

Mobile Journalism Skills of Field Reporters of TV Channels

R. Abuhasirah^{1,*}, A. Oreqat², H. Al-Kiswani¹, and H. Al-badri³

¹Department of Journalism and Media, Faculty of Media, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan

²Department of Digital Media, Faculty of Media, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan

³Department of Radio & Television, Faculty of Media, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan

Received: 1 Jan. 2023, Revised: 28 Jan. 2023, Accepted: 15 Feb. 2023.

Published online: 1 May 2023.

Abstract: The article aimed to identify the level of "mobile journalism" skills that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have. It adopted the survey methodology and applied it to an available sample of (56) reporters. The results showed that self-skills (most important are journalistic sense and observation skills and skills of adapting to smartphones) came first. Professional skills (most important are the skills of communicating with sources, and the skills of transmitting, publishing, and distributing media materials) came second. While technical skills (such as the skill of searching for and verifying information, images and videos, and skills of protecting and securing information) came in the third and final order, being the least of the skills for field reporters. The results also revealed that the most important ethical standards for mobile journalism for reporters are avoiding fabricating journalistic stories, respecting religions, and preserving the confidentiality of sources. Finally, the results concluded that there is a correlation between mobile journalism skills and commitment to ethical standards in the production of media content via mobile.

Keywords: mobile journalism; self-skills; professional skills; technical skills; reporters; Tv channels.

1. Introduction

The progression of smartphone technology has revolutionized the process of transferring information among individuals within societies. Its software and operating systems such as Windows Phone, Linux, Apple's operating system, and 4G and 3G technologies play a major role in the production and dissemination of media content across various media and social media platforms.

The traditional media, including television, benefited from the developments provided by mobile journalism. It also provided an opportunity for traditional media to cover the events on-site through live broadcasting via smartphones, as well as filming the events and rearranging them technically as to the agenda of those channels. This led to reducing the financial cost, enhancing the credibility of the media as it covers events as they happen, and providing news moment by moment to provide the public with the latest news.

Undoubtedly, the most important aspect provided by mobile journalism is cost reduction, as it saved additional costs for equipment for photography, lighting, montage, and audio recording, and enabled journalists to benefit from its digital tools and various applications, such as services of photos, videos, and audio recordings. This helped in getting news and information more quickly and easily thus widely spreading news and media content via various media and platforms. Accordingly, the mobile phone has become the main tool for reporters in producing and processing media content in all its forms and types and has enabled them to have freedom of expression.

In light of the increasing use of mobile journalism, and the development of media practices that support the production of media content via mobile phone, it is necessary for field reporters to develop their personal, technical and professional skills, let alone adhering to ethical standards during their coverage of events in field media work, including photography, dealing with lighting, and montage techniques. , audio recording applications, technical operating systems for smartphones, and other skills. Producing media content on your smartphone is a skill in itself - as indicated by the BBC Academy's Institute of Journalism. Therefore, this article comes to explore the mobile journalism skills of field reporters in Jordanian TV channels.

1.1 Problem statements

During the digital and technological revolution of the twenty-first century, Jordanian television channels have developed greatly, and the mobile phone has become a major tool for disseminating digital media content and

*Corresponding author e-mail: rabuhassirah@meu.edu.jo

motivating field reporters to acquire a set of skills to perform their daily tasks. Therefore, the problem of the article revolves around a group of imperatives: the inevitability of the Internet as a means of communication in transmitting events and issues in their field details, the dependence of correspondents on live broadcasting through many digital platforms, the necessity for reporters to acquire self-technical and professional skills and adherence to ethical standards, and the need to obtain information, to achieve a scoop for channels. The television channels in which they work, the intense competition between television channels to attract the largest number of audiences, and the public's right to obtain information. Accordingly, the problem appears in the need to identify the level of Jordanian field reporters' mobile journalism skills. The main question is: What are the mobile journalism skills that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have been using when performing their fieldwork? The following sub-questions emerge from it:

1. What is the level of field reporters' self-skills in using mobile journalism?
2. What is the level of field reporters' technical skills in using mobile journalism?
3. What is the level of field reporters' professional skills in using mobile journalism?
4. What are the ethical standards that field reporters must adhere to in using mobile journalism?

1.2 *The Importance*

Academically, it is very important to know the level of self-professional, technical, and professional mobile journalism skills of field reporters in Jordanian TV channels, as they are related to ethical standards that must be adhered to, especially since these skills have become a major part of the field reporter's work in presenting media content in the era of digital media. The article also presents a theoretical and practical vision of the skills that reporters should possess, which may benefit media organizations in developing professional performance through field coverage in line with the rapid developments in the media field.

1.3 *The aims*

This article aims to identify the level of mobile journalism skills that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels practice while performing their fieldwork. Accordingly, it will identify the level of; self-skills, technical skills and professional skills of mobile journalism that field reporters have. Furthermore, identify the ethical standards for mobile journalism that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels must adhere to.

1.4 *Hypotheses*

H01: There are statistically significant differences in the degree of possession of mobile journalism skills by field reporters in Jordanian TV channels according to the following personal variables: (gender, workplace, TV channel ownership pattern, and years of experience).

H02: There is a statistically significant relationship between the level of possession of mobile journalism skills by field reporters in Jordanian TV channels and the necessary ethical standards.

1.5 *Terminology of the research*

**Mobile journalism:* preparing the press story by the field reporter via his smartphone by collecting information, photos, and video, and communicating with the sources, and then sending the press material in an integrated manner to the TV channel in which he works or publishing it directly through social media platforms in accordance with the channel's newsroom.

**The mobile journalism skills:* The capabilities of using tools, techniques, and applications of (mobile) smartphones, which are used in writing the text, producing, publishing and retrieving media content and communicating with the audience.

**Field reporters:* The person dispatched by the TV channel to a specific location or geographical area to cover events and broadcast them live, or to prepare news or field reports about the events taking place.

2. **Review of the Literature**

2.1 *Mediamorphosis theory*

The Mediamorphosis theory is based as a theoretical background for this research. The theory confirms that the development of communication media is a shared development among these media, as the new media do not arise automatically and independently, but they arise gradually as a result of organic transformation, as the media is affected and responds to external pressures by reorganizing itself, and thus the media adopts the system of organisms in their

evolutionary processes in order to increase the chance of their survival in the environment in which they live[1]. Nasr[2] confirmed that the emergence of digital means of communication was not automatic and independent of traditional means, but rather it arose in an organic way, as traditional media reorganized themselves in line with the development of the means of communication "the Internet" to preserve their survival.

Therefore, the emergence of new communication media affects spontaneously over time the development of the rest of the other communication media, just as co-evolution and convergence are what govern the relationship of the means of communication, not the individual development or the complete replacement of one means for another. The theory that some researchers call the "digital transformation theory" assumes that the media evolves when a new media appears, as each media works in a manner similar to the work of the elements forming any vital system, and therefore its development is linked to the development of other media, in the sense that it constitutes a partial merging process between those means during the stage of development; By providing each method with a part of it to the developed method in order to continue to survive, while the traditional means borrow the new, adapt it and use it. There is a process of continuous integration through stages and long periods of time, which is represented by the history of the development of the means of communication since the emergence of paper newspapers, then the telegraph, radio and television, and then the stage of "digital transformation"[3].

Kandilji[4] indicated that the development of media leads directly to the inevitability of the development of skills among individuals who deal with it when it evolves, in addition to developing ways to display content through the tools of that media, and the spread of the Internet and its use as digital media has become a major role in the competition between Media in achieving the scoop, in line with the new interests of the audience, which has become a smart audience in its methods of obtaining information.

Indeed, the Mediamorphosis theory, and its relationship to mobile journalism, is due to the tremendous development associated with the development of this media, as the mobile phone has become the main tool in collecting information, photos, videos, writing, editing, communicating with sources, and preparing integrated media materials on various events and issues, then publishing and broadcasting them through various media. Thus, journalists and media professionals need to develop their traditional skills to adapt to the technological and digital developments of the media.

2.2 *Mobile journalism*

Mobile journalism is digital storytelling using a smartphone to create and edit video and audio into complete stories for publication on radio, TV, social media, and various other platforms. Mojo's story centric approach means that hybrid workflows—DSLRs and/or Laptops—can be used where and when required[5]. Smartphones are at the heart of mojo, but some mobile journalists use other portable devices such as laptops to publish content faster.

However, mobile journalism (mojo) is a journalistic technique that uses devices and continues to evolve as the functionality of these tools improve, increasingly adopting them as part of their professional equipment. Navigation is not an innovative feature of 21st century journalism either. When it comes to producing text, photos or videos, professionals have always needed to go to the news event site to conduct interviews, report on news stories, and take photos and film stills. However, the current production of news from mobile devices has become popular because they can integrate aspects of traditional equipment into a computer connected to the Internet and digital networks, as well as being easy to handle and transmit. It has completely transformed the field of journalism with the ability to widely expand mobility[6].

Oussar[7] presented an analytical theoretical reading of the concepts of mobile journalism and citizen journalism, smartphone applications, and tools necessary for media coverage. He concluded that the mobile phone has become a tool capable of reducing large media outlets to small production units, additionally, the mobile press had a prominent role in media coverage through the participation of citizens, experts, technicians, and television channels in creating the news story about the Corona pandemic.

Media journalism has many characteristics that distinguish its role. The first of these is agility as all processes of the news production (production, editing, and distribution) are carried out directly in the field and using the same device. The second characteristic is flexibility: an example is the multimedia work of BBC mobile journalist Dougal Shaw where he produces content in different formats for the company's television, radio, YouTube, and Facebook channels. The third characteristic is accessibility: in the sense of fast access to remote locations or crisis contexts and to approach characters for interviews[6].

2.3 *Mobile journalism skills*

This type of journalism required journalists and media professionals to develop their capabilities and skills through the use of tools, techniques and applications required by media work, such as professional skills; Electronic editing through the mobile phone, the use of support programs in writing the text, the skill of publishing media content after completing its preparation, the skill of memorizing and retrieving that content, the skill of coordination and output through montage applications on the mobile phone, the skill of interactive communication with the audience, the skill of direct dialogue management, and the skill of optimal use. The capabilities of the mobile camera in still photography or video, and the skill of using software to protect against piracy or viruses[8].

Therefore, the mobile journalist must acquire basic skills in preparing and producing comprehensive press stories, such as photography and television photography, sound technical skills, and lighting engineering skills; to get a clear picture that matches the high quality of the cameras in the mobile device. In addition to the skills of using applications that serve his work in accessing the event site, and then producing media material and publishing it directly to the public through the institution in which he works or through his social media platforms. In addition to these skills, mobile journalists are required to adhere to ethical standards in building journalistic stories, and to deal with sources and people within these standards [9].

2.4 *Mobile journalism and media practice*

The researchers paid attention to mobile journalism and its impact on media practice. Salzmann [10] explored the skills of journalists in using mobile journalism by conducting (40) in-depth interviews with journalists at the German regional publishing house, and they concluded that there are three main dimensions that a mobile journalist must possess. Possessing mobile journalism skills, adopting visual thinking, and integrating ethical and legal awareness into the use of mobile journalism.

Bouaoune & Beloucif[11] through interview, observation, and application on a sample represented in Setif Regional Radio, Algeria, showed the effect of using mobile journalism applications on media performance. They also concluded that the use of mobile journalism tools and techniques in broadcast work came on two levels, the first on an institutional level that seeks to reduce obstacles in front of mobile journalism, and the other on an individual level represented by journalists taking individual initiatives to purchase and download mobile journalism applications and training in using them to achieve the goals of society.

Nour[12] identified the transformations brought about by the use of the mobile phone in the production of media content in the Arab world, and its role as a means in the production of content, by relying on the descriptive approach, using the tools of in-depth interviews and observation, by application on the Al-Jazeera network, trainers, producers and publishers. Content in the field of mobile journalism, that the use of the mobile phone has brought about a change in the behavior of media content production, by providing it with new forms of journalism in the story and visual narration, in addition to accelerating the production process; In addition to the importance of modern applications, tools and technologies in producing high-quality content.

Regarding the effects of mobile journalism on media practice, and identifying the services provided by the smartphone for media work, Benseghier[8] concluded that the synchronization between the developments of Internet technology and smartphone technology accelerated the emergence of mobile journalism, and provided journalists with various services such as searching for immediate, live, and interactive information and coverage of events so that the mobile phone has become a complete institution for the news industry, content production, dialogues, and technical processes “montage, sound, and broadcasting”.

Cervi [13] revealed the level of teaching mobile journalism through open online training programs (MOOC'S) by analyzing the MOOC platform data, along with a questionnaire consisting of (332) data entry points. They concluded that (COOMC'S) courses are very useful for training the educational levels of the trainees. They also indicated that it is difficult for the less educated groups to keep pace with the development of the Internet, but the availability of training as an open source provides them with the opportunity to develop their knowledge.

Perreault & Stanfield [14] sought to know the vision of journalists and their role in producing media materials via mobile phones, and the impact of this on their newsrooms. By applying to (39) journalists from six countries covering four continents (USA, Australia, Germany, Spain, Argentina, and the Netherlands). They concluded that the process of integrating mobile journalism into the work of journalists came as a daily work requirement emanating from the nature of personal factors, the audience, and the digital environment in which they work. media .

The literature above showed that mobile journalism has become a major part of media performance and professional practice, and it has become a new way of working that motivates journalists to acquire their skills in a manner appropriate to the development of the medium, as Benseghier[8] and Perreault & Stanfield [14] proved. As for the ethical standards of mobile journalism, research has confirmed the need for journalists to adhere to standards when

they produce media materials and visual content, which differs from writing news and reports in digital and print journalism, as indicated by Salzmann [10] and Perreault & Stanfield [14]. Cervi [13] and Bouaoune and A. Beloucif [11] showed the significant role played by training journalists on mobile journalism skills in its technical and professional axes.

The current research is characterized by dealing with four main skills (self-skills, technical skills, professional skills, and commitment to ethical standards) that journalists and media professionals must possess in relation to mobile journalism, especially field reporters of TV channels.

3. Methodology

3.1 Method

The article adopts the descriptive approach that studies phenomena or issues to analyze and interpret them, and thus obtain results that clarify the mechanism of dealing with these phenomena and predicting their future. Accordingly, a media audience survey was adopted to identify the level of mobile journalism skills of field reporters in Jordanian TV channels.

3.2 Population

The study population consisted of (70) correspondents working on Jordanian TV channels. Due to the difficulty of using a comprehensive consensus method due to the lack of cooperation of some correspondents or the difficulty of reaching all of them, an available sample of (56) correspondents was selected from three channels: Jordanian TV, Almamlaka TV, and Roya TV. These channels were chosen according to ownership; governmental and private, and they are the most prominent televisions that broadcast bulletins and news programs. The following table shows the characteristics of the sample:

Table 1: the characteristics of the sample (N:56)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Ratio
Gender	Male	46	82.1%
	Female	10	17.9%
TV's Ownership	Official	39	69.6%
	Private	17	30.4%
TV	Jordanian TV	21	37.5%
	Almamlaka TV	18	32.1%
	Roya TV	17	30.4%
Experience	Less than a year	05	8.9%
	1-less than 5 years	10	17.9%
	5 years and more	41	73.2%

3.3 Data Collection

A questionnaire (paper and online) had been adopted as a tool for collecting data for this study. The link was sent to field correspondents - who could not be interviewed in person - via e-mail, (Facebook) website, and (WhatsApp) application, from December 01 to January 03, 2022. The questionnaire consisted of four fields: three fields for skills and one for ethics. The skills fields included: (self, professional, and technical), and each one consisted of (6) items for each field. The field of ethical standards consisted of (16) items. The response scores and the mean levels for the items were determined as follows: (2 - 3) high / (1 - 1.99) middle / (0 - 0.99) low.

3.4 The validity and reliability

To find out the validity of the (questionnaire) tool, it was presented to three media professors, who verified its integrity and suitability for research. The Pre-Test was conducted by distributing the questionnaire to a partial sample of (11) reporters, i.e. (20%) of the total original sample of (56) reporters to ensure the adequacy and clarity of the paragraphs of the questionnaire, and its ability to achieve the research objectives. Then, the questionnaire was modified according to the reporters' notes and suggestions before it was distributed. For the stability of the study tool, it was tested through the Spss program using the Cronbach Alpha coefficient to measure the internal consistency of the study tool and ensure its stability. The value of the overall stability coefficient was (87.6%).

4. Results

4.1 The field reporters' self-skills of mobile journalism.

Table 2: The field reporters' self-skills of mobile journalism.

F.= Frequency, S. D = Standard Deviation, M= Mean

Self-skills	High		Middle		Low		M	S. D	level
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Journalistic sense and observation	33	58.9%	19	33.9%	4	7.1%	2.52	0.632	high
The ability to adapt to new smartphones	21	37.5%	30	53.6%	5	8.9%	2.29	0.624	high
openness and communication with the audience and understanding it through interactive communication	22	39.3%	25	44.6%	9	16.1%	2.23	0.713	high
using the mobile phone accurately and without confusion	22	39.3%	24	42.9%	10	17.9%	2.21	0.731	high
using smart phones quickly and efficiently as required by media practice	19	33.9%	29	51.8%	8	14.3%	2.20	0.672	high
strategic thinking in employing the mobile phone in preparing media materials in a professional manner	13	23.2%	28	50%	15	26.8%	1.96	0.713	middle
							2.24	0.680	high

The table above shows the most important self-skills of mobile journalism that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have. The first self-skill is "Journalistic sense and observation" with a mean (2.52), followed by "the ability of adapting to new smartphones" with a mean (2.29), then "openness and communication with the audience and understanding it through interactive communication" with a mean (2.23), followed by "using the smartphones accurately and without confusion" with a mean (2.21), then "using smart phones quickly and efficiently as required by media practice" with a mean (2.20), then "strategic thinking in employing smartphones in preparing media materials in a professional manner" with a mean (1.96). The total mean is (2.24) at high level.

4.2 The field reporters' technical skills of mobile journalism.

Table 3: The field reporters' technical skills of mobile journalism.

F.= Frequency, S. D = Standard Deviation, M= Mean

Technical skills	High		Middle		Low		M	S. D	level
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Use of digital camera in filming events with video or photography	27	48.2%	19	33.9%	10	17.9%	2.30	0.761	High
Use of smartphone tools, such as Tripod, Selfie Sticks, Wireless Recording	19	33.9%	20	35.7%	17	30.4%	2.04	0.808	High
Use of digital technology, such as digital montage applications, audio and video editing, sound effects and multimedia	14	25%	23	41.1%	19	33.9%	1.91	0.769	Middle
managing direct dialogue via voice recording using a smartphone	14	25%	22	39.3%	20	35.7%	1.89	0.779	Middle
looking for information, images and videos and controlling their techniques to verify their validity	16	28.6%	13	23.2%	27	48.2%	1.80	0.862	Middle
protecting and securing information and data from monitoring and spying on a smartphone	14	25%	13	23.2%	29	51.8%	1.73	0.842	Middle
							1.95	0.803	Middle

The table above shows the most important technical skills of mobile journalism that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have. The first technical skill is "use of digital camera in filming events with video or photography" with a mean (2.30), then "use of smartphone tools, such as Tripod, Selfie Sticks, Wireless Recording" with a mean (2.04), then "use of digital technology, such as digital montage applications, audio and video editing, sound effects and multimedia" with a mean (1.91), then "managing direct dialogue via voice recording using a smartphone" with a mean of (1.89), then "looking for information, images and videos and controlling their techniques to verify their validity" with a mean (1.80), then "protecting and securing information and data from monitoring and spying on a smartphone" with mean (1.73). The total mean is (1.95), at a middle level.

4.3 The field reporters' professional skills of mobile journalism.

Table 4: The field reporters’ professional skills of mobile journalism.

F.= Frequency, M= Mean, S. D = Standard Deviation

Professional skills	High		Middle		Low		M	S. D	level
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Communicating with sources via smartphones, which facilitates work and achieves more information flow	35	62.5%	14	25%	7	12.5%	2.50	0.714	high
Transferring, publishing, and distributing media material using digital network technologies	22	39.3%	24	42.9%	10	17.9%	2.21	0.731	high
Saving and retrieving information on a smartphone, which speeds up performance	20	35.7%	25	44.6%	11	19.6%	2.16	0.733	high
Digital editing for media materials using programs that assist in the writing process automatically on the smartphone	19	33.9%	23	41.1%	14	25%	2.09	0.769	high
Digitally processing the media material on the smartphone, whether the information is written, captured, or drawn, using the applications designated for that	17	30.4%	21	37.5%	18	32.1%	1.98	0.798	middle
Producing (directing) the media material through the smartphone using specialized technologies and applications	13	23.2%	25	44.6%	18	32.1%	1.91	0.745	middle
							2.14	0.748	

The table above shows the most important professional skills of mobile journalism that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have. The first professional skill is "Communicating with sources via smartphones, which facilitates work and achieves more information flow" with a mean (2.50), then "Transferring, publishing, and distributing media material using digital network technologies" with a mean (2.21), then "Saving and retrieving information on a smartphone, which helps speed up performance" with a mean (2.16), then "Digital editing for media materials using programs that assist in the writing process automatically on the smartphone" with a mean (2.09), then "Digitally processing the media material on the smartphone, whether the information is written, captured, or drawn, using the applications designated for that" with a mean (1.98), then "Producing (directing) the media material through the smartphone using specialized technologies and applications" with a mean (1.91). The total mean is (2.14) at high level.

4.4 The ethical standards for mobile journalism

Table 5: The ethical standards for mobile journalism

F=frequency, M= means, S.D.= Standard Deviation

Ethical standards	High		Middle		Low		M	S. D	level
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Avoiding fabricating journalistic stories when producing media materials	40	71.4%	11	19.6%	5	8.9%	2.63	0.648	high
Respecting religions and avoiding publishing anything that might incite racism or violence and division among citizens	36	64.3%	16	28.6%	4	7.1%	2.57	0.628	high
Maintaining confidentiality of information sources	34	60.7%	14	25%	8	14.3%	2.46	0.738	high
Avoid modifying or editing photos and videos, or exaggerating the use of sound effects	31	55.4%	18	32.1%	7	12.5%	2.43	0.710	high
Respecting human dignity and the sanctity of private places	33	58.9%	13	23.2%	10	17.9%	2.41	0.781	high
Concentrating on objectivity, honesty, balance, and accuracy in the production of media materials	28	50%	22	39.3%	6	10.7%	2.39	0.679	high
Using legitimate means to obtain information, photos, videos, and documents (refusing; bribes, gifts, payments, or seeking personal interests)	28	50%	21	37.5%	7	12.5%	2.38	0.702	high
Respecting the public freedoms of others and not infringing on the sanctity of their private lives	31	55.4%	14	25%	11	19.6%	2.36	0.796	high
Respecting the intellectual property of the stories, photos and videos that reached via mobile phone or spread through the media	26	46.4%	23	41.1%	7	12.5%	2.34	0.695	high

Ethical standards	High		Middle		Low		M	S. D	level
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
The right of reply and correction for individuals and entities when publishing misleading information, photos or videos	25	44.6%	24	42.9%	7	12.5%	2.32	0.690	high
Preserving common sense and not publishing obscene pictures or using vulgar words	29	51.8%	15	26.8%	12	21.4%	2.30	0.807	high
Taking care of crime publishing literature, especially those related to children	31	55.4%	10	17.9%	15	26.8%	2.29	0.868	high
Respecting the truth in publishing information, photos and videos that must be gotten from reliable sources and avoiding falsifying documents	25	44.6%	20	35.7%	11	19.6%	2.25	0.769	high
Respecting the opinion and other opinions and ensuring the multi-opinions in the production of media materials	23	41.1%	23	41.1%	10	17.9%	2.23	0.738	high
Separating opinion from news produced via mobile	25	44.6%	16	28.6%	15	26.8%	2.18	0.834	high
Verifying sources of information, photos and videos	19	33.9%	20	35.7%	17	30.4%	2.04	0.808	high

The table above shows the ethical standards of mobile journalism that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels commit while performing their fieldwork. The first one is: "Avoiding fabricating journalistic stories when producing media materials" with a mean (2.63), then "Respecting religions and avoiding publishing anything that might incite racism or violence and division among citizens" with a mean (2.57), then "Maintaining confidentiality of information sources" with a mean (2.46), then "Avoid modifying or editing photos and videos, or exaggerating the use of sound effects" with a mean (2.43), then "Respecting human dignity and the sanctity of private places" with a mean (2.41), then "Concentrating on objectivity, honesty, balance, and accuracy in the production of media materials" with a mean (2.39), then "Using legitimate means to obtain information, photos, videos, and documents (refusing; bribes, gifts, payments, or seeking personal interests)" with a mean (2.38), then "Respecting the public freedoms of others and not infringing on the sanctity of their private lives" with a mean (2.36), then "Respecting the intellectual property of the stories, photos and videos that reached via mobile phone or spread through the media," with a mean (2.34), then "The right of reply and correction for individuals and entities when publishing misleading information, photos or videos" with a mean (2.32), then "Preserving common sense and not publishing obscene pictures or using vulgar words" with a mean (2.30), then " Taking care of crime publishing literature, especially those related to children" with a mean (2.29), then " Respecting the truth in publishing information, photos and videos that must be gotten from reliable sources and avoiding falsifying documents" with a mean (2.25), then "Respecting the opinion and other opinions and ensuring the multi-opinions in the production of media materials" with a mean of (2.23), then "Separating opinion from news produced via mobile" with a mean (2.18), Then, " Verifying sources of information, photos and videos" with a mean (2.04). The total mean is (2.14), at high level.

4.5 H01: First Hypothesis:

There are statistically significant differences in the sample responses about the level of mobile journalism skills that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have while performing their fieldwork according to the following variables: (gender, TV ownership, TV channel, and years of experience).

4.5.1 Gender

The (T-test) showed (as in table below) that there were no statistically significant differences in the mobile journalism skills of field reporters in Jordanian TV channels while performing their fieldwork according to the gender variable. The "t value" for responses to self-skills was (-0.100) at the significance level (0.696), for technical skills, the "t value" was (-0.771) at the significance level (0.410); and for professional skills, the "t value" was (0.168) at the significance level (0.444); therefore, they are non-statistically significant values at the level (0.05).

Table 6: Statistical differences in the sample's responses about the level of their mobile journalism skills according to the gender variable

Skills	Gender	N	Mean	SD	T	DF	Significance
Self-skills	male	46	2.2319	0.49874	-0.100	54	0.696
	female	10	2.2500	0.60477			
Technical skills	male	46	1.9167	0.59603	-0.771	54	0.410

	female	10	2.0833	0.72542			
Professional Skills	male	46	2.1486	0.52261	0.168	54	0.444
	female	10	2.1167	0.64334			

4.5.2 Tv Ownership

The T-test (as in the table below) showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of mobile journalism skills that field reporters on Jordanian TV channels have according to the ownership variable. For self-skills, the "t-value" was (1.630) at a significance level (of 0.372), for technical skills, the "t-value" was (2.783) at a significance level (of 0.429), and for professional skills, the "t-value" was (3.487) at a significance level (0.071). These values are non-statistically significant values at the level (0.05).

Table 7: Statistical differences in the sample's responses about the level of their mobile journalism skills according to the ownership variable

Skills	Ownership	N	Mean	SD	T	DF	Significance
Self-skills	Private	39	2.1624	0.50507	1.630	54	0.372
	official	17	2.4020	0.50710			
Technical skills	Private	39	1.8034	0.56825	2.783	54	0.429
	official	17	2.2745	0.61503			
Professional Skills	Private	39	1.9915	0.54067	3.487	54	0.071
	official	17	2.4902	0.35094			

4.5.3 TV (place of work)

As in table below, the One-Way Anova test showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of self-skills of mobile journalism (that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have) according to the TV channel variable, as the "F value" was (1.839) at the significance level (0.169). However, there were statistically significant differences for sample responses about technical skills, as the F value was (4.726) at the level of significance (0.013), also, there were statistically significant differences for professional skills, where the F value was (6.086) at the level of significance (0.004).

Table 8: One-Way Anova Analysis of sample's responses about the level of their mobile journalism skills according to TV variable

Skills	Mean Difference	sum of squares	degree of freedom	mean squares	F value	Sig.
Self-skills	between groups	0.940	2	0.470	1.839	0.169
	within groups	13.547	53	0.256		
	total	14.488	55			
Technical skills	between groups	3.171	2	1.585	4.726	0.013
	within groups	17.780	53	0.335		
	total	20.950	55			
Professional Skills	between groups	2.993	2	1.496	6.086	0.004
	within groups	13.031	53	0.246		
	total	16.024	55			

To find out the sources of difference in the sample's responses about the level of technical and professional skills of mobile journalism (that field correspondents on Jordanian TV channels have) according to the TV channel variable; the LSD test of multiple comparisons was performed. The following table shows the results:

Table 9: Source of Difference in sample's responses about the level of mobile journalism skills; technical and professional according to TV variable

Skills	Tv	comparing with other categories	N	Differences between means	Sig.
Technical skills	Roya	Jordanian Tv	21	0.59858*	0.004
		Almamlaka Tv	18	0.36181*	0.006
Professional Skills	Roya	Jordanian Tv	21	0.53649*	0.002
		Almamlaka Tv	18	0.46639*	0.006

It is clear from the above table that there are statistically significant differences in the sample's responses about the technical and professional skills of mobile journalism owned by field correspondents in Jordanian TV channels according to the TV channel variable. (Roya TV) came at the forefront of the TV channels whose reporters have technical and professional skills, followed by (Almamlaka TV), then (Jordan TV). The result displays that field reporters in private TV channels (Roya, Almamlaka) depend on mobile journalism more than government TV channels (Jordanian TV) in producing media content.

4.5.4 Years of experience

As in table below, the One-Way Anova test showed that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of mobile journalism skills (that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have) according to the experience variable, as the "F value" was (0.394) at the significance level (0.967) for self-skills, the "F value" was (0.034) at the significance level (0.967) for technical skills and the "F value" was (0.160) at the significance level (0.852) for profession skills. All the values are not statistically significant at (0.05) value.

Table 10: One-Way Anova Analysis of sample's responses about the level of their mobile journalism skills according to years of experience variable

Skills	Mean Difference	sum of squares	degree of freedom	mean squares	F value	Sig.
Self-skills	between groups	0.212	2	0.106	0.394	0.676
	within groups	14.275	53	0.269		
	total	14.488	55			
Technical skills	between groups	0.027	2	0.013	0.034	0.967
	within groups	20.924	53	0.395		
	total	20.950	55			
Professional Skills	between groups	0.096	2	0.048	0.160	0.852
	within groups	15.927	53	0.301		
	total	16.024	55			

4.6 H02: Second Hypothesis:

It appeared through Spearman's correlation coefficient that there is a statistically significant positive correlation between the level of mobile journalism skills and the ethical standards that must be met by field correspondents of Jordanian TV channels while performing their fieldwork. The value of Spearman's rho = 0.657** at the significance level (0.000) for self-skills, 0.498** at the significance level (0.000) for technical skills, and 0.414** at the significance level (0.000); for professional skills. It is clear from the above that field correspondents are highly aware of the importance of adhering to ethical standards during their professional practice and producing media materials via mobile phones.

Table 11: The Spearman correlation coefficient to measure the relationship between the level of mobile journalism skills and the ethical standards that field reporters in Jordanian TV channels have while performing their fieldwork

Skills	Ethical Standards		
	N	Spearman coefficient	Sig.
Self-skills	56	0.657**	0.00
Technical skills	56	0.498**	0.00
Professional Skills	56	0.414**	0.00

5. Discussion

The results concluded that self-skills are the most applied ones by field reporters frequently during their work, especially skills of; journalistic sense and observation, adapting to smartphones, communicating & interacting with the audience, and best dealing with digital technology. One of the basic principles in field media work is picking up the news of events with quick intuition and observation via the smartphone as quickly as possible through the ability to deal with the technologies and applications provided by the mobile phone. The smartphone has become the main tool in producing media content and broadcasting it across various platforms, to then interact with the audience. Furthermore, mobile journalism, through its technologies, applications, and platforms, facilitated the handling of events in their field details, and the process of communicating with members of the public.

Professional skills have come second among the skills possessed by reporters during their fieldwork. The most prominent professional skills are communicating with sources, obtaining, and retrieving information via mobile phones, as well as publishing and distributing media materials using digital network technologies, and the ability to deal with them digitally by collecting, editing and outputting them on a smartphone through digital technologies and applications.

The mobile journalism environment requires professional skills that differ from the traditional journalism environment, which requires a lot of preparation before media work in the field, such as: bringing a photographer, going to the location of an event, sending the media material to the media (Tv or Radio or journal), and processing the media material in the newsrooms.

This change has posed a challenge to all correspondents and prompted them to develop these skills to develop professional performance, as the reporter must be in this environment an editor, photographer, producer, and director

for all the journalistic stories that he covers during his fieldwork, and therefore the reporter only needs the approval of the editor-in-chief or news director to publish and broadcast.

Technical skills ranked last, the most prominent of which is the skill of using a digital camera in filming, as mobile journalism maintains the advantage of filming effectively, which is closely related to the reporter's skill to employ this skill in performing journalistic tasks by applications that enhance high-quality filming, video editing and production via mobile. It is noted that the skill of protecting and securing information from surveillance and espionage came in a later order than the skills possessed by reporters, and this may be attributed to the technical acceleration in smartphones and digital applications that try to penetrate smartphones on the one hand, and the lack of skills of journalists in dealing with these applications. Or that smartphones are now equipped with the latest software that protects smartphones from hacking. This result indicates the importance of participating in training that enhances their skills in protecting their phones from hacking. Self-skills are the basis of the media work of the field reporter when covering events with desire and curiosity and keeping up with them by employing the smartphone to communicate with the audience. Also, professional skills are skills related to the practice of media work that the reporter needs in performing his work. These skills include digital processing of media materials, information gathering, editing and output through digital technologies and applications. This is reflected in the technical skills that are closely related to the reporter's ability to employ these skills in the production of media content via mobile.

These results are consistent with the findings of Zlzmanna et al, who showed the importance of developing self-skills and adopting visual thinking among journalists who use mobile phones to produce content, as well as Oussar, who concluded that mobile journalism has A prominent role in media coverage, through the participation of all parties, including citizens, experts, technicians, and television channels, in creating the news story. It also agrees with Stanfield & Perreault, who concluded that the process of integrating mobile journalism into the work of journalists came as a daily work requirement emanating from the nature of the digital environment in which they work.

It also agrees with the study Benseghier, which concluded that the mobile phone has become an institution for making news and producing content through technical processes such as montage, audio, and broadcasting. These results are also consistent with the results of the Nour study, which showed that the use of the mobile phone caused a change in the behavior of media content production, by providing it with new forms of journalism in storytelling and visual depth, in addition to accelerating the production process. However, they differ in that the skill of searching for information, transmitting media material, and immediate, live, and interactive coverage of events are among the most important skills that journalists and media professionals must possess during their professional practice, as indicated by Benseghier, and it also differs with Cervi et. al, who concluded that it is difficult for the less educated groups to keep up with the development of the Internet and to deal with mobile journalism, and differ from the results of Beloucif & Bouaoune, who indicated that journalists take individual initiatives to purchase and download mobile journalism applications and train to use them, Although the radio station needs to broadcast sound and image through social networking applications to achieve its societal goals.

The results related to (the ethical standards) of mobile journalism showed high averages, given that the basis of professional practice is adherence to ethical standards. Commitment to ethical standards is the basis of fieldwork and the duty of correspondents towards society and the public. The most important ethical criteria are to avoid making up press stories, and thus correspondents realize that employing digital technologies and applications in preparing media content should be used to improve their performance as reporters. These results are consistent with the results of the Zlzmanna et al study which emphasized the integration of ethical and legal awareness in dealing with mobile journalism and are consistent with the results of Stanfield & Perreault, which emphasized the importance of ethical rules and standards in the production of materials. Media via mobile, which leads to raising the level of public confidence in this type of media.

6. Conclusion

The development of media inevitably leads directly to the development of the journalists' skills in using these media. Mobile journalism as one of the most recent aspects of journalism requires the development of traditional journalistic skills to adapt to the technological and digital developments of modern media. Self-skills represent the first requirement for a journalist's success in employing a smartphone in his job, followed by professional and technical skills. Mobile journalism, through its technologies, applications, and platforms, has facilitated the handling of events in their field details, and the process of communicating with members of the public. Furthermore, keeping abreast of using digital tools, technologies and applications is required for content production. media, in addition to adhering to ethical standards in preparing journalistic stories.

7. Recommendations

The researchers recommend - based on the results - field correspondents in the Jordanian TV channels develop the skill of self-strategic thinking by employing the mobile phone in preparing media materials in a professional manner. In addition to enrolment in training courses specialized in protecting and securing information and data on mobile phones, as well as developing technical skills related to searching for information, images, and videos via mobile phones. Finally, the researchers recommend the need for journalists to adhere to journalism ethics when producing media materials via mobile phones, especially regarding sources of information, pictures, and videos.

8. Funding

Middle East University provided financial support for the conduct of the research but had no such involvement in the writing in the article.

9. Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Middle East University for funding this project.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict regarding the publication of this paper.

References

- [1] R. Fidler, *Mediamorphosis: Understanding New Media*. 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks California 91320 United States: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2012.
- [2] H. Nasr, "Research trends and theorizing in new media, an analytical study of scientific production published in refereed periodicals(2015, March 10-11)," 2015, [Online]. Available: <https://imamu.edu.sa/Pages/default.aspx>.
- [3] A. Smudits, *Mediamorphosen des Kulturschaffens: Kunst und Kommunikationstechnologien im Wandel*. Wien: Braumüller, 2002.
- [4] A. Kandilji, *Electronic Media*. Amman: Dar Al-Masira for Publishing, Distribution & Printing, 2015.
- [5] I. Burum, "Mojo Work-in': Developing and Producing on a Smart Phone (Part 1)," *Global Investigative Journalism Network*, 2018. <https://gijn.org/2018/06/04/mojo-workin-developing-and-producing-on-a-smart-phone-part-1/> (accessed Feb. 08, 2023).
- [6] A. Adornato, *Mobile and social media journalism: A practical guide for multimedia journalism*. 2021.
- [7] N. Oussar, "Mobile journalism and professional practice during crises: The Corona crisis as a model," *Al-Riwaq J. Soc. Hum. Stud.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 578–589, 2021, [Online]. Available: <https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/172248>.
- [8] Z. Benseghier, "Mobile journalism services and their effects on media practice, any future for media work," *J. Soc. Sci.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 773–784, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/134410>.
- [9] J. Jaber, *Mobile Journalism*. Bait Al-Ghasham for Press and Publishing, 2016.
- [10] A. Salzmann, F. Guribye, and A. Gynnild, "Adopting a mojo mindset: Training newspaper reporters in mobile journalism," *Journalism*, pp. 1–17, Feb. 2021, doi: 10.1177/1464884921996284.
- [11] A. Bouaoune and A. Beloucif, "The use of Mojo mobile press applications and their effects on media performance in Algeria: a field study in Setif regional radio," *Hum. Resour. Dev. J.*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 424–440, 2020, [Online]. Available: <https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/134511>.
- [12] A. Nour, "Use mobile to enrich media content: Al Jazeera as an example," Doha-Qatar, 2020.
- [13] L. Cervi, J. M. P. Tornero, S. Tejedor, J. M. Pérez Tornero, and S. Tejedor, "The Challenge of Teaching Mobile Journalism through MOOCs: A Case Study," *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 13, p. 5307, Jun. 2020, doi: 10.3390/su12135307.
- [14] G. Perreault and K. Stanfield, "Mobile Journalism as Lifestyle Journalism?: Field Theory in the integration of mobile in the newsroom and mobile journalist role conception," *Journal. Pract.*, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 331–348, 2019, doi: 10.1080/17512786.2018.1424021.