

Travel vlogs. A new experience of tourism documentaries in Algeria
Critical analysis of Mohamed Djamel Taleb's travel vlogs

مدونات السفر. تجربة جديدة للأفلام الوثائقية السياحية في الجزائر
دراسة تحليلية نقدية لمدونات السفر لمحمد جمال طالب

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Received: 13 /03 / 2021

Accepted: 12 /10 / 2021

Published: 17/12 / 2021

Abstract:

Documentaries are considered one of the means of promoting tourism in Algeria but they require financial capabilities and teamwork but with the technological development, travel vlogs appeared that seek to introduce the most important tourism areas in Algeria by amateur youth.

Through a work of an Algerian travel vlogger and through a semiological analysis of his travel vlogs we tend to discover the extent of the ability of travel vlogs to become the new experience for tourism documentaries

Keywords: Cinema; Documentaries; travel vlogs; tourism; Algeria.

ملخص:

تعتبر الأفلام الوثائقية من وسائل الترويج السياحي في الجزائر لكن تتطلب إمكانيات مادية وفريق عمل متخصص لكن مع التطور التكنولوجي، ظهرت المدونات المرئية التي تعنى بالترويج لأهم المعالم السياحية في الجزائر بقيادة شباب محب للسفر.

من خلال عمل أحد الشباب الجزائريين المحبين للسفر ومن خلال تحليل سيميولوجي لعينة من فيديواته المروجة للسياحة في الجزائر، سنحاول الكشف عن مدى تحقيق هذا النوع من المدونات المرئية لتصبح التجربة الجديدة للأفلام الوثائقية السياحية.

كلمات مفتاحية: السينما، الأفلام الوثائقية، المدونات المرئية للسفر، السياحة، الجزائر.

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1- Introduction:

Positivist historians such as Charles Victor Langlois and Charles Seignobos who lived by the times of the early beginnings of cinema considered that "history was based on documents". The documents by that time were mainly written ones by which one could be able to reconstruct the historical facts from the past.

Therefore when workers leaving their factory were filmed in 1895 by the Lumière brothers, they did not only register the experience of the moment but a new method for historical documentation became available to historians. From that moment cinema became a constant companion of history (Lacerda, 2006) .Nichols defines documentary film as being "about reality", "real people" and events that happen in the "real world" (Smith & Rock, 2014) .

Documentary films vary according to the topics they deal with including tourism, this type of films aim to introduce tourist areas in a particular country, for example the documentary film titled "Algeria from above" directed by Yann Arthus-Bertrand through which the most important tourism attractions in various regions of Algeria were highlighted but with the technological development that the world is experiencing today, especially with platforms and blogs, typically visual ones such as YouTube where you can find thousands of videos that deal in detail with specific tourism areas belonging to people who have visited those places and pass on their experiences to viewers through these videos called travel vlogs.

There are many YouTube channels specialized in travel and tourism where those in charge of it, travel every time to a specific place and try to provide all the details related to it whether historical, cultural or its most important tourism attractions, this type of videos named vlogs have a huge number of viewers sometimes reaching millions.

The similarity of contents between tourism documentaries and travel vlogs was the starting point of this research paper through which the researcher tries to answer the following main question by a semiological analysis of a sample of Mohamed Djamel Taleb's travel vlogs.

- ✓ Are travel vlogs the new trend of tourism documentaries in Algeria?

This question is divided in to the following sub-questions:

- How were the Algerian tourism areas expressed through Mohamed Djamel's travel vlogs?
- What are the common characteristics between tourism documentaries and Mohamed Djamel's travel vlogs?

2- Methodological framework for the study:

2-1-The aim of the study:

Each study has specific goals that the researcher seek to reach and this study entitled "Travel vlogs are the new trend of tourism documentaries in Algeria Semiological analysis Mohamed Djamel Taleb's travel vlogs" aims to:

- Reveal if travel vlogs are really the new trend of tourism documentaries in Algeria.
- Detect how Mohamed Djamel Taleb describes the tourism areas.
- Expose the common characteristics between tourism documentaries and Mohamed Djamel Taleb's travel vlogs.

2-2- The significance of the study:

The importance of this study emerges from the nature of the topic itself; documentary films are a rich informational material, especially if they are linked to the topic of tourism and therefore

tourism documentaries become a means of tourism promotion in Algeria but in the modern era tourism promotions didn't depend on documentary only but rather appeared on travel vlogs too where people travel and record videos documenting the most important tourism areas and from here the importance of this study appears because it deals with a new topic that was able to serve Algerian tourism through young people who travel and document the most beautiful tourism areas in Algeria.

2-3- Research Method:

According to the researcher's opinion, the appropriate method for this study entitled "Travel vlogs are the new trend of tourism documentaries in Algeria" is a semiological analysis since this method provides an area for analyzing the image in deep considering vlogs as short movies.

Semiological analysis is defined as a set of techniques and steps used to describe and analyze something as a sign in itself, as well as establishing relationships with other parties, as it's known as a method of researching the cultural connotations of the content of the media messages and a means to reveal the deep meaning of the communication message and its hidden connotations and it also works to show the makers of that message (Lazar, 1991).

2-4- Selected data for the analysis:

In order to create a list for the analysis, some criteria were needed which were the selection of travel vlogs that show tourism areas in Algeria, the search for travel vlogs was made on Mohamed Djamel Taleb's YouTube channel because he is a vlogger and he visited many places in Algeria, therefore the sample of this study is represented in 05 travel vlogs, their details are in the table below:

Table 1: Statics about travel vlogs the sample of the study in 16/12/2020

N°	Titlle	Date	Duration	Views	Like	Dislike	Comments
01	19h in Constantine	20/08/2017	10:35	123104	6.3 k	57	717
02	Discover Tlemcen	01/12/2017	13:22	359009	17 k	266	2149
03	Discover Biskra #1	08/02/2018	13:16	472952	17 k	358	1900
04	Discover Biskra #2	13/02/2018	14:59	220579	10 k	114	1468
05	Discover El Kala	18/05/2018	14:40	351345	11 k	159	1052

Source: the researcher, 2020

So we have got 05 travel vlogs each one of them is about different city as: Constantine, Tlemcen, Biskra, and El Kala, the next step now is applying on them Rolan Barthes's semiological method.

2-5-Mohamed Djamel Taleb's YouTube channel:

a- Mohamed Djamel Taleb:

An Algerian man who represents himself via his YouTube channel as a content creator, a filmmaker and a sports coach. He shares his passion (sports, travel and adventures) through his social media accounts to inspire and motivate people to live their passion.

He visited different countries such as Tunisia, France, Turkey, Cuba, Kenya, Malaysia and others and he made travel vlogs about each country.

b- Mohamed Djamel Taleb channel:

Mohamed Djamel's YouTube channel was launched in 08/12/2009 and in 16/12/2020 it has more than 620 000 followers and more than 33 millions views for 127 videos, his channel has 10 playlists listed below:

- ✓ **Van Life Algerian:** 13 videos
- ✓ **Turkey:** 03 videos
- ✓ **Trip to Djanet:** 04 videos
- ✓ **Tunisia:** 03 videos
- ✓ **Discover Algeria:**18 videos
- ✓ **Ramadan in Algeria 2018:** 07 videos
- ✓ **Motivation:** 08 videos
- ✓ **Extreme sports:** 3 videos
- ✓ **Running and cross fit:** 08 videos
- ✓ **France:** 02 videos

3- The theoretical framework for the study:

3-1- Historical of the Documentary film:

The documentary film can be regarded as the first genre of the cinema. During the 1890s, when the cinema came into existence, most viewers saw some kind of "actuality" film. These early documentaries were often simple, single-shot affairs, showing newsworthy events, scenes from foreign lands, or everyday events. However, more fictional or 'staged' actualities also began to be produced from the earliest years of the cinema, based on its special effects capacity. An example here might be the Lumière brothers' *Arroseur arrose*, which appeared as early as 1895, but perhaps the most well known is Georges Melies' *A Trip to the Moon* (1902). Between 1895 and 1905 a number of identifiable genres of documentary film emerged, including 'topicals', 'travelogues', 'scenics', 'industrials', sports films, 'trick' films, 'fantasy' films, and films which used fictional reconstruction or staging in a variety of ways. These early genres of documentary film were quickly assimilated into existing modes of popular culture and entertainment, and initially appeared in venues which used other, non-filmic, forms of performance, such as acrobatics, song, and dance.

The documentary film did not really come into its own as a major and significant form of film-making until the 1920s. Before 1920, documentary films were largely 'un-authored', so to speak, and often rather simple in both form and aspiration. Despite the appearance of *Battle of the Somme*, few large-scale documentaries were made before 1920, and fewer of these can be regarded as historically, aesthetically, or politically important. However, the inter-war period in Europe was an age of ideology, and documentary film was soon put to the service of political promotion, as well as artistic accomplishment.

One of the most important films in the history of the documentary film also appeared as early as 1922. It's difficult to exaggerate the historical impact of Robert Flaherty's *Nanook of the North*.

The 1930-1945 period marked another stage in the historical development of the documentary film, when individual authors began to emerge and documentary was put to increasing social and political use. During the period from the 1980s to the present, important documentary films and film-makers continued to emerge (Aitken, 2005).

In 1948, the world union of documentary established the following definition of documentary: "documentaries are all methods of recording on celluloid any aspect of reality interpreted either by sincere and justifiable reconstruction, so as to appeal either to reason or emotion for the purpose of stimulating the desire for and the widening of human knowledge and understanding and of truthfully posing problems and their solutions in the spheres of economics, culture and human relations" (Gifreu-Castells, 2010)

The documentary film of the sixties became a ground for reflection and proposition, its opposite, propaganda, manipulation, subjectivity and objectivity, and the additional tendency of representation to satisfy the viewer who yearned for the openness that carries intrigue and conflict, all of that overlap and mix has generated a kind of space and capacity in the size of space that contemporary documentary film has forcibly swept away despite the dominance of feature film, especially feature length footage in terms of audience (بوخموشة، 2015)

So we can say that documentary film dates back to the last decades of the nineteenth century and has been practiced since then in every region of the world. Varying in style, technique, editing, story-telling, narration, and intent, it's a medium that records the cross-section of human experience, from monumental conflict to simple lives lived day to day. It documents the events, pressures, and institutions of modern society, records traditional cultural practices, cultural changes, and captures the natural and animal world in all their complexity. Diverse in form and subject matter, documentary film can have many missions as well, at times created to inform, intrigue, teach, enlighten, convert, outrage, accuse, and also to serve as perfect propaganda (Aitken, 2005) .

3-1-1 Characteristics of the documentary:

The essential conditions for a film to be a documentary one: filming takes place live, unexpectedly, the development of the film is dictated by the circumstances, in the course of experience and the camera and production crew indicate their position in the film.

According to these principles, it appears that "the documentary method has in itself, no educational, propagandist or fidelity to reality" aim. That said, once these conditions are met, the film works only if the spectator is there believes and participates in it, if he accepts that the people, places, events as they are presented to him really exist or have really existed and have an independent life from the world of film. Besides the materials, what distinguishes fiction from documentary is the belief system (Campeau-Vallée, 2010).

From the above, it's clear that the documentary film has three main characteristics:

- ✓ **It portrays reality as it is.**
- ✓ **The evolution of events remains unknown**
- ✓ **Pointing to every location filmed.**

In addition, documentary cinema uses the following elements to express reality: Unprofessional actor; Archival material; Interviews; Photography lighting, natural light; Acoustic elements: commentary, music, song, visual effect, silence; Diagrams and animations. So, the documentary film is the result of professional achievement due to the accumulation of photographic practice in the equation of: director + camera + sound recorder = film (رحموني، 2021).

3-2- Tourism:

Tourism is an activity that is delivered at the local destination, hopefully by local residents and drawing upon local culture, cuisine and attractions, yet it's impacted upon by global processes, creating the dilemma of global or local nexus. On other hand, destinations are traditionally defined as territories, geographical areas, such as a country, an island or town (Purwadi, Novianty, Nugraha, & Lestari, 2017) .

Tourism is recognized as one of the key sectors of development in all countries and a major source of income, jobs and wealth creations. It also plays a wider role in promoting the image and international perception of a country externally as well as influencing complementary domestic policies (A & Callum, 2013).

Due to the importance of the tourism sector in the development of countries, this sector has become covered by documentary films as many documentaries have been produced to promote domestic or foreign tourism. With the technological advances of the internet, the tourism industry also changed, it doesn't just rely on documentaries to promote certain places but it has begun to rely on what called "travel vlogs" and in the following we will learn more about this new phenomenon.

3-3- Vlogs:

A video blog which is shortened to vlog in this article is a blog that uses video as the primary content. "Vlogs are created by videobloggers or vloggers while the act itself is referred to as video blogging or vlogging. As a derivative of blogosphere, vlogsphere is the collective term encompassing all vlogs. Vlogs exist together as a community or a social network" (Gao, Tian, Huang, & Yan, 2013) .

A vlog, used as a way of communicating with a wide audience is the end result of a video creation process while the main message of a vlog is communicated by the verbal content and the nonverbal behavior of the vlogger other conscious and unconscious choices that the vlogger makes during this process convey side messages (Aran, Biel, & GaticaPerez, 2014) .

The contents of the vlogs vary from entertainment to education but there is a type that has emerged recently which is travel vlogs where the vlogger travels to a specific place and depicts its most important tourism attractions while providing a historical background about it and how to reach it to convey its experience to viewers and encourage them to visit it, so from here we conclude that there is a strong relationship between vlogs and promote tourism.

4- Results and discussion:

After the researcher selected the travel vlogs from Mohamed Djamel Taleb's YouTube channel and the application of the semiological analysis phases, the following partial results were reached:

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After the researcher selected the travel vlogs from Mohaned Djamel Taleb's YouTube channel and the application of the semiological analysis phases, the following partial results were reached:

4-1- Partial results of the semiological analysis for Constantine's travel vlog:

4-1-1 Analysis for Constantine's travel vlog:

Travel vlogs are the new trend of tourism documentaries in Algeria

The vlog begins by showing the most important sights in Constantine at night, such as some bridges and Emir Abdelkader Mosque; the lights at night increases the beauty of the city as shown by the following photograms:

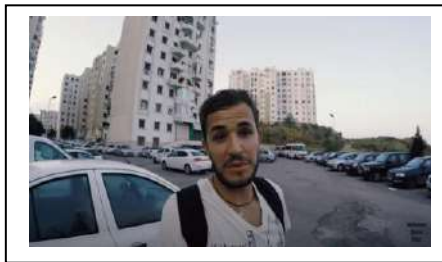


Photogram N°01



Photogram N°02

In a new shot, Mohamed Djamel appears in the early morning and tells the viewers that the day before he and his friends decided to travel to eastern Algeria, but without specifying the city. This indicates how realistic this video is because it was not prepared in any way.



Photogram N°03

Mohamed Djamel stops with his friends at many stations such as the city of Tadjanete and the station of Milaf in Chalhoun Laid where they decide to visit the city of Constantine, this is what the following photograms show:

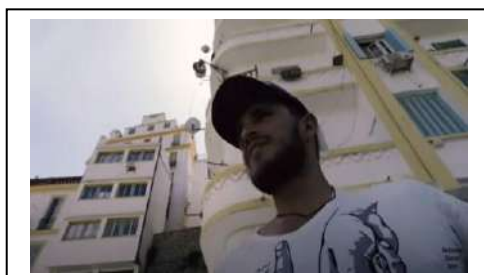


Photogram N°04

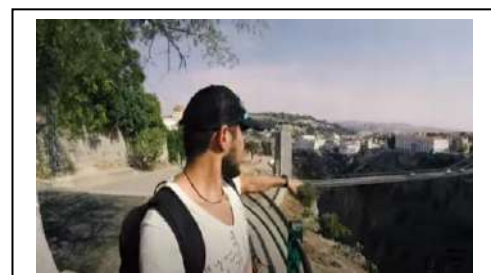


Photogram N°05

Mohamed Djamel doesn't know the city of Constantine, he begins his trip by asking the locals about the most important tourist attractions in this city and it's noticeable here that he is filming by low diving camera that was pointed at him to avoid embarrassing people by appearing with him in the vlog as it shows in the photogram n° 06.



Photogram N°06



Photogram N°07

Mohamed Djamel's journey in Constantine begins with a visit to Rahbet Al Saf, then the bridges such as Sidi Mssid Bridge, Mellah Slimane Bridge, the Giant Bridge, Monument to the Dead, as well as Emir Abdelkader Mosque, it should be noted here that Mohamed Djamel films it all with his **go pro hero 4 camera**, due to its lightness and ease of use.



Photogram N°08



Photogram N°09

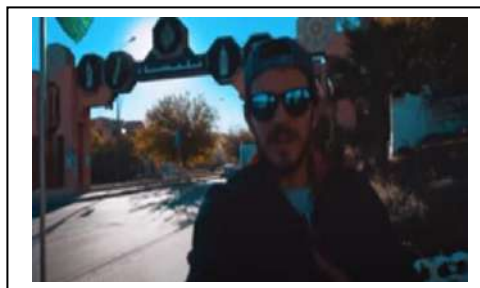
After applying the semiological analysis phases on Constantine's travel vlog, we got the following **partial results**:

- In this vlog, Mohamed Djamel portrays the most important tourism attractions in Constantine which are the bridges such as "Sidi Mssid Bridge", "Mellah Slimane Bridge" and "The giant Bridge" but he doesn't provide their historical background.
- Mohamed Djamel tries through his vlog to introduce viewers to some famous places in Constantine such as "Monument to the Dead", "Rahbet El Saf" and "Mosque of Emir Abdelkader" but he doesn't show it from the inside.
- Through the vlog, it's noticed that Mohamed Djamel didn't talk about the traditional food of Constantine region.
- He speaks about the kindness of the residents of Constantine and how they helped them to identify the most important tourism attractions in the city in addition to hosting them.
- Mohamed Djamel doesn't use any local music that expresses Constantine as background of his vlog nor did he refer to the nature of the local music there.
- In this vlog Mohamed Djamel speaks Algerian without any translation.

4-2- Partial results of the semiological analysis for Tlemcen's travel vlog:

4-2-1 analysis for Tlemcen's travel vlog:

Mohamed starts this video with a shot of him at the entrance of Tlemcen city, announcing that it's the city that will be visited and identified in this vlog



Photogram N°10

The first place that Mohamed Djamel visits in Tlemcen is "lalla City", he invites viewers to visit it to enjoy the view there and he also asks some local residents to provide a historical background for some areas such as "Loral".



Photogram N°11



Photogram N°12

It is noticeable in this vlog that Mohamed Djamel focuses on photographing the beauty of nature such as the mountain "Lorit" or "Al Fza Cave" as well as photographing the historical places of the city such as the palace of "Mashwar", the castle of "Mansoura" and the village of "Bni Bahdel", relying on slow motion photography at times and at other times with rapid motion photography to attract viewers.



Photogram N°13



Photogram N°14



Photogram N°15



Photogram N°16

Through fast motion photography and a general shot from above Mohamed Djamel photographs the city of Tlemcen at sunset so the lights increased the aesthetic view and concerning the traditional side of the city he shows the most famous sweets in Tlemcen, which are "Kaaque".



Photogram N°17



Photogram N°18

After applying the semiological analysis phases on Tlemcen's travel vlog, we got the following **partial results**:

-Through this travel vlog, Mohamed Djamel tries to show the most important historic tourism areas, especially those with a historical background such as "Al Fza Cave" and "Bni Bahdel Village" where Moudjahidine used to hide from the colonialist.

-Mohamed Djamel shows the beauty of Telemcen by photographing some of the other well-known tourism attractions there such as "lalla City" and "Lorit" mountain in "Loral" region where waterfall and "Quantra" are located, he pictures "Mansoura Castle" and "Al Mashwar Palace".

-In this travel vlog, traditional cakes are filmed represented in "Kaaque".

-He talks about the kindness of Tlemcen's residents.

-Mohamed Djamel relies on his photography slow and fast motion photography to show the beauty of this city and attract the views.

-He offers in this travel vlog many nice shots of Tlemcen city and its different tourism attractions

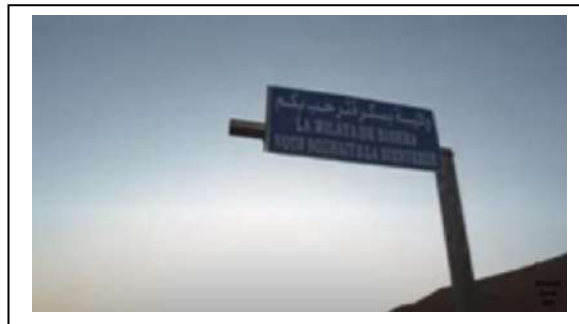
-Mohamed Djamel uses local music as background of his travel vlog.

-In this vlog, Mohamed Djamel speaks Algerian without any translation.

4-3- Partial results of the semiological analysis for Biskra's travel vlog:

4-3-1 analysis for Biskra's travel vlog:

Mohamed Djamel divided his trip to Biskra in two parts but during the semiological analysis the two parts were combined: the vlog starts with a banner that reads "The province of Biskra welcomes you", announcing that Mohamed will introduce viewers to the city of Biskra.



Photogram N° 19

The first place he visits, is the Kantara Bridge and their oasis as it's shown in the photograms n°20 and 21 below:



Photogram N° 20



Photogram N°21

By traveling moving camera with large and medium shots, Mohamed Djamel photographs many tourist areas such as "Tolga", "Mchounech", "Mandara Garden" and "Palm tree forest", "Okba Bnou Nafea El Fahri Mosque" and Hammamat "Sidi Yahia", this is shown by the following photograms:



Photogram N° 22



Photogram N° 23



Photogram N° 24



Photogram N° 25

Mohamed Djamel doesn't forget to show the traditional side of Biskra in terms of traditional food such as: Chakhchoukha, Doubara, El Batot and of course he talks about the most famous date "Deglete Nour" and he shows the kindness of people there by offering him and his friends some gifts as souvenir, concerning traditional costumes he talks about Kachabiya and he shows all that with nice close and medium shots.



Photogram N° 26



Photogram N° 27



Photogram N° 28



Photogram N° 29



Photogram N° 30

Photogram N°31

After applying the semiological analysis phases on El Biskra's travel vlog, we got the following **partial results:**

- Mohamed Djamel focuses on filming the natural areas in Biskra such as "El Kantra", "Tolga". "Mchounech" and he pictures "Mandara Garden" and "Palm Tree forest" where he shows the correct way to take care of palms.
- Regarding religious monuments, Mohamed Djamel films in his travel vlog "Okba Bnou Nafea El Fahri Mosque" which is considered a historical landmark in the Sidi Okba region.
- As for medical tourism, Mohamed Djamel refers to "Hammamat Sidi Yahia".
- Concerning food Mohamed Djamel talks about many of the traditional dishes as "Chakhchoukha", "Dobara El Biskriya" and "El Batot" and he also refers to the quality of spices in this city.
- Concerning traditional costumes, Mohamed Djamel mentions in his vlog "El Kachabiya".
- He indicates that Biskra is known for the high quality of its dates, on top of which is "Deglete Nour and he depicts various products extracted from dates such as honey and vinegar.
- In this travel vlog, Mohamed Djamel refers to kindness of Biskra's residents.
- Mohamed Djamel tries in his travel vlog in Biskra to provide a historical overview of each place he visits.
- In this travel vlog Mohamed Djamel photographs the beauty of Biskra by relying on slow-motion photography in many times for example he used slow-motion when he showed the beauty of "El Kantra" or in "Palm Tree forest" he gave time to viewers to enjoy the beauty of these places, he also relied on fast photography while filming the sunrise.
- Mohamed Djamel uses local music as background of his travel vlog.
- In this vlog, Mohamed Djamel speaks Algerian without any translation.

4-4-Partial results of the semiological analysis for El Kala's travel vlog:

Mohamed Djamel started the vlog with a banner on which it is written "the municipality of El Kala From the people to the people", announcing that he would introduce viewers to the city of El Kala.



Photogram N° 32

The first place Mohamed Djamel visits, is "Tonga Lake", and through slow motion photography he shows the natural beauty of this place by photographing the sunset then he visits "Oubeira Lake" where the fishermen go to fish.



Photogram N° 33



Photogram N° 34

Because the city of El Kala is known for its beaches, Mohamed Djamel visits "Rosa peak beach" and "Lamissida Beach" and he shows the beauty of this beach through many shots and various shooting angles between the large and the medium shot.



Photogram N° 35



Photogram N° 36

After applying the semiological analysis phases on El Kala's travel vlog, we got the following **partial results**:

- Mohamed Djamel shows the picturesque nature of El Kala by depicting its most famous lakes such as "Tonga", "Oubeira" and "Mellah".
- In this travel vlog Mohamed Djamel focuses on nature of El Kala, he filmed "Rosa peak beach" and "Lamissida Beach".
- Concerning food, he mentions that there are no special dishes that represent El Kala but the popular one there is "El chappat" which is a Tunisian food.
- Mohamed Djamel uses fast photography to show the beauty of the sunset in El Kala, in the same time he uses slow-motion to give the time to viewers to enjoy the beauty of lakes and beaches.
- He mentions the kindness of El Kala's residents.
- No local music and not even an Algerian music were used as background in this travel vlog.
- In this vlog, Mohamed Djamel speaks Algerian without any translation.

5- General results of the Critical analysis:

After the semiological analysis of travel vlogs the sample of the study and reaching a set of partial results for each travel vlog separately, the general results will be presented according to the sub-questions from which this study started:

- The first sub-question:
 - How were the Algerian tourism places expressed through Mohamed Djamel's travel vlogs?

After the semiological analysis of the study sample, this consisted of five travel vlogs:

 - ✓ **19 H In Constantine**
 - ✓ **Discover Tlemcen**
 - ✓ **Discover Biskra #1**

✓ **Discover Biskra #2**

✓ **Discover El Kala**

Mohamed Djamel Taleb represents the Algerian tourism places in different ways:

- The Natural Diversity:

Mohamed Djamel Taleb films these travel vlog from different regions in Algeria; Constantine in the east, Tlemcen in the west, Biskra in the south and El Kala as a seaside city and all that shows diversity in nature in his travel vlogs, he photographs the lakes, beaches, palm tree forest, valleys, caves, mountains he even shows the beauty of the sunrise in Biskra and the sunset in El Kala.

- Historical Narration:

Mohamed Djamel Taleb tries every time he is in a place to give a brief historical background about it as he does in Tlemcen (Ain Fzae Cave) (Bni Bahdel Village), (Mansoura Castle), Biskra (Okba Bnou Nafea El Fahri Mosque), El Kala (Tonga Lake).

- Photography Method:

The natural diversity that Mohamed Djamel visits made him rely on multiple different photographic methods in order to show the beauty of the nature of each place, he adopts a slow-motion method to give viewers the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of the nature of each place he visited, in other hand Mohamed Djamel uses fast photography to show the beauty of the sunset and the sunrise.

- The Language Used:

Mohamed Djamel speaks Algerian in his travel vlogs to make it easier for local viewers to understand him well, this may encourage them to visit the same places he visited.

- The second sub-question:

• **What are the common characteristics between tourism documentaries and Mohamed Djamel's travel vlogs?**

The characteristics of documentaries were discussed in the theoretical side of this study which will be compared with the content of Mohamed's travel vlogs.

- Portray reality as it is:

Realism appeared greatly in Mohamed Djamel Taleb's travel vlogs as he filmed the places he visited as they were, without changing anything about them with their pros and cons as it happened during his filming of El Kantra in Biskra where he showed the beauty of nature there and the same time he filmed how the view was distorted by bottles and bags.

- The evolution of events remains unknown:

This feature featured prominently in Mohamed Djamel's travel vlogs for example visiting Constantine was an unplanned excursion, he took the road with his friends without deciding the direction so Constantine's travel vlog came accidentally and in Biskra's travel vlog Mohamed visited places which weren't programmed such as "Mchounech".

- Pointing every location filmed:

Mohamed Djamel in his all vlogs referred to the name of each place orally as he did with "El Mansoura Castle".

Therefore, it's noticed that all characteristics of documentary films are present to some extent in Mohamed Djamel Taleb's travel vlogs but this doesn't mean that they are of the same quality of documentaries in terms of direction and content to promote Algerian tourism but it remains an attempt.

6- Conclusion:

Travel vlogs have many advantages in tourism promotion, the most important of them is that they don't require exorbitant means and costs such as documentaries that require a big budget and a team work.

Mohamed Djamel Taleb as simple young man was able through his camera to show the beauty of the nature of many Algerian cities in a simple and beautiful way which made his travel vlogs exceed 100 thousand viewers per vlog, this is a proof that he managed to attract viewers to his content.

All of the above doesn't mean that travel vlogs are of the same quality as documentaries but at least they contain the basic elements of a documentary film such as portray reality as it is, the evolution of events remains unknown and pointing every location filmed and therefore it can be said that travel vlogs are the new trend of tourism documentaries and are in constant development that may rise to the quality of documentaries.

7- Recommendations:

We conclude our research with some recommendations:

- ✓ Conducting further studies linking the concept of documentaries with vlogs.
- ✓ Pay more attention to travel vlogs regarding content and their impact on viewers.
- ✓ Conducting comparative studies between documentaries and vlogs.
- ✓ Make studies on the impact of vlogs on promoting tourism in Algeria.

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