

## 15. أخلاقيات الصحافة

تعني أخلاقيات الصحافة المبادئ الأخلاقية والممارسات الجيدة التي يجب على الصحفيين استخدامها.

**جمعية الصحفيين المحترفين- مدونة الأخلاق في SPJ** هي واحدة من أكثر المعايير الأخلاقية تأثيرا ووضوحا في الصحافة.

يمكن تلخيص الركائز الأربع لهذه الأخلاق على النحو التالي:

ابحث عن الحقيقة وأبلغ عنها - يجب أن تكون الصحافة الأخلاقية دقيقة ونزيهة. وينبغي أن يكون الصحفيون صادقين وشجعان في جمع المعلومات ونقلها وتفسيرها.

تصرف بشكل مستقل - الالتزام الأعلى والأساسي للصحافة الأخلاقية هو خدمة الجمهور.

التحلي بالمساءلة والشفافية - يعني تحمل المسؤولية عن عمل الفرد وتوضيح قراراته للجمهور.

قلل من الأذى - تعامل مع المصادر والمواضيع والزملاء والجمهور على أنهم بشر يستحقون الاحترام.

اتبع هذا [الرابط](#) لفتح المورد.

# CODE of ETHICS

## PREAMBLE

Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. Ethical journalism strives to ensure the free exchange of information that is accurate, fair and thorough. An ethical journalist acts with integrity.

The Society declares these four principles as the foundation of ethical journalism and encourages their use in its practice by all people in all media.

## SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT

Ethical journalism should be accurate and fair. Journalists should be honest and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Take responsibility for the accuracy of their work. Verify information before releasing it. Use original sources whenever possible.
- ▶ Remember that neither speed nor format excuses inaccuracy.
- ▶ Provide context. Take special care not to misrepresent or oversimplify in promoting, previewing or summarizing a story.
- ▶ Gather, update and correct information throughout the life of a news story.
- ▶ Be cautious when making promises, but keep the promises they make.
- ▶ Identify sources clearly. The public is entitled to as much information as possible to judge the reliability and motivations of sources.
- ▶ Consider sources' motives before promising anonymity. Reserve anonymity for sources who may face danger, retribution or other harm, and have information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Explain why anonymity was granted.
- ▶ Diligently seek subjects of news coverage to allow them to respond to criticism or allegations of wrongdoing.
- ▶ Avoid undercover or other surreptitious methods of gathering information unless traditional, open methods will not yield information vital to the public.
- ▶ Be vigilant and courageous about holding those with power accountable. Give voice to the voiceless.
- ▶ Support the open and civil exchange of views, even views they find repugnant.
- ▶ Recognize a special obligation to serve as watchdogs over public affairs and government. Seek to ensure that the public's business is conducted in the open, and that public records are open to all.
- ▶ Provide access to source material when it is relevant and appropriate.
- ▶ Boldly tell the story of the diversity and magnitude of the human experience. Seek sources whose voices we seldom hear.
- ▶ Avoid stereotyping. Journalists should examine the ways their values and experiences may shape their reporting.
- ▶ Label advocacy and commentary.
- ▶ Never deliberately distort facts or context, including visual information. Clearly label illustrations and re-enactments.
- ▶ Never plagiarize. Always attribute.

## MINIMIZE HARM

Ethical journalism treats sources, subjects, colleagues and members of the public as human beings deserving of respect.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Balance the public's need for information against potential harm or discomfort. Pursuit of the news is not a license for arrogance or undue intrusiveness.

- ▶ Show compassion for those who may be affected by news coverage. Use heightened sensitivity when dealing with juveniles, victims of sex crimes, and sources or subjects who are inexperienced or unable to give consent. Consider cultural differences in approach and treatment.
- ▶ Recognize that legal access to information differs from an ethical justification to publish or broadcast.
- ▶ Realize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than public figures and others who seek power, influence or attention. Weigh the consequences of publishing or broadcasting personal information.
- ▶ Avoid pandering to lurid curiosity, even if others do.
- ▶ Balance a suspect's right to a fair trial with the public's right to know. Consider the implications of identifying criminal suspects before they face legal charges.
- ▶ Consider the long-term implications of the extended reach and permanence of publication. Provide updated and more complete information as appropriate.

## ACT INDEPENDENTLY

The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived. Disclose unavoidable conflicts.
- ▶ Refuse gifts, favors, fees, free travel and special treatment, and avoid political and other outside activities that may compromise integrity or impartiality, or may damage credibility.
- ▶ Be wary of sources offering information for favors or money; do not pay for access to news. Identify content provided by outside sources, whether paid or not.
- ▶ Deny favored treatment to advertisers, donors or any other special interests, and resist internal and external pressure to influence coverage.
- ▶ Distinguish news from advertising and shun hybrids that blur the lines between the two. Prominently label sponsored content.

## BE ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT

Ethical journalism means taking responsibility for one's work and explaining one's decisions to the public.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Explain ethical choices and processes to audiences. Encourage a civil dialogue with the public about journalistic practices, coverage and news content.
- ▶ Respond quickly to questions about accuracy, clarity and fairness.
- ▶ Acknowledge mistakes and correct them promptly and prominently. Explain corrections and clarifications carefully and clearly.
- ▶ Expose unethical conduct in journalism, including within their organizations.
- ▶ Abide by the same high standards they expect of others.

The SPJ Code of Ethics is a statement of abiding principles supported by additional explanations and position papers (at [spj.org](http://spj.org)) that guide journalists in their work. It is not a set of rules, rather a guide that encourages all who engage in journalism to take responsibility for the information they provide, regardless of medium. The code should be read as a whole; individual principles should not be taken out of context. It is not, nor can it be under the First Amendment, legally enforceable.

**F** See me after class!

Billy Bites  
Grade 3  
Miss Thistlebottom

Two slightly misfit aardvarks abused the very silly lampstand, and the schizophrenic Macintosh ate purple. Five burrows towed one subway. Uptown silly sheep tickled aardvarks, because the deaf purple comfortably, and uptown quaint chrysanthemums delighted one wart hog, because five partly silly cats kissed trailers, and two irascible Jabberwockies sacrificed five angst-ridden dogs, then one slightly obese television almost drunkenly auctioned off the wart hogs. Two fountain bought one penumbra. Speedy subways abused five quaint penumbrae.

Sixty sacrificed one purple seal. The purple elephant fights five irascible chrysanthemums.

One television grew up partly easily, and five aardvarks kisses one almost obese penumbrae, however Jabberwockies married, uptown putrid dogs, even though penumbrae abused two extremely purple elephants. One angst-ridden purple untangles five hourglass lampstands.

The quite irascible Macintosh tastes two obese tickets, then the progressive lampstand auctioned off two dogs.

The penumbrae sacrifice five chrysanthemums fights the obese television, and the purple elephant fights five putrid lampstands. Uptown mostly schizophratic burrows towed one speedy dog. Five partly putrid chrysanthemums ran away.

Quaint aardvarks preyed yet one subway ran away extremely easily. The television quays cleverly, however the orifice ran away because one Klingon telephoned Jupiter. Two putrid Jabberwockies grew up, but the purple seal tickled uptown aardvarks, even though the quite putrid subway ran away mostly drunkenly. Smart quickly fights five progressive Macintoshes.

Uptown angst-ridden sheep auctioned off one hourglass dog, yet the Macintoshes kissed kisses extremely obese shares, however Macintoshes lamely tastes two poisons, because one irascible net telephoned five televisions. Two elephants cleverly tickled one progressive poison, even though the obese shares abused five lampstands. One purple penumbrae perused uptown fountains, and televisions grew up.

*Handwritten notes:*  
B-15  
R-22  
W-8  
Red!  
curious & akward.  
Habitat  
Why so many details?  
Does not follow!  
Soul!

قبل أن تفكر في الانتهاء من مقالتك ، خاصة إذا كنت كاتبًا عديم الخبرة ، فمن المفيد جدًا اعتبار مقالتك كمسودة. يجب أن تحتوي مسودتك الآن على هيكل واضح ، واستخدام بعض المصادر والمراجع. أيضًا ، يجب أن تجد معلومات تتضمن آراء وجهات نظر مختلفة ، لفحصها بشكل نقدي ، وأن تكون قد كتبت عدة فقرات منظمة جيدًا بحجج ومنطق واضحين.

إذا كان توفر لك هذا ، ففكر في الطرق التي يمكنك بها تحسين مسودتك إلى مقالة صلبة وكاملة. هذا يعني مراجعته وتحسينه بحيث يكون له هيكل أكثر ثباتًا ووضوحًا ، وفقرات منظمة بشكل أفضل ، ويأخذ في الاعتبار العديد من الحجج المختلفة ، ولكنه أيضًا واضح وجيد النقاش أي الحجة هي الأبرز والأكثر مركزية في مقالتك.

لتحقيق ذلك ، غالبًا ما يتضمن مراجعة عملك - تحسين الاقتباسات / المراجع / الببليوغرافيا ، وتحسين التنسيق ، وإعادة التحقق من الأخطاء الإملائية والنحوية وحلها ، وتجنب الانتحال ، ومراجعة المقدمة والاستنتاج.