

News Coverage of Persian Websites in Al Arabiya, VOA and EuroNews Regarding Military Attack of SA to Yemen

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to evaluate news coverage of Persian websites such as Al-Arabiya, VOA (Voice of America) and Euro news regarding Saudi Arabia (SA) military attack to Yemen. The methodology in this study is content analysis. The population in this study includes all the news of Persian websites such as Al-Arabiya, VOA and Euro news during Saudi Arabia military attack to Yemen. Sample size was 30 days news (8/1/94-8/2/94) reflected about research subject in these three websites. It should be mentioned that the population in this research is equal to sample size. In other words, census was conducted. Recording, enumeration and content unit in this research is “the news related to our everyday subject”. The research findings indicates that there is no significant difference in news coverage and orientations, in fact orientations were not one-sided. All three studied websites were similar in positioning and biased actions to support Saudi Arabia. It should be stated that all three studied websites have used value traits for Saudi Arabia and non-value traits for Yemen’s Ansar Allah. In most of the news published in these three websites, News sources are not mentioned. Finally, it must be said that most of the deployments confirmed Saudi action against Yemen.

Keywords: *websites, Al Arabiya, VOA and Euro news, military attack*

Introduction

By advent of media, especially electronic media, the distance between people around the world is reducing every day. Today world growth is toward “global village” and increasing media. In addition, there is no difference in terms of information availability between people, who live in the capital of a developed country or in an outlying village. “Joshua Mirovits” in his book “No sense of place” points out that evolution of media decreases the importance of physical presence in events and people’s experience ... now, physical places are less important, since information can penetrate the walls and sweep long distances. Therefore, our location is less important in our knowledge and experience. Electronic media, changed the sense of time and place for social interaction (Mehdizade, 1392). Meanwhile, important role of media in audience mentality construction must not be ignored. “Walter Lippman” believes that we depend on media to receive information related to different issues, characters and situations that we have negative or positive feelings toward them. News media form most of our subjective imagination (McCombs, 1986: 2). Meanwhile, News channel and their websites are more important. In fact, special

task of News channels is to produce and transfer the News, and their websites are considered as supplement. “Lippman” also believes that : “ activities of News media is not neutral and follow their owners policies and objectives in news production and broadcasting, especially regarding the events and crises, which are in conflict with global powers interests. “We cannot be indifferent. According to “Lippman” statement it can be said that because of silence and censorship in major News channel such as CNN and BCC, Saddam crimes against defenseless “Halabja” people were never reflected. From the viewpoint of great intellectual leaders, international and the Middle East experts and ... Saudi Arabia military attack to Yemen is very considerable. Thus, News coverage of this crimes can be important as these events. Here, for example, we mention some remarks of great leader regarding military attack, quoted from an analytical News station (Sohbat no) published in 20th Farvardin 1394: by aggression against Yemen, Saudi made a mistake and founded a bad heresy in the region. Saudi’s action in these days in Yemen is similar to Zionist crimes in Gaza. Their measures against Yemeni people is crime, genocide and traceable internationally. Killing children, destroying homes, infrastructures and national wealth of a country, is a great crime. Surely, Saudis will suffer loss and damage in this issue and they will not win. In this study, we sought to examine quality of News coverage and their similarities, differences and orientations on Saudi Arabia military attack to Yemen by Persian websites of Al-Arabiya, VOA and Euronews channels. The reasons to select these three media can be summarized as follow:

These media have lots of audiences. Since, it has happened in Middle East, a media (Al Arabiya) from Middle East has been selected. Euronews selected, since it has international audiences. In addition, VOA website was selected, since its activities were opposite to Islamic Republic of Iran in Yemen crisis. Regarding research background it must be said that it is presented in two parts. First, those investigations are mentioned, which are related to this study because of content similarity (research about war in Yemen), second, those investigations are mentioned, which are consistent with methodology of this study in terms of cognitive method (News content analysis).

First part – researches conducted regarding war in Yemen (it is not current war, but it relates to the war in 2009): “comparison of News coverage regarding Yemen crisis in websites of Al-Alam, Al-Arabiya and CNN channels in last three month of 2009” is a research topic, in which Bana Derakhshan (1390) compared Yemen military political crisis in last three months of 2009 in websites of Al-Arabiya, CNN and Al-Alam channels. Theoretical framework of research is conducted with content analysis method, which highlighting theories, bias and statistical population include all News related to Yemen crisis in mentioned websites in last three months of 2009 (136 News). The number of News in Al-Arabiya website was more than two other sites and CNN had the least number of news. Al-Alam headlines were more meaningful than two other websites. Internal News sources in Al-Arabiya, CNN and Al Houthis websites were more used in Al-Alam. The most important News of Al-Arabiya was attack to Iran, Houthis and al-Qaeda in Yemen. While, Al-Alam is focused on Saudi and America interference in internal conflicts in Yemen, CNN has emphasized on fight against al-Qaeda in Yemen. Al-Arabiya bias toward Saudi was positive, toward Houthis and Iran was negative and toward Yemen and America

was neutral. In CNN, there was positive bias toward America, negative bias toward Houthi, Iran and al-Qaeda and neutral bias toward Yemen and Saudi. In Al-Alam, there was positive bias toward Houthis, negative bias toward Yemand and Saudi and neutral bias toward Iran, America and al-Qaeda.

Second part- those researches, which are related to this study in terms of cognitive method. In this part, previous researches are mentioned, which are similar to this study in terms of research method (News content analysis). "Representation of Israel thirty-three-day war against Lebanon in Jam-e Jam and East newspaper" is a research topic, in which Islamic system (1386) has analyzed all Jam-e Jam and East newspapers during Israel thirty-three-day war against Lebanon (21 July to 23 August 1385). The most important categories interested in this study are as follow:

Content style, dominant content, content orientation, source, headlines, newsmakers and news values. The most important findings of this study indicate that these two newspapers have highlighted the success and victory of Hezbollah and Lebanon against Zionist regime, with positive orientation toward Lebanon, and thus there is no significant difference between them.

Nikalno (1385) in a research entitled "comparative analysis of ISNA and BBC online news regarding Iraq and America" analyzed the content of all News messages related to military conflict of United States and Iraq. The most important studied categories in this study were as follow: orientation, media warfare techniques, source, news makers and News values. The most important findings of this study indicate that BBC's approach in News reflection is focused on people greeting United Armed Forces and ISNA has emphasized on people's anger and hate and killing non-militaries, and BBC News was more biased. Lavimi (1385), in a research entitled "comparison of media was techniques application in Al-Alam and Al-Hurra channels" analyzed detailed News in these two channels during a month (Bahman 1394). The most important categories in this research are as follows: media war techniques, message citing sources, how to enlarge the news, Contradictory and emphasized News, message presentation (event-based or process-based), News elements, News values and News time. The most important finding in this study is that between two mentioned channels, there is a significant difference in the field of media war techniques, News presentation and News citing sources. Salehnia (1384) conducted a study entitled "Content analysis of News on Tir 1382 related to Iran and Zionist regime considering psychological war variables", during which published News and events in Zionist regime radio was analyzed 10 days before and after 18 Tir events. The most important categories in this research include: lead features, News history, lead valuable traits, using advertising method in broadcasting, used operational tactics and other routine variables for television contents analysis. The most important findings of this study indicate that Israel radio News was in the field of controversial issues, and conflict using advertising methods. This radio uses psychological war tactics such as assault and intimidation to prepare the News and tries to weaken national and international position of Iran. Hosseini(1383) in a research entitled "analysis of News contents in Azerbaijan television channels regarding Islamic republic of Iran" selected 420 News content with multi-stage probability sampling method and analyzed the content with categories such as : News topic, News values, News elements,

event region, News sources, nature of News (soft News or hard News), News dimensions (positive, negative or neutral), News priority and quality of News publication (stressful or détente). Findings of this study indicate that media in Republic of Azerbaijan (governmental and private) have a negative orientation toward Islamic republic of Iran. Hemmati (1381) in his research analyzed the content of local News (political) of Islamic Republic of Iran first TV channel on 14 P.M, in first six months of 1380 (each month a statistical week). Categories of this study are as follow : news development factors (executive authorities, first class officers and ...), News elements, News values, event location, News content orientation (positive, negative or neutral), News topics or News content, News styles, News sources, Type of News content (event-based or subject-based) and time allocated to News. The most important findings of this research indicate that about 90 % of local political News are broadcasted without any reference to News source.

Methodology

The research method in this study is content analysis. The statistical population in this research includes the News of Al-Arabiya, VOA and Euronews Persian websites during Saudi military attack to Yemen, which was began on 6th Farvardin 1394 and still continues. Sample size was 30 days news (8/1/94-8/2/94) reflected about research subject in these three websites. Statistical population in this research is equal to sample size. In other words, census was conducted. Recording, enumeration and content unit in this research is “the news related to our everyday subject”. In order to calculate reliability coefficient in this study, Scott formula (provided for nominal scale) is used. Advantage of this formula compared to other formulas used to calculate reliability coefficient, is that the number of sub-categories are considered in coefficient calculation, thus calculated coefficient in this way is more accurate. Validity is more than 0.7 and in an acceptable range.

Results and Discussions

In this part, first research findings, performance of Al-Arabiya, VOA and Euronews Persian websites in this study, are indicated, then performance difference of these websites are investigated according to Chi-square statistical test.

Table 1. Style of content presented in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website/ content style	Al Arabiya	Euronews	VOA	Total
News without image	23 / 23 %	22 / 20.8%	22 / 20.4%	67 / 21.3%
News with image	46 / 46%	59 / 55.7%	60 / 55.6%	165 / 52.5%
Interview (using interview in the News)	20 / 20%	12 / 11.3%	6 / 5.6%	38 / 12.1%
Interpretation (using interpretations in the News)	11 / 11%	13 / 12.3%	20 / 18.5%	44 / 14%
Total	100 / 100%	106 / 100%	108 / 100%	314 / 100%
Statistical result	Sig =0.045	Df =6	Value =12.86	

Information in above table indicate that in 100 % of contents presented in Al-Arabia, 23 % were News without image, 46% were News with image, 20% of News had interviews (using interview in News) and 11% of News had interpretation (using interpretation in News). In addition, in Euronews channel, 20.8 % of News were without image, 55.7% of News were with image, 11.3% of News had interview (using interview in News) and 12.3% of News had interpretation (using interpretation in News), and according to presented contents in VOA, 20.4% of News were without image, 55.6% of News had image, 5.6% of News had interview (using interview in News) and 18.5% of News had interpretation (using interpretation in News). Furthermore, most of the presented News (52.5%) style was with image and the lowest value related to interpretation (14%). Chi-square test results showed that there is a significant relationship between type of TV channel and style of presented contents in Persian websites and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level of 0.045 is less than 0.05.

Table 2. Newsmakers in Persian websites of studied channels (percentage)

Website / newsmakers	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Ansar Allah leader	14 / 14%	21 / 17.4%	0 / 0 %	35 / 11.7%
Saudi king	3 / 3 %	10 / 8.3%	0 / 0%	13 / 4.3%
Other officials of Ansar Allah	9 / 9%	12 / 9.9%	2 / 2.5%	23 / 7.7%
Other officials of Saudi Arabia	7 / 7%	8 / 6.6%	8 / 10.1%	23 / 7.7%
International institutions	19 / 19%	13 / 10.7%	12 / 15.2%	44 / 14.7%
Western governments heads	11 / 11%	18 / 14.9%	14 / 17.7%	43 / 14.3%
Arabic governments heads	9 / 9%	10 / 8.3 %	12 / 15.2%	31 / 10.3%
Revolution leader	10 / 10%	7 / 5.8%	6 / 7.6%	23 / 7.7%
The heads of three branches of Iran	6 / 6%	11 / 9.1%	10 / 12.7%	27 / 9%
Other Iranian authorities	7 / 7%	7 / 5.8%	11 / 13.9%	25 / 8.3%
Others	5 / 5%	4 / 3.3%	4 / 5.1%	13 / 4.3%
Total	100 / 100%	121 / 100%	79 / 100%	300 / 100%
Statistical result	Sig = 0.005	Df = 20	Value = 40.37	

Information in above table indicate that among 100% newsmakers in Al-Arabia, 14% of them are Ansar Allah leaders, 3% is Saudi king, 9% are other officials of Ansar Allah and 7% are other Saudi officials, 19% are International institutions, 11% are west governments heads, 9% are Saudi governments heads, 10% is revolution leader, 6% are heads of three branches, 7% are other government authorities and 5% are others, in addition in VOA, 17.4% Ansar Allah leader, 8.3% Saudi king, 6.6% other officials, 10.7% international institutes, 14.9% west governments heads, 8.3% Arabic governments heads, 5.8% revolution leader, 9.1% heads of three branches, 5.8% other Iranian authorities and 3.3% others were newsmaker and in Euronews channel, 2.5% other authorities of Ansar Allah, 10.1% other authorities of Saudi, 15.2% other international institutes, 17.7% west government heads, 15.2% Arabic governments heads, 7.6% revolution leader, 12.7% heads of three branches, 13.9% other Iranian authorities and 5.1% others were newsmaker. In addition, results obtained from Chi-square test show that there is a significant relationship between type of TV channels and newsmakers in Persian websites and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level of 0.005 is less than 0.05.

Table 3. Highlighted News element in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / News element	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Who	5 / 4.6%	11 / 10.6%	4 / 3.8%	20 / 6.3%
Where	9 / 8.3%	5 / 4.8%	3 / 2.9%	17 / 5.4%
When	10 / 9.3%	5 / 4.8%	3 / 2.9%	18 / 5.7%
What	3 / 2.8%	76 / 73.1%	3 / 2.9%	82 / 25.9%
Why	63 / 58.3%	4 / 3.8%	50 / 47.6%	117 / 36.9%
How	18 / 16.7%	3 / 2.9%	42 / 40%	63 / 19.9%
Total	108 / 100%	104 / 100%	105 / 100%	317 / 100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0.005	Df= 20	Value = 22.55	

Information in above table show that among 100% highlighted News element in Al-Arabia, 4.6% who, 8.3% where, 9.3% when, 2.8% what, 58.3% why and 16.7% were how. In VOA channel 10.6% who, 4.8% where, 4.8% when, 73.1% what, 3.8% why and 2.9% were how. In Euronews, 3.8% who, 2.9% where, 2.9% when, 2.9% what, 47.6% what and 40% were how. Chi-square test results showed that there is no significant relationship between type of TV channel and highlighted News element in Persian websites, and this relationship has been confirmed statically, since obtained significance level 0.005 is less than 0.05.

Table 4. Highlighted News values in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / News value	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Frequency (number and value)	7 / 7%	5 / 5%	2 / 2%	14 / 4.7%
Incidence	2 / 2%	5 / 5%	21 / 21%	28 / 9.3%
Novelty	2 / 2%	6 / 6%	3 / 3%	11 / 3.7%
Closeness	3 / 3%	2 / 2%	8 / 8%	13 / 4.3%
Reputation	8 / 8%	13 / 13%	0 / 0%	21 / 7%
Strange and exception	10 / 10%	24 / 24%	22 / 22%	56 / 18.7%
Incidence and novelty	26 / 26%	5 / 5%	18 / 18%	49 / 16.3%
Reputation and novelty	11 / 11%	13 / 13%	6 / 6%	3 / 10%
Reputation and closeness	13 / 13%	11 / 11%	6 / 6%	30 / 10%
Novelty, reputation and closeness	17 / 17%	13 / 13%	8 / 8%	38 / 12.7%
Another combination of	1 / 1%	3 / 3%	6 / 6%	10 / 3.3%

abovementioned cases								
Total	100	/ 100%	100	/100%	100	/100%	300	/100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0.0000		Df =20		Value =76.59			

Information in above table show that among 100% of highlighted News values in Al-Arabia channel, 7% frequency and value, 2% incidence, 2% novelty, 8% reputation, 10% strange and exception, 26% incidence and novelty, 11% reputation and novelty, 13% reputation and closeness, 17% novelty and 1% was another combination of mentioned cases. In addition, in VOA, 5% frequency and value, 5% incidence, 6% novelty, 2% reputation, 13% strange and exception, 24% incidence and novelty, 13% reputation and novelty, 11% reputation and closeness, 13% novelty and 3% was combination of mentioned cases. In Euronews, 2% frequency and value, 21% incidence, 3% novelty, 8% reputation, 22% novelty and incidence, 18% reputation and novelty, 6% reputation and novelty, 6% reputation and closeness, 8% novelty, reputation and closeness and 6% was another combination of above cases. In general, most highlighted News values in Persian websites 18.7% were strange and exception and least value was 3.3% combination of other mentioned cases. In addition, results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between type of TV channel and highlighted News values in Persian websites and this relationship has been confirmed statically, since this obtained level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Table 5. News content regarding Ansar Allah in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / News content	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Introducing Ansar Allah as was beginning factor or underlying war	71 / 100%	78 / 56.1%	73 / 70.9%	222 / 70.9%
Help Ansar Allah or their supporters	0/0%	14 / 10.1%	7 / 6.8%	21 / 6.7%
Ansar Allah loss and damages	0 / 0%	11 / 7.9%	4 / 3.9%	15 / 4.8%
Ansar Allah successes	0 / 0%	4 / 2.9%	7 / 6.8%	11 / 3.5%
West government orientations regarding Anar Allah	0 / 0%	8 / 5.8%	4 / 3.9%	12 / 3.8%
Arabic governments orientations regarding toward Ansar Allah	0 / 0%	10 / 7.2%	0 / 0%	10 / 3.2%
Iran orientations regarding Ansar Allah	0 / 0%	8 / 5.8%	4 / 3.9%	12 / 3.8%
Other cases	0 / 0%	6 / 4.3%	4 / 3.9%	10 / 3.2%
Total	71 / 100%	139 / 100%	103 / 100%	313 / 100%
Sig = 0.0000	Df = 14	Value 55.69		

Information in above table show that among 100% of News content about Ansar Allah in Persian websites, Al-Arabia TV channel has introduced Ansar Allah 100% as war beginning factor or underlying it. In VOA, News content include 56.1% introducing Ansar Allah as was beginning factor or underlying it, 10.1% help Ansar Allah or their supporters, 7.9% Ansar Allah loss and damages, 2.9% Ansar Allah successes, 5.8% west government orientations toead Ansar Allah, 7.2% Arabic governments orientations toward Ansar Allah, 5.8% Iran orientation toward Ansar Allah and 4.3% other cases are reported. In addition, in Euronews News contents include 70.9% introducing Ansar Allah as war beginning factor or underlying it, 6.8% help Ansar Allah or their supporters, 3.9% Ansar Allah loss and damages, 6.8% Ansar Allah successes, 3.9% Iran orientations toward Ansar Allah and 3.9% other cases are reported. Information in above table show that most of the News contents about Ansar Allah in Persian websites of studied TV channels include 70.9% introducing Ansar Allah as war beginning factor or underlying it and least value was 3.2%

other cases. In addition, results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between type of network and News content about Ansar Allah in Persian websites and this relationship has been confirmed statically, since obtained significance level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Table 6. News content about Saudi Arabia in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / News content	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Introducing Saudi Arabia as war trigger of underlying it	7 /6.8%	6 /5.4%	5 /4.7%	18 /5.6%
Help Saudi Arabia or its supporters	32 /31.1%	17 /15.2%	18 /17%	67 /20.9%
Saudi Arabia loss and damages	29 /28.2%	61 /54.5%	50 /47.2%	140 /43.6%
Saudi Arabia successes	5 /4.9%	10 /8.9%	12 /11.3%	27 /8.4%
West governments orientations toward Saudi Arabia	10 /9.7%	5 /4.5%	5 /4.7%	20 /6.2%
Arabic governments orientations toward Saudi Arabia	7 /6.8%	5 /4.5%	5 /4.7%	17 /5.3%
Iran orientations toward Saudi Arabia	6 /5.8%	5 /4.5%	4 /3.8%	15 /4.7%
Other cases	7 /6.8%	3 /2.7%	7 /6.6%	17 /5.3%
Total	103 /100%	112 /100%	106 /100%	321 /100%
Statistical results	Sig =0.026	Df = 14	Value =26.03	

In Al-Arabia TV channel, News contents include 6.8% introducing Saudi as war trigger or underlying it, 31.1% help Saudi Arabia or its supporters, 28.2% Saudi loss and damages, 4.9% Saudi successes, 9.7% west countries orientations toward Saudi Arabia, 6.8% Arabic governments orientations toward Saudi Arabia, 5.8% Iran orientations toward Saudi Arabia and 6.8% other cases are reported. In VOA News contents include 5.4% introducing Saudi as war trigger, 15.2% help Saudi or its supporters, 54.5% Saudi loss and damages, 8.9% Saudi successes, 4.5% west governments orientations toward Saudi Arabia, 4.5% Arabic governments Orientations toward Saudi Arabia, 4.5% Iran orientations toward Saudi Arabia and 2.7% other cases are reported. In Euronews, News contents include 4.7%

introducing Saudi as war trigger or underlying it, 17% help Saudi or its supporters, 47.2% Saudi loss and damages, 11.3% Saudi successes, 4.7% west governments orientations, 4.7 Arabic governments orientations, 3.8% Iran orientations toward Saudi and 6.6% other cases are reported. In addition, results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between type of TV channel and News content regarding Saudi Arabia in Persian websites and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level 0.026 is less than 0.05.

Table 7. News orientation in Persian websites of studied TV channels

Website / orientation	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Agreement with Ansar Allah orientations and measures	8 / 8%	10 / 9%	12 / 11.7%	30 / 9.6%
Agreement with Saudi Arabia orientations and measures	66 / 66%	82 / 73.9%	58 / 56.3%	206 / 65.6%
Neutral	9 / 9%	3 / 2.7%	15 / 14.6%	27 / 8.6%
No orientation	17 / 17%	16 / 14.4%	18 / 17.5%	51 / 16.2%
Total	100 / 100%	111 / 100%	103 / 100%	314 / 100%
Sig = 0.038	Df=6	Value =12.40		

Information in above table show that News orientation of Persian websites include 8% agreement with Ansar Allah orientations and measures, 66% agreement with Saudi orientations and measures, 9% neutral and 17% with no orientation. In VOA, News orientation include 9% agreement with Ansar Allah orientations and measures, 73.9% agreement with Saudi orientations and measures, 2.7% neutral and 14.4% with no orientation. In Euronews, News content include 11.7% agreement with Ansar Allah orientations and measures, 56.3% agreement with Saudi orientations and measures and 14.6% neutral, 17.5% with no orientation. Results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between News orientation in Persian websites of studied TV channels and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level 0.038 is less than 0.05.

Table 8. News source in Persian websites of studied TV channels

Website / News source	Al-Arabia		VOA		Euronews		Total	
Sources related to Ansar Allah	1	/ 9 %	4	/3.8%	2	/1.7%	7	/2.1%
Sources related to Saudi Arabia	4	/3.7%	3	/2.9%	0	/0%	7	/2.1%
Other sources	2	/1.9%	3	/2.9%	3	/2.5%	8	/2.4%
News source is not mentioned	101	/93.5%	94	/90.4%	115	/95.8%	310	/93.4%
Total	108	/100%	104	/100%	120	/100%	332	/100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0.0000		Df = 6		Value =6.86			

Information in above table indicate that News sources in Persian websites include 0.9% sources related to Ansar Allah, 3.7% sources related to Saudi Arabia, 1.9% other sources and 93.5% News source is not mentioned. In VOA, News sources include 3.8% sources related to Ansar Allah, 2.9% sources related to Saudi Arabia, 2.9% other sources and 90.4% News source is not mentioned. In addition, in Euronews News sources include 1.7% sources related to Ansar Allah, 2.5% other sources and 95.8% News source is not mentioned. The results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between type of TV channel and News sources in Persian websites and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Table 9. Citing source of News in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / citing source	Al-Arabia		VOA		Euronews		Total	
Experts' opinion	5	/ 4.6%	8	/ 7.5%	20	/ 18.3%	33	/10.2%
Officials' formal views	28	/ 25.9%	49	/ 45.8%	47	/43.1%	124	/38.3%
People's opinion	3	/2.8%	16	/ 15%	3	/2.8%	22	/6.8%
Other	2	/1.9%	0	/0%	0	/0%	2	/6%
Not cited	70	/64.8%	34	/31.8%	39	/35.8%	143	/44.1%
Total	108	/100%	107	/100%	109	/100%	324	/100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0.0000		Df= 8		Value =53.29			

Information in above table show that News citing source in Persian websites include 4.6% experts' opinion, 25.9% officials' formal view, 2.8% people's opinion, 1.9% other and 64.8 without citing. In addition, in VOA, News citing source include 7.5% experts' opinion, 45.8% officials formal opinions, 15% people's opinion and 31.8% without citing. In Euronews, News citing sources include 18.3% experts opinion, 43.1% officials' formal view, 2.8% people's opinion and 35.8% without citing. The results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between News citing source in

Persian websites and type of TV channel, and this relationship has been confirmed statically, since obtained significance level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Table 10. Referring to summary of News in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / summary of News	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Yes	7 / 7%	25 / 25%	13 / 11.2%	45 / 14.2%
No	93 / 93%	75 / 75%	103 / 88.8%	271 / 85.8%
Total	100 / 100%	100 / 100%	116 / 100%	316 / 100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0.0000	Df = 2	Value=14.64	

As it can be seen in above table, referring to summary of News in Al-Arabia is 7% and they are 93% not referred, in addition in VOA, in Persian websites summary of News are referred 25% and they are not referred 75%. In Euronews, summary of News are referred 11.2% and they are not referred 88.8%. The results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between referring to summary of News and Type of TV channel and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Table 11. Referring to News history in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Websites / News history	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Yes	15 / 15%	7 / 6.7%	11 / 11%	33 / 10.9%
No	85 / 85%	97 / 93.3%	89 / 100%	271 / 89.1%
Total	100 / 100%	104 / 100%	100 / 100%	304 / 100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0000.0	Df = 2	Value = 3.60	

Information in above table indicate that in Persian websites of Al-Arabia 15% of the News has history and 85% of them are without history, in addition in VOA, 6.7% of the News had history and 93.3% of them are without history. In Euronews, 11% of the News had history and 89% of them are without history. The results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between News history and type of TV channel and this relationship has been confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Table 12. Using value traits in Persian websites of studied TV channels (percentage)

Website / using value traits	Al-Arabia	VOA	Euronews	Total
Using value traits to confirm Ansar Allah or disagreement with Saudi Arabia	0 /0%	6 /5.9%	6 /5.9%	12 /3.9%
Using value traits to confirm Saudi Arabia or disagreement Ansar Allah	73 /67.6%	64 /62.7%	87 /86.1%	224 /72%
Both cases	0 /0%	9 /8.8%	4 /4%	13 /4.2%
Not using value traits in News	35 /32.4%	23 /22.5%	4 /4%	62 /19.9%
Total	108 /100%	102 /100%	101 /100%	311 /100%
Statistical results	Sig = 0.0000	Df = 6	Value =42.18	

Information in above table indicate that in Persian websites of Al-Arabia 67.6% value traits are used to confirm Saudi Arabia or disagreement with Ansar Allah and 32.4% value traits were not used in News, in addition, in VOA, 5.9% value traits were used to confirm Ansar Allah or disagreement with Saudi Arabia, 62.7% value traits were used to confirm Saudi Arabia or disagreement with Ansar Allah, 8.8% both cases and 22.5% value traits were not used in News. In Euronews, 5.9% value traits were used to confirm Ansar Allah or disagreement with Saudi Arabia, 86.1% value traits were used to confirm Saudi Arabia or disagreement with Ansar Allah, 4% both cases and 4% value traits were not used in News. The results obtained from Chi-square test indicate that there is a significant relationship between using value traits and type of TV channel and this relationship is confirmed statistically, since obtained significance level 0.000 is less than 0.05.

Conclusion

Persian websites of studied TV channels are focused on Saudi military attack to Yemen and issues like that Ansar Allah was Yemen war trigger and continuing the war has no benefit for Yemeni people and Ansar Allah does not want the war to end and referred to Ansar Allah loss and damages, therefore they agree with Saudi orientations and measures and disagree with Ansar Allah orientations and measures. There is no significant difference in News coverage and orientations, in fact orientations were one-sided. All three studied websites were similar in orientations and biased actions to support Saudi Arabia. As it was mentioned in chapter 4, all three studied websites have used value traits for Saudi Arabia and non-value traits for Yemen Ansar Allah. In most of the news published in these three websites, News

sources are not mentioned. Obtained information in this study indicate that most of the orientations Saudi measures against Yemen.

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