regional and international reactions rejecting the decision.

This study is considered a lot of previous studies close to our study, as it examines trends in the Iraqi press, in addition to studying the same spatial field studied, as it aimed to study the trends related to the decision to declare Jerusalem as the capital of (Israel) for the same spatial field targeted by our study.

2- Muayad Khalaf Hussain (2008)(8)

Attitudes of the Egyptian press towards the American policy in Iraq after 2003 / analysis of the content of the editorial article in the newspaper AlAharam and alweek for the period from 9/4/2003 to 15/12/2005, and the study aimed to reveal the ambiguity in the trends and positions of the Egyptian press towards the American policy in Iraq after 2003 when it was invaded, as the policy of America is unclear and shrouded in ambiguity in dangerous stages after the occupation and the impact of the future of Iraq with the help of some Arab regimes, including the Egyptian, which was a supporter of the occupation plan to remove the Iraqi regime, and in light of that, the problem of the study was embodied by revealing the trends of the Egyptian press towards the American policy in Iraq, especially in the official newspaper Al-Ahram, which expresses the voice of the Egyptian regime, using a Content analysis tool to collect data according to the survey method in the sample newspapers, and the study reached the following results:

a. There is a clear bias towards U.S. policy in Iraq in articles in the newspaper Al-Ahram.

b. Most of the articles in the newspaper AlAharam justified the war on Iraq.

c. The duality in the editorials in the newspaper AlAharam coverage of the Iraqi issue.
The convergence between this study and ours is the goal in revealing trends in newspaper articles in targeted newspapers using the same tool and scientific method.

3. Adnan Jallab Mnaigel (2017)(9)

The trends of the Arab press towards the Syrian crisis dealt with an analytical study of the press articles in the newspapers Al-A. Harram, Al-Rai, Al-Sharq Al-Sharq Al-Wasat and Al-Sabah for the period from 1/10/2015 to 31/12/2015, and the study aimed to know the foundations on which the Arab newspapers relied in dealing with the Syrian crisis and building their positions. This study is part of the descriptive research in which the researcher will use the survey method based on a content analysis tool as an interview tool to collect the data, and reached the results of A, which were highlighted:

a. Agave the sample newspapers abig fake to the Syrian crisis in its articles.

b. Al-Sharq Al-A. newspaper emerged amidst the Saudi position on the crisis and defended it.

c. The newspapers seemed to greet the parties to the conflict, but in varying ways.

d. The newspapers were described as international and spiraled out of control due to multiple interventions.

Convergences, differences and benefit from the study:

That is, this study is similar to our study; it is related to revealing the trends of the newspaper article and with the same scientific method used as it targets the Al-Sabah newspaper targeted by our study, what is the difference in the spatial field of research and differs in the research problem addressed by the study, and it was used in terms of theoretical aspects related to the newspaper article from the sources of the study related to newspaper articles.


Arab press coverage of the Israeli normalization agreement - an analytical study in the Lebanese newspapers Al-Khabar - Al-Watan Al-Saudi Arabia and Al-Khobar Al-Algeria for the period from 19/81010 to 19/11/2020.

The problem of the study was a major question, which is (what are the contents of the Arab press coverage of the normalization agreement of the Israeli UAE in the course of the study and sub-questions, including knowledge of the journalistic arts adopted by the Arab newspapers in their coverage of the agreement and to identify
the topics and sources that the Arab newspapers focused on in their coverage of the agreement, depending on scientific research methods, including the descriptive approach and the historical method, and the study reached results, including:

a. The Lebanese newspaper Al-Khabar adopted the Palestinian cause and rejected all the normalization agreements that some Arab countries adopted as a media medium that has an impact on the Lebanese public in particular and the Arab public in general, as it sided significantly with the Palestinian cause through the volume of reports it published throughout the study period.

b. The Algerian newspaper El Khabar supports the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people and was rejecting the normalization agreements and linked them to the struggle of the Algerian people against the French occupation.

c. As for the Saudi newspaper Al-Watan, its position was different from the previous two newspapers on the Palestinian issue, as its positions were in support of the normalization agreements.

It turns out that the Arab press has not paid much attention to the Palestinian issue due to the lack of press coverage of Israeli normalization projects with the Arabs.

This study is one of the studies with an imaginary a, as it examines the same issue that our study is studying, which is normalization with the Zionist entity. What is the difference between the two studies, it was in the temporal and spatial fields, the aspect of benefiting from it was with regard to the theoretical aspects of the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity.

5-Heba Khaled Saeed (2021)(11)

Entitled (A framework of journalistic treatment in the websites of newspapers on the subject of normalization with Israel / an analytical study in the websites of the UAE Union, the Qatari East and the Middle East Saudi Arabia), and aimed to know the types of frameworks used in addressing the topics of normalization, and to identify the topics of support, neutrality and opposition to normalization. Athat focused on the websites of newspapers, and identify the sources of information from which the sites selected their information, and familiarize yourself with the journalistic arts used by newspapers, using a tool of content analysis according to the descriptive approach and the results of the TAhiglighted:

a. Al-Ittihad newspaper website was keen to address the issue of normalization in a supportive and supportive way for normalization.

b. The positions varied in the framing of the normalization issue according to the final position on it.
c. The sites were interested in the topic of the strategic framework when dealing with the political and military events associated with normalization, as it affects the nation-state.

d. All journalistic arts used in the journalistic treatment of the Al-Ittihad newspaper website are in favor of normalization.

e. Newspaper therapists used the issue of religion as a justification for normalization with Israel.

Convergences, differences and benefit from the study:

This study targeted the issue of normalization itself that we are studying, and thus it is an important study that we can benefit from the theoretical aspects of normalization, as for the difference between it and our study was in the spatial and temporal fields related to the studied issue and the research problem, as the researcher added new aspects related to normalization that were not addressed by previous studies, which were international relations and negotiating strategies and their role in normalization between the printing countries and the Zionist entity and to identify the ways that enabled (Israel) to reach normalization agreements  And identify the goals of the printing countries behind normalization.

Eighth: Research limits and fields.

From the foundations of scientific research, the fields of study are defined as follows:

1- Spatial field: represented in the Iraqi press through the newspapers of Al-Sabah, Al-Zaman and Tariq Al-Shaab as a representative sample of the Iraqi press.

2- Temporal domain: The research time domain is determined from 13/8/2020 to 31/12/2021. Starting from the period in which the UAE normalized its relations with the Zionist entity, and followed by other events represented in the conference held in a Ribil for recovery and peace with the Zionist entity held on 24/6/2021 and the subject area challenged by press articles published in the sample newspapers and analysis of their content to the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity.

Ninth: The methodological procedures.

Collecting information without analyzing it does not achieve the required results, but this wastes time and effort from a to reach results that require that the data collected from the study sample be analyzed objectively and without the intervention of the researcher (12), and the content analysis is linked to documents and information such as writings, films, etc., and is interested in the material and measures its trends, contents and characteristics, and through
content analysis, it is possible to deduce the facts and their relationship to the phenomena and the causes that lead to changing trends through content analysis, we can deduce the facts and their relationship to the phenomena and the causes that lead to changing trends and this is done through scientific tools and methods as follows:

Identification of Units and Categories of Analysis and CalAT(13):

1- Units of analysis:
   a. Word Unit
   b. The unity of the subject and idea.
   c. Personality unit.
   d. Unit of Area and Time Measures.
   e. The natural unit of the information material.

Since our study is concerned with revealing trends in newspaper articles by studying the quantity, quality and knowledge of what they contain of opinions and ideas, it is done by choosing the unity of the topic, being the most important to achieve the goal of the study, which is to reveal the underlying and apparent trends in newspaper articles.

2- Categories of analysis: (What was said?)

It is important that the categories of analysis are determined to reach good results because the success of the analysis depends on the appropriate categories used in the research and what suits our study and AT(14) has been chosen:

a. Subject Category: We chose this category to know what is going on about the topic and to identify the centers of interest and media focus on the topic of normalization.

b. Trend category: It expresses the extent of support and rejection or neutrality of the communicator in the content of what he publishes, if it reflects positive aspects, it expresses support and what negative aspects it tires t for rejection, or what is mentioned two different sides expresses neutrality.

c. Category of values, goals and needs: This category describes the life of groups of beliefs and traditions that influence their behaviors towards the subject of normalization and what can be entitled to them.

d. Category: We mean the way in which the article was written, the presentation of the ideas and their explanation, whether they were analytical, informative, and put forward certain ideas and opinions.
3- Categories of form (how it was said): The results obtained from the content analysis process do not depend on the categories of the subject only, as they include the category of form and according to the types that are used in the form of the communicative material of typographic elements or others that relate to visual forms.

The Iraqi press and its role in changing and forming trends

Regarding normalization with the Zionist entity

First: trends, their importance and the factors affecting their formation.

Direction in origin: It came in the Holy Quran in a number of verses, including ((Any, they took over, then and God gave him a face))

Direction as an idiom:

Scientists and researchers differed in the development of a specific definition of the trend, because its concept overlaps with other types of psychological preparations, as Muhammad Hamdan defined it in the glossary of terms that this (the state of the preparation or nervous and psychological preparedness is organized by the experience of the individual and be of guiding or dynamic impact on his response towards the topics (a) situations that elicit that response)(15).

The importance of trends and factors affecting their formation

The trends are a great illusion as a result of the impact of the actions of the individual clearly affected by the trends, which is reflected in the interaction between the individual and societies, and stability depends on the impact of patterns of trends prevailing in society, without tensions or pressures, and clarifies the importance of the basic emotional components of individuals (16).

Factors influencing the formation of trends

A change in the emotional component may be offset by a change in the cognitive component, and vice versa, in order to maintain a consistency in the components of the trend, meaning that a change in one of the general components of the trend, is consoled by the loss of a consistency that a person cannot bear, which pushes the individual to a certain behavior that leads to return or consolation in those directions, is the rejection of that information and attitudes, and may take those attitudes fragmentation of the internal construction of trends, or and affected components in the event that the individual encounters information contrary to the information he knows (17).
Theories of changing and forming trends.

There are many psychological theories that are relied upon to change attitudes and that relate to the subject of our study and (18):

1- Behavioral coercion theory: This theory depends on a behavioral coercion of individuals, and modified involuntarily and forcibly, and the behavioral component is modified at the beginning of the a, and then the modification is made on the same trends, and this method is used in inhumane practices in camps and a prisoners of war.

2- Cognitive dissonance theory: The development of this theory (Leon Fesger 1967) and sees what leads to the motivation that leads the individual to change a and modify his directions, is the existence of a state of cognitive dissonance, a any existence of two different ideas or directions, in this case the individual can not combine them, psychologically, and this dissonance causes psychological distress to the individual, and causes tension, which leads to An individual's attempt to reduce or eliminate this stress is done by choosing one of them.

3- Motivation theory: It is one of the theories that explain trends, and focuses on the fact that the person adopts the direction that gives him the greatest amount of attention, and the existence of an account of the costs and benefits of any topic or issue, which leads the individual to choose the direction that achieves satisfaction and satisfaction.

Second: The Iraqi Press and its Role in Changing Attitudes

1- The meaning of the correct language and idiomatically.

The press in origins: The linguistic concept of the word press goes back to what was mentioned in the word newspapers in the Holy Qur'an many times, including in the Almighty's saying (this is for the first papers, of Ibraheem and Moses).

Journalism as an idiom:

The press is a craft and some of the others know it as an art while another sees a message and then talent and art, and a journalistic profession when breaking the sad, and expresses what is published if it is open, and the newspaper is a publication printed in an automated manner and distributed on a regular date (19).

Importance of Journalism

The press was called (Her Majesty) an influential means in the world, and it was called a fourth authority, which came after the three authorities, the judiciary, the legislative authority and the executive authority, which is a power that pressures the three authorities as a popular authority that exercises freely and independently to serve its
society, and expresses trends and opinions to contribute to the formation and direction of those societies, in addition to its contribution to the service of society by selecting representatives of it, and closely monitors their performance. Besides, it is considered part of the social contract, based on modern constitutions in countries, and evaluates what is decided by the official authorities, which made it a daily habit for readers, and considered it an advanced civilized appearance (20) and it has great importance because it has media characteristics that distinguish it from the rest of the media, and the adoption of the It is unique to it, as it is a source through which the process of social construction is facilitated, especially in developing countries, because the means of information are based on understanding and knowing the variables related to the place and time of the influence of the media means on the feelings and beliefs of individuals and their impact on them (21).

The functions of journalism and its role in the formation of trends.

One of the functions of journalism is the function of social integration of individuals within the society in which they live, so that reading the newspaper is a kind of dialogue and openness to the outside world, and allows the reader to find a place in his internal and external surroundings, and supports the belonging of individuals to professional and other groups, and intellectual, political and social groupings, since newspapers are an agent between the individuals and the social component in which the individual is related, and works to strengthen the opinions of the individuals, with creative values, as well as support solidarity and national cohesion, and provide a political service through the development of solutions developed by the government, and the parties, and lead to building the opinions of the individuals and taking certain positions towards those decisions. It also has other functions, including contributing to the formation of public opinions, recording and documenting events, and reconnaissance and monitoring of the environment (22).

The role of newspapers in the formation of trends.

Media research and studies have found that the public's opinions and interests have a significant impact on the behavior of newspapers, as readers turn to newspapers that they see as consistent with their attitudes and interests, avoid information that does not agree with their opinions and orientations, and often interpret information in ways that are consistent with their opinions (23).

Third: The newspaper article, its concept, types and advantages

The concept of a newspaper article.
The article is the art of a Dubai at the beginning of its emergence written in a prose style such as the letters of Al-Jahiz and Abu Hayyan and others, in the modern era is associated with the modern press and different methods of writing, and varied topics, and is considered concepts and these concepts being an art in which the writer presented his opinions and ideas, in an attractive style and combines methods of the Mask (24).

The genesis of the newspaper article.

Researchers differed in determining a specific date for the emergence of the newspaper article, as its roots seem to have a long range in history, as it began with the beginning of the emergence of the written language, which a person must rely on in recording its effects and history, as many scholars linked it to ancient arts such as sermon, letters and shrines, a recent arose in a and a lord, then in the Arab world with a spread of journalism in Egypt, a Praise of the modern Renaissance, taken from the French for its necessity in modern life and journalism (25).

Definition of a newspaper article.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica defines it as "a medium-length starch, written for publication in newspapers and dealing with a particular subject in a simplified and concise manner, provided that the writer adheres to the limits of that subject".26

The Modern Compendium of English Literature is defined as a non-steady composition relating to a particular subject that is always a short and aless systematic of the treatise, or a small research).27

Features of the press article.

Each journalistic art has a feature that made it different from the rest of the other arts, whether in the way of editing or presenting the ideas or the ability to influence the recipients and the article has many characteristics of it (28):

• It is considered one of the types of journalism and the most serious, professional and capable of influence.

• One of the most journalistic arts is related to the essence of the medium, which aims to influence readers through persuasion and guidance.

• It is the only art that achieves for the newspaper its distinct editorial personality, because it is the only one that is unique in publishing it.

• It meets the readers' need for a broad understanding of events, evaluating them and knowing phenomena within a comprehensive vision away from the isolated view of a particular event or issue.
The newspaper has a huge asset from the readership and the public, because the quality of the article's readers is different from the readers of the news.

It contains attractions and suspense for readers that lead to reading it to the end, describing a performance of proposals that arouse the interest of readers and satisfy their needs.

It reflects the ability of its writer and his capabilities through the questions he raises in the reader's psyche.

The eloquence of expression, which is represented by writing clearly and in an influential and convincing form.

Types of newspaper article.

There are many types and forms of the newspaper article, depending on the type of the form and the patterns and the methodological methods, which are difficult to count accurately, and vary according to the means used and the goals that the article aims to achieve, and these types include: the editorial, which is the tongue expressing the position of the newspaper, the regular daily column, the a week, and articles on daily life affairs, irregular. Represented by the articles of the RI... and satirical articles that provoke a smile and reflection on asingle (29).

Fourth: Normalization, Israeli motives, and beyond.

The linguistic and idiomatic concept of normalization.

Natural ratio to the nature of the character of the person a j return to him and the imprinting of the person a j adhere to his qualities (30), and came in the language upholstered in the printing of the thing of course and images in some way and printed horses a i a humiliated and tamed and printed individual print a p a i represent and a characterized by his character and a creative (31) .

The concept of normalization in politics (Israeli): The Zionist entity imposed the concept of normalization within the framework of settlement processes, which is one of the innovations of thought (Israeli) The term normalization was not used at the beginning of clarifying normal relations with Arab countries, but different terms were used, including the nature of peace, maintaining an existing situation, and a rigid peace is considered as a strategy. There is a constant movement that has no end and this is what Israel aims to do (32).

The concept of normalization in Arab politics: Many Arab countries are looking for a way to maintain their presence and some of them are dangerous and external interference in their internal system and to strengthen their international position and regional role, and this
way is to win the favor of the United States and in line with its desire to normalize with the Zionist entity and took normalization as a pretext for peace and a it is a de facto policy, as well as for the reasons of enhancing the economic and trade situation between countries, including the so-called state of Israel (33).

The motives of the Zionist entity in terms of normalization with Arab countries.

The Israeli Principals have established permanent relations and agreements with the Arab countries for the purpose of helping Israel breathe comfortably through these countries and at the regional and international levels in various fields, and the Zionist entity has practiced for many years various efforts and strategies to implement this theory until it was announced in 1949 Israel's foreign policy is based on the principles of the United Nations Constitution, as it has turned to peace agreements and supported it in establishing peace agreements in order to get rid of the racist view of it by countries.34 The Zionist entity also sees normalization as a solution to end Islamic hostility to it and lead to normalization. There is a comprehensive peace in the region and on the occupied territories, as stated in some peace treaties concluded with the Zionist entity, in addition to recognizing it as a Jewish state, establishing its sovereignty, establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging ambassadors of Arab countries and the entity (35).

3- Boycott and resist normalization.

The Arab boycott of normalization is an important aspect of resistance to normalization and a limit of the important form of rejection in the Arab countries, the Arab boycott began before the establishment of (Israel) 1948, which was rejecting Jewish products and dealing with them in Palestine and the Arab world and refusing to deal with companies and institutions that deal with Jews, and the boycotts became a preventive measure in the conflict with (Israel) and not characterized as official through Arab rejection in balance with the start of the Zionist project in Palestine, as an Arab movement emerged to boycott Jewish products and some newspapers published articles calling for a boycott of Jewish goods and products, including the newspaper Palestine on 11/4/1914 (36).

Analysis of the content of newspaper articles in the newspapers of Al-Zaman, Al-Sabah and Tariq Al-Shaab for the period from 13/8/2020 to 31/12/2021

The researcher conducted the analysis process of the content of the articles (the sample of the study) in the newspapers of Al-Sabah, Al-Zaman and Al-Shaab Road, as the sample reached (311) articles distributed by (152) articles in Al-Zaman newspaper and (139) articles
in Al-Sabah newspaper and (20) articles in Al-Shaab Road newspaper.

He was able to extract the main and sub-categories addressed by these articles for the period from 13/8/2020 to 31/12/2021. CalA.T. was:

First: The main categories of general trends of newspaper articles on normalization in the sample newspapers and their interpretation

Table (1) The main categories of general trends of newspaper articles towards normalization in the sample newspapers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t</th>
<th>Main Categories</th>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Content that rejects normalization</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>62.46%</td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pro-normalization content</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>24.54%</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The contents of its neutral position on normalization</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear from the previous table that the category of content rejecting normalization ranked first with a frequency of (173) repetitions and a percentage of 62.46%, a What category of content supporting normalization ranked second with (68) repetitions and a percentage of 24.54%, a What category of content that expresses neutrality ranked third with a repetition (36) and 13.33%.

It is clear from the previous table that the contents rejecting normalization came in first place, as the Iraqi press showed the popular and official rejection of normalization through its press articles and a high percentage that normalization is officially and popularly rejected in Iraq and condemned the efforts of those trying to normalize with the Zionist entity, and despite the existence of secret relations and agreements between Arab countries, the rejectionist positions were disappointing (thelsraeli).

In second place came the contents in favor of normalization, and the support was a directly or indirectly through the launch of labels that show and highlight (Israel) that it is a state, or trying to show that it has qualifications that make it a strong state, and the other side of the articles that expressed its desire for peace with the Zionist entity and amortaged stability to normalization with the Zionist entity and That normalization leads to security and economic stability, forgetting the violations committed by the Zionist entity in Palestine and their strategic goals in establishing their so-called state in the Arab lands and thus its hegemony over the entire Arab region, and at
that time the Arab countries will not have sovereignty over their territory, economy and freedom, but rather they will be divided states that are subject to the hands of the Zionist entity and their allies.

In third place came the category of contents that show neutrality from normalization, and its trends oscillated between rejection and support by addressing the issue of normalization partially in articles or mentioning normalization among issues and events that have effects on the Arab region and its stability.

Here it is worth noting that the total repetitions in this table (277) came by a less than the number of articles, and the reason for this is that not all articles carry clear and explicit trends of rejection and support, perhaps these articles tacitly touched on the general trend of the articles.

1-: Sub-categories of content rejecting the application

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Subcategories</th>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He refused to recognize Israel as a state and described it as a usurper, occupier and enemy entity.</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>38.72%</td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Condemnation of Zionist violations in Palestine</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21.38%</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rejection of normalization processes as they waste Palestinian rights</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18.49%</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Affirming the role of normalization in aggravating the security and political situation in the Middle East</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.66%</td>
<td>Fourth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rejecting peace and not achieving it except by restoring Palestinian rights</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.09%</td>
<td>Fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A reference to the role of the Arab League and its weak position on normalization</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
<td>Sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Rejection of normalization and call for a boycott of printing countries</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
<td>Seventh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 173 repetitions, 100%

The category of refusing to recognize the Zionist entity as a state and describing it as a usurping entity ranked first with (67) repetitions and a percentage of 38.72%, and the category of referring to Zionist
violations in Palestine ranked second with (37) repetitions and a percentage of 21.38%, and in third place came the category of condemnation of normalization processes as they waste Palestinian rights with (32) repetitions and a percentage of 18.49%, and in fourth place came the category of emphasizing the clarification of risks and consequences of normalization in the aggravation of the situation of the Middle East with (15) repetitions and a percentage of 8.66%, and in fifth place came the category of rejection of peace and not achieving it except by restoring Palestinian rights with (14) repetitions and a percentage of 8.09%, and in sixth place came the category of reference to the role of the Arab League and its weak position on normalization with (4) repetitions and a percentage of 2.33%. 

The occupation of a category that refused to recognize Israel as a state and described it as a usurping entity, an occupier and an enemy ranked first with (67) repetitions and a percentage of 38.72% of the articles in the sample newspapers. This shows a strong rejection by the writers of articles that have been referred to as a usurping entity and violating Palestinian rights and freedoms, in addition to the entity's lack of respect for the agreements since its implantation in the Middle East, and until now, even the peace agreements have increased their violations.

On the part of the personal trend in the Iraqi press, especially the governmental and independent press, it was found that most of the writers of the articles adopted the Palestinian cause, so most of their proposals were deducting the Palestinian cause and its developments and what is related to it, whether on the side of normalization or on the side of the various events in Palestine.

What is in second place and rejecting normalization came the category of reference to Zionist violations in Palestine with (37) repetitions and a percentage of 21.38%, as the articles referred to the violations committed by the Zionist entity in Palestine, whether these violations were before the normalization agreements or after. This shows the rejection of normalization because the agreements with the Zionist entity did not stop the violations committed against the Palestinian Arab people and are still continuing, as shown by the articles in the sample newspapers.

In third place came the category of condemnation and rejection of normalization processes because they waste Palestinian rights by (32) repetitions and a percentage of 18.49%, as the trends were rejecting agreements with the Zionist entity because they give the enemy the legitimacy to survive and lead to the continuation of its violations and seizure of the Palestinian Arab lands and the
continuation of its expansionist workers as a The articles linked the stolen Palestinian rights to the normalization processes and condemned them because they do not help the Palestinians to regain their rights, but they give the Zionist entity an incentive to continue its violations as it has established agreements that cannot be reversed, and the printing countries cannot reject or condemn these violations as expressed in the articles.

In fourth place came the category that emphasizes normalization in aggravating the security and political situation in the Middle East, with (15) repetitions and a rate of 8.66%, as the articles linked the deteriorating situation to normalization and its repercussions on the political and economic situation in the Middle East and showed that normalization increases the deterioration of the region that may lead to its weakness or threat, and this leads to the survival of countries working to find ways that enable them to remain countries with control over some other countries in different ways and means, and this increases tensions between the countries of the region.

In fifth place came the category of rejection of peace and not achieving it except by restoring Palestinian rights, with (14) repetitions and a rate of 8.09%, as it stressed that the peace called for by Israel and its allies will not be achieved unless solutions are found to the Palestinian issue, the restoration of stolen rights, the cessation of violations and the recovery of occupied lands.

What are the two sixth ranks that refer to the role of the Arab League and its weak position on normalization and were equal to the group that calls for rejecting normalization and boycotting the printing countries, with (4) repetitions and a percentage of 2.33%, the Arab League when it was established was one of the functions of settling conflicts that occur in the Arab countries, but its position on the issue of normalization was weak. A and non-existent A, because it did not achieve a noticeable result in settling the conflict with the Zionist entity, and the role of the United Nations was null and void of the role of the Arab League, until the Arab League became just a name without an active role for it, as we explained in the investigations on the crises of Arab countries.

2- Subcategories of pro-normalization content

Table (11) Pro-normalization Content Subcategories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Subcategories</th>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Divorce certain names that show</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>58.82%</td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recognizing that the Zionist entity has many potentials that the Arab countries do not possess.

Satisfaction with normalization is a promise that keeps wars and threats away from the printing countries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Repetitions</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel as a state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizing that the Zionist entity has many potentials that the Arab countries do not possess</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26.47%</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with normalization is a promise that keeps wars and threats away from the printing countries</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14.71%</td>
<td>Third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (11) shows that the category of giving specific names shows that Israel is a country that ranked first with 40 repetitions and a percentage of 58.82%, and in second place came the category of showing the capabilities possessed by the Zionist entity in various fields with (1-8) repetitions. With a ratio of 26.47%, a percentage of what came in third place came the category of indicating that normalization keeps wars and threats away from the printing countries with (10) repetitions and a percentage of 14.71%.

The contents that express support, whether directly, indirectly, intentionally, or unintentionally, came as the category that calls the state names Israel with (40) repetitions, and its percentage is 58.82%, and when it is called a state, this name gives full recognition to (Israel) and describes it as a state like any other country that has the qualifications of a real state, but not that Israel has not been popularly recognized as a state by Arab states in particular and by Islam in general because it has been planted in Arab lands, usurped and occupied by it, along with the violations it repeatedly commits against the Palestinian people.

What is the category of showing the capabilities possessed by the Zionist entity in various fields, it ranked second with (18) repetitions and a percentage of 26.47%, as the book referred to the capabilities that the Zionist entity possesses in various fields, as a comparison was made between the capabilities of the Zionist entity and the Arab capabilities, It turns out that Israel is a country with superior capabilities to the Arabs, even if the reason is not intended to be recognized by the book.

The third category is the one that believes that normalization keeps wars and threats away from the countries that are 10 repetitions (14.71%).

The trends in favor of normalization see normalization as an interest for the printing party, and this cannot be achieved because the first
beneficiary of normalization as mentioned in the economic contents and the security side is the Israeli side.

3. Subcategories of content that express neutrality from the application

Table (12) Subcategories Expressing Neutrality from Normalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Subcategories</th>
<th>Iteration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thereference to normalization within different issues and events</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A sign of the weakness of the Arab side towards issues that affect them and their neighbors</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Calling on the printing press countries to extend a helping hand to the Palestinian people</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The need to take into account the two-state solution in normalization agreements</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (12) shows that the category of the reference to normalization came within different issues and events that came in first place with (16) repetitions and a percentage of 44.44%, and in second place came the category of emphasizing the weakness of the Arab side towards issues that affect a of them and a of their neighbors (10) and the percentage of 27.78%, a What in third place came the category of calling on the printing countries to extend a helping hand to the Palestinian people with (6) repetitions (16.67%), and in fourth place came the category of emphasizing the observance of the two-state solution in the normalization agreements with (4) and 11.11%.

With the presence of trends in favor and opposition to the issue of normalization, there were neutral trends, but they are the lowest rank of the previous two trends, as the category of references to normalization within different issues and events ranked a with (16) repetitions and a percentage of 44.44%, and it is likely that the reason for this is that some writers did not adopt the issue of normalization directly. Normalization has grown within certain events that normalization may be a cause or an influential event along with other issues.

In second place came the category of emphasizing the weakness of the Arab side towards the issues that affect a of them and a of their neighbors by (10) and by 27.78%, the weakness of the Arab towards
the issues that affect a of them and a of their neighbors to the situation experienced by the Arab countries because of the predominance of the regional interest over the Arab interest of the rulers prevailed. Their personal and regional interests are concerned with the national interest of the Arab countries, and each country shows interest in its own interest without the interest of others, and this is what the Arab division called .

What is the category of calling on the normalization countries to extend a helping hand to the Palestinian people and calling for the rejection of violations in Palestine by 16.67%, when some countries normalized with Israel and became exchanging interests with each other, calls began to those countries to support the Palestinian people by all means, whether rejecting violations or stopping the annexation of the Satisfied, but all these demands did not bear fruit, as most of the agreements were made under the pretext of Palestinian assistance.

What category that emphasizes the need for a two-state solution in the normalization agreements came last in fourth place with (4) and 11.11%, as these articles referred to taking into account the two-state solution in the normalization agreements through the establishment of the State of Palestine in exchange for normalization with the Zionist entity, and this is what was decided in Security Council Resolution 242 after the 1967 war when the Zionist entity occupied the Palestinian territories.

Conclusions:
1- The trends of newspaper articles towards normalization are largely rejectionist, as they ranked first among the other trends, as the group that rejects the recognition of Israel as a growing state was called a usurping and occupying entity that lacks the legitimacy that qualifies it to be a state.

2- There is little difference in the articles of the sample newspapers, as Al-Sabah newspaper expresses the official trend, as its articles were based on the terms of a more official time, the articles in Al-Zaman newspaper used a strong tone in expressing rejection of the issue of normalization.

3- A highlighted by the reasons that pushed countries to move towards normalization are a reasons most of which are somewhat blurry, as countries considered them economic reasons and other countries considered them security and political reasons, and a highlighted by the fear of countries from the foreign dangers, represented by Iran.
4- The sample newspapers neglected the social and cultural aspects and did not explain their importance and role in rejecting the normalization processes, as this was limited to showing calls for rapprochement between other cultures.

5- It turns out that the Iraqi press rejects normalization with the Zionist entity, as this was evident through what was presented in its articles, so it rejected normalization in all its forms, whether political or economic, and linked normalization with the violations committed by the Palestinian people, as it described Israel as an usurping entity, an enemy and an occupier, and no state recognized it.

6- Some articles show that it recognizes Israel as a state by describing it as a state directly, sometimes and sometimes by showing that it has many capabilities beyond those of Arab countries.

7- The existence of neutral trends did not show support or rejection, but were limited to mentioning normalization within certain issues and events, as well as referring to the weakness of the Arab side of normalization and calling for extending a helping hand to the Palestinian people.

8- The great interest in the issue of normalization with the Zionist entity is in addition to the existence of trends rejecting normalization with the Zionist entity and its repercussions on the Arab countries and clarifying its future results, as the trends rejecting normalization ranked first.

Suggestions:

Based on the foregoing, the researcher recommends:

1- The Iraqi state should hold conferences, seminars and workshops through its various institutions to publicize the violations of the Zionist entity against the Palestinian people and to show the extent of its support for the Palestinian cause.

2- Press institutions of all kinds must develop plans through which the misleading media propaganda that is broadcast to polish the normalization processes can be confronted by publishing regular periodicals of all kinds showing the goals of normalization, as well as the daily events and violations to which the Palestinian people are subjected so that it is not an issue absent from the mind of the Iraqi individual because of the internal events, to draw a stereotype about the Zionist entity and Goalscorer.

3- The school curricula must contain what supports the Palestinian cause and the rights of the Palestinian people, especially with regard to many maps that abolish the natural and real geographical boundaries of the Palestinian state in favor of the Zionist entity.
4- Calling on the Ministry of Higher Education to pay attention to the issue of normalization as it is an issue that affects the Arab and Iraqi in particular, and to include it in a curriculum taught in Iraqi colleges because it is a serious issue and many of the academic circles did not know what normalization is and what are its goals and results, as the researcher did not know what normalization is until writing the research.

5- The presidencies of Iraqi universities should be interested in enriching Iraqi libraries with topics related to normalization because they lack modern studies on this issue and there is only a relative number of them, as the researcher noted this deficiency during the stage of collecting sources related to normalization.

Holy Quran

The Holy Quran Surat Al-A’la verses 18-19

The Holy Qur’an, Surah Al-Baqarah, verse115.

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