



## ***The reality of using Platform X (Twitter) in the socio-mediatic sphere in Algeria.***

Ahmed BOUDADA

Constantine 3, Salah Bounider University,(Algeria),  
ahamad.boudada@univ-constantine3.dz

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### **Abstract:**

This study aims to examine the low use of X in Algeria despite the presence of most politicians, institutions on this platform. This study has two aspects: a **methodological one** that describes and explains the use of X in the Algerian general context Despite what (**datareportal.com**) indicates only **02.66%** are frequent users of this platform, And a **practical aspect** that responds to two hypotheses by adopting intentional sampling with an e-questionnaire consisting of 42 questions distributed over three axes.

The study answered the two hypotheses and obtained a set of results that we invite you to reach after reviewing the procedures and the research methodology that led to it.

**Keywords:** *Algerian public debate; Public sphere; Social media in Algeria; Twitter; X.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The use of social media platforms and websites in Algeria's virtual space in most of its content depends on extraneous media sources based on the Algerian media socio-format; they are globalized contents of the globalization of the media itself, They may be: reliable/unreliable, honest/false, healthy/satisfactory to be kept away from...., and they cannot be viewed independently from the technology of networking sites, especially the media. this point creates a general problem - beyond Algerian virtual space - in the collection of contents, which is taken in two parts:

**Quantitative reception:** The problem of dealing with information data through these sites and its effects is not only related to concepts and behaviors but also closely related to how an individual deals with these contents through which they pass. The enormous amount of it has made it only a negative receiver that is unable to verify its authenticity, framing an arbitrary interaction with a lot of information. Many facts are missing, thus undermining the possibility of building a true meaning of reality, and thus the misinterpretation of it leads to the adoption of the medium's opinion, platform, or publishing page.

**Qualitative reception:** accepts all that information, but focuses on the way in which these topics are presented, and the audience to which they are directed; they automatically affect the format in which these platforms deal; an individual identifies the means by which the person's content is determined. An individual's lack of awareness of the way in which it operates undermines their understanding of the information format as a whole and therefore cannot receive it. In the end, a positive receiving is a path or a social mechanism, dynamic, continuous, and structured that wades into the information material in order to build meaning around it; that is, the transformation of information data into an informative content that is examined in the social and cultural changes that occur in societal construction.

### 1. Methodological framework of the study

#### 1.1. Problematic:

The World Statistics Website (Datareportal) estimates that "25 million individuals from different age groups out of more than 44 million Algerians are permanent users of social media sites" (Kemp, 2022), indicating:

- General turnout towards social accommodation sites.
- Individual-semi-overwhelming exposure to digital media material.
- Senses directly ideas from these sites to a public opinion perceived as vulnerable and susceptible to the contents of these means.

The Algerian individual's uses are distributed according to social media sites, as shown in the following figure:

**Table 01: Distribution of use by platform or website (from 22/2020 to 12/2021).**

Number	Social Media platform	Users Number(percentage)
01	Facebook	69.36%
02	Youtube	23.22%
03	Pinterest	2.74%
04	X (Twitter)	2.66%
05	Instagram	1.56%
06	Reddit	0.19%
TOTAL		100.00%

**Source: (globalstats, 2022)**

Through the table, we note the uniqueness of two sites (Facebook and Youtube) than other sites; It means that all media data in Algerian virtual space are mostly carried out on two platforms, "which may constitute overlapping uses between them since the media format guarantees itself in the message" (Charnet, 2021), and we also note that the social media platform X (Twitter) is used for less than 30.5 times that of Facebook, although X is a social media mechanism, which allows users to send updates in the form of (tweets) Any tweets in a

letter consisting of 280 characters as a maximum, and the small number of such posts made it highly practical and referential for “breaking news topping the site as it happened” (C. Hayes, 2015)

What made it more distinguished is the enormous affiliation of opinion leaders representing various aspects of the world's various social tissues, including heads of state, international organizations and structures, opinion leaders, opinion makers, and celebrities, who consider decision-makers and sources of information primarily to be the users and loyalists of the platform.

However, despite its practical and professional imperatives for those actors and influencers, we note the shortcomings in its use in Algerian virtual space (*refer to Table 01*), as well as its importance in isolating media data from forms of press influence, as well as its role at various levels and its effectiveness in framing social, economic, and political bets.

This paper examines the extent to which the use of social media sites in various forms overlaps in Algeria and its impact on the consensual relationship between the message and the way in which the message is viewed, wading through the reality of the social media platform X (Twitter) in the socio-digital space in Algeria by asking:

#### **What is the impact of the social media platform X on the socio-digital space in Algeria?**

Under this question, we ask two sub-questions:

- What are the reasons for the inadequate use of X's virtual space platform in Algeria?
- What are the implications of this shortcoming in building debates in the public virtual space?

#### **1.2. Study Hypotheses:**

For research into problematic motives, the researcher proposes two interim solutions that are answered on the ground, which he follows:

- There is a significant correlation between the platform's functional characteristics and the motivations of the Algerian public.
- The more you use Facebook and YouTube and the more it affects the use of social media platform X.

#### **1.3. Definition of the concept of social media X (Twitter):**

The concept of social media X is within the unapproved media computer as an exclusive source of access to information, towards more positive alternatives that are exciting for interaction and imagination. The latter have been the most important mechanisms by which content is expressed on web 2.0 and social media sites (blogging) and the media of sensory perception. This media expresses the humanized content that understands the structure and composition of society and finds solutions to its problems and how to remedy them.

#### **1.4. Reasons for choosing the subject:**

The main reason for the study is the "reality of X in the context of the Algerian socio-digital", in which space, saturated with digital sites and platforms, is likely to say that the Algerian public chooses the site or platform that satisfies the need for exposure, which has led to the possibility of overlapping the uses of these sites and platforms in achieving the same satisfaction - almost - quantitatively, but the quality of this satisfaction (receiving the reception allowance) is what the researcher considers to be a necessary reason for choosing the means, in addition to:

- Poor turnout on social media platform X compared to other social media sites such as Meta-Compagny or Youtube, despite the presence of most politicians, institutions, and public bodies on the platform.
- The scarcity of X topics in Algeria's digital climate.

#### **1.5. Objectives of the study:**

In its methodological dimension, this study is based on scientific instruments organized for the general production stages of scientific research and seeks three main objectives:

- Stand at X's role in Algeria's digital public space.
- Access to the most important variables in the Algerian public's use of the platform.

-Research the extent to which Algerian audiences use different social media sites and their impact on X use

### 1.6. Study curriculum

The study relied on the interpretive-descriptive curriculum, defined as: "The curriculum dealing with the study of existing events, phenomena, and practices, exists and is available for study and measurement as they are without the researcher's intervention in their course, with which the researcher can interact, describe, and analyze them." (Abu Elmaal, 2006), this approach is therefore twofold:

- Descriptive: Describe the platform's reality in the socio-media space in Algeria.
- Interpretative: in the light of the Algerian public's use of them.

### 1.7. Data collection tools

The topic of the study was based on the collection and analysis of data on a variety of questions (closed, open, half closed and open), arranged and systematically disaggregated. Placed in an electronic questionnaire via G-Drive technology after being presented to specialized information and communication arbitrators, the e-questionnaire is defined as "all self-packed questionnaires sent by research through an adequate electronic device" (Palermo flores, 2004).

The questionnaire's questions consisted of 42 questions spread across three research axes:

**1.7.1 First axis:** the sample's initial data relates to 20 questions distributed in 3 sections: Personal data addressing sample characteristics with four questions  
Sample digital data on social media sites with eight questions.  
Sample digital data on social media platform X with eight questions.

**1.7.2 Second axis:** Addresses the causes of inadequate use of the social media platform X in Algeria's virtual space with 12 questions

**1.7.3 Third axis:** Implications of inadequate use of social media platform X for public debates in Algeria's virtual public space with 10 questions

The URL link was injected over the platform several times in the form of a one-month (30-day) suspension, resulting in 202 responses, of which 14 of them were deleted for failure to complete the respondents' answers, ultimately reaching 188 responses whose data were processed and studied via the SPSS statistical program.

### 1.8. Society and sample study

Only 2.66% of Algerian social media audiences are X users (Algerian X platform audience), a small percentage compared to Youtube or Meta-Company users (refer to Table 01), which in turn impacted methodologically on the study sample's choices, and the researcher logically resorted to intentional sampling.

Among the types of static samples that the researcher considers ideal for reaching a class of 2.66% users of the platform, we find the snowball sample; "they are among the research methods developed by Goodman in the early 1960s, and propose to take the research sample intentionally" by (G. Johnstona & Keith):

- Initially a random draw is made within the target sample.
- Everyone selected in the first draw is then asked to include friends in the survey.
- Redundancy potential to increase sample size.

As noted earlier, the questionnaire's link was injected into a commentary form through various tweets and hash-tags and threads related to the socio-Algerian space, where access to the items answered to the questionnaire was deliberate and sporadic in order to increase the sample size.

### 1.9. Fidelity and Stability tool

The truthfulness and consistency of the study tool go through the total units collected from the researchers' data and to what extent reality is a real representation. One of the most important methods of verification is the honesty of competent arbitrators.

The researcher designed and presented the questionnaire in its preliminary form to arbitrators in the information and communication sciences, taking into account the totality of the observations either by modification, correction, or revision, to initiate the process of their distribution.

Consistency is defined as "the possibility of repeating the application of the form and obtaining consistent results at a time, and the most basic of its meanings is the ability to repeat or return with consistent results " (El Mashhadani, 2017,).

**Table (02) Statistics/Data Output of the sample study through the Spss Statistical Program.**

Stability coefficient	Cronbach's Alpha
Coefficient	,735

**1.10. Statistical methods used**

The statistical methods provided by SPSS, which are closely linked to the requirements of the study after the collection of the electronic questionnaire data and then coded, compiled, and emptied in the program, have been relied upon and relied on the following statistical methods:

- Iterations and percentages: for all study data.
- Simple and composite tables: as mechanisms for distributing questionnaire answers.
- Chi-Square test: To calculate the significance of repeat differences or numerical data that can be converted into repetition, such as ratios, probabilities, etc., in repetitive tables and then compile partial values for the Chi-Square value.

**II. Field**

Variables		Duplicates	Percentage
Gender	Female	151	80,3
	Male	37	19,7
	Total	188	100%
Age	29 years or less	103	54,8

**Framework:**

In the field segment, we review the initial data of the study sample concerning the variables or demographic features of them and begin with the section on their personal data:

**Table 3: Distribution of researchers' personal data.**

	29 years or more	85	45,2
	Total	188	100%
Educational level	Postgraduate	15	8,0
	University level	112	59,6
	Sub graduate	61	32,4
	Total	188	100%
	Student	116	61,7

Variables		Duplicates	Percentage
Social media platforms	Meta(fb/whatsapp/Instagram)	188	%100,0
	Tiktok	125	%66,5
	Viber	145	%77,1
	Youtube	162	%86,2
	Telegram	93	%49,5
	X (Twitter)	188	%100,0
	Pinterest	08	%4.25
	Bingo	01	%0.53
	snapchat	11	%5.85

The table describes the sample demographic data by variables or initial personal features adopted in most of the socio-communicative research, recalling that the sample of the study is made up of 188 units.

The sample size of the study by sex variable was 80.3% female compared to 19.7% male. The sample of the study by this variable was divided into age groups under 29 by 54.8% and 45.2% older than 29, with reliance on a category below or above exactly 29 years of age being statistically related to “the average age of the Algerian user on the web” (globalstats, 2022). As for the level of the educational sample, 32.4% were sub graduate, and the university-level category was overwhelmed by more than half. (59.6% precisely) The level of postgraduate studies was the lowest in the study sample at 8%.

In the case of the job variable, the sample study was divided into the student category by 61.7%. The category of workers and employees came in at 25.5%, and the category of unemployed had the lowest rate at 12.8%.

After reviewing the personal data of the sample, we now review their digital data via social media sites in general. This feature helps us to know the features and usage patterns; we will rely on them to define the semantic and correlative relationship with the characteristics and patterns of using the sample for the X platform.

**Table 4: Social Media Searchers' Accounts.**

The table represents the distribution of sample accounts across various social media sites. The first observation is that each single sample has an account on the X platform at 100%, which makes sense since the systematic preview was intended as a snowball and therefore affiliated with the platform is a collector. The second observation is that the sample has accounts on different Meta platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, which are also 100%. It ranks third on Youtube with 86.2%, followed by fourth on Viber with 77.1%, and then on Telegram with 49.5%. 20 researchers own additional platforms and sites such as: Pinterest, Bingo, and Snapchat, constituting 10.6% of the searchers' accounts. The researcher estimates that the sample depends on more than one account in addition to Twitter. This is explained in the light of the many different needs (depending on the means) that require more than one account in order to achieve satisfaction (access to information).

**Table 5: Quality of data relied upon by researchers to access social media sites.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Reasons	Professional	7	%3,7
	Communication	50	%26,6
	Entertainment	16	%8,5
	More than a reason	99	%52,7
	Learning/education	12	75%
	Staying up-to-date	4	25%
	Total	188	%100,0

The table shows the data on which the sample relied to open accounts across the various social media sites represented in Table 04.

Through tabular data, we note that the sample of the study relied 80.3% on unreal data or indicators, which may be fictional or disguised in search of disguise due to various motivations, stimulations, or sociological bindings of Algerian society. (habits, customs, etc.), while 16% of researchers relied on their real or actual data to deal with virtual space outputs, only 0.3.7% of the sample adopted mixed data between fact and illusion. The researcher is likely to hypothesize a connective relationship between the quality of the approved data as well as the sample's uses of the sites, which we will try to access in the following.

**Table 6: Reasons for opening social media accounts.**

Variables		Duplicates	Percentage
Type of data	Mixed	7	%3,7
	Virtual	151	%80,3
	Real	30	%16,0
	Total	188	%100

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table the why the went to various

social media sites that were restricted in table 04, Communication was the most important reason for accessing these sites at 26.6%, while entertainment was the second-ranking at 8.5%. Professional reasons came in at 03.7%, which indicates that Algeria's knowledge economy on social media is far from what it should be compared to other countries with the same rates of exposure and access. 52.7% of the sample admits that the reasons may be overlapping or more than reason for entry, indicating that human motives may be beneficial, physiological, and may be interrelationships, but use is one use that satisfies all of these motives simultaneously. The study sample cited other reasons such as knowledge acquisition, interculturalism, and access to the world's various innovations at 0.8.5%.

**Table 07: Shows the seniority of the sample's personal accounts and the time spent on social media.**

Variables		Duplicates	Percentage
Seniority of personal accounts	Less than 05 years	58	%30,9
	More than 05 years	130	%69,1
	Total	188	%100,0
Time spent	More than 60 minutes	151	%80.3
	Less than 60 minutes	37	%19.7
	Total	188	%100,0

The table shows the seniority of time and frequency of the sample's use of the virtual social space. Through the tabular data, we note that 30.9% of the sample study does not exceed the age of 05 years, while 69.1% of the sample exceeds 05 years, which is data consistent with Table 01 data, where we find that 54.8% of the age of the study sample is less than 29 years (young category). We also note that 80.3% of the study sample uses social media sites for more than an hour a day, which may reflect the statistics of Algerian virtual usage, but the researcher is likely that the use journal has a correlation with the use of X as a social media platform, but keep 19.7% of the study sample spends less than an hour a day.

**Table 08: Shows the Sample opinion on differences between Facebook and X.**

The table shows the distribution of the sample answers about the differences between the most important and largest user communication site in Algeria and the X platform, noting that the ability of the sample to identify the difference necessarily leads to the allocation of use based on the differences sensed.

Through tabular data, we note that 21.8% of the sample does not feel a difference between the two platforms. In contrast, 78.2% find a clear difference between the two platforms. The difference here, according to the sample answers, exceeds the apparent formal characteristics of the senses; 27.7% of this category sees X as a more credible platform, something we may recognize as being in the space of influencers, politicians, leaders, and decision-makers. The study sample obtains various information and news at the moment of its launch in the digital space without the filter or scissors of the gatekeeper's media. We find that 22.9% of the sample that answered yes considers X to be an elite platform, and the sample interprets this as an elite platform. Because it ensures special friction between the trio of the communication process—the audience and opinion leaders, the platform is limited only to the message with its raw content away from the connotations of the means, allowing direct contact with the effective system of social construction to be understood and interpreted. According to 9% of the study sample, X promotes more qualitative information, which is a logical view since the platform does not allow the creation of text with more than 280 characters. What drives editing is the most important idea for its owner, and it is agreed by 08% of the sample that popular themes on the platform are more serious and professional. In contrast, it means that what is promoted on Facebook for this category are comic or entertaining topics. This may be

Variables		Duplicates	Percentage
Differences between Facebook and X	No	41	%21.8
	Yes	147	%78.2
	Total	188	%100.0
Participants responding by 'yes'	X is more credible	52	27,7%
	X is more serious and professional	15	8,0%
	Facebook is more interesting in comparison to X	18	9,6%
	X is more elitist	43	22,9%
	Facebook is more rejuvenated	1	0,5%
	Limitations in publishing on X and you cannot open pages on it.	1	0,5%
	More diversified topics on Twitter	17	9,0%
Total	147	100,0%	



recognized due to the privacy of the site's recreational and international uses. In contrast, 09.6% of the sample considers X to be an uninteresting platform and believes that what is happening on Facebook is more worthy of exposure. The sample estimates this to be the formal specificities in which the information is displayed on Facebook with regard to videos, photos, and content, and this is matched by the percentage of 01% of sample that considers X to be limited in publishing both typography and graphics and less erased than Facebook.

**Table 09: Shows Facebook Affiliate Motivators for X Affiliate.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Owning a Facebook account is a motive to own a X account	No	143	%76,1
	Yes	45	%23,9
	Total	188	%100,0

The table shows the distribution of interviewer answers about the possibility of a relationship between accessing the X platform and accessing the Facebook platform. And the purpose of this variable is to find out if the sample enters X only because it entered Facebook, which means that the patterns of their use of Facebook are the same as those of X, which in turn means that the popular message on both platforms is not on the exposure priority ladder compared to the priority of access to the site.

Note through tabular data that 76.1% do not recognize an associated motive for affiliating with the platforms; that is, the motives of the interviewees to enter and join the platform are different across the platform; if the sample goes to Facebook for entertainment, it goes to X for information, just for example. This sample corresponds to 23.9%, of which she considers that the reason for her affiliation with X is due to her affiliation with the Facebook platform, which indicates that there is a similar reason for accessing the platforms. The sample estimates that this category of investigators has been produced for more than one calculation (refer to Table 06), but with specific causes.

**Table 10 shows the distribution of users' data in X platform uses.**

Variables		Duplicates	Percentage
Seniority of acquisition	Less than 03 years	88	%46,8
	More than 03 years	100	%53.2
	Total	188	%100,0
Seniority of Use	Less than 03 years	96	%51,1
	More than 03 years	92	%48,9
	Total	188	%100,0
Time spent in use	Less than 06 minutes	155	%82,4
	More than 60 minutes	33	%17,6
	Total	188	%100,0

The table shows the distribution of seniority, time of acquisition, and use of the X platform, and through tabular data, we note that the calculations of 53.2% of the study sample exceed 03 years, while 46.8% of sample accounts on the same platform are less than 03 years. With reference to the fact that the interviewee relied on the time standard of 03 years as a rating indicator for the seniority of the calculation of what Mark Zukkerberg, the owner of Meta Company, considered to be an ideal time "in order to get rid of harmful content" (Forbes, 2018). The researcher considers that this time guarantees the sample by default the ability to classify substantive, constructive content on Twitter. Also noted in the table statistics is that 48.9% of the sample has used X since the opening of an account, offset by 51.1% of the sample margins between account ownership and usage. But 82.4% of researchers agree that the duration of use does not exceed 60 minutes. This is considered logical by the researcher because formal and

functional privacy allow no more than an hour's use, which other social sites and platforms may offer.

**Table 11: shows patterns of users of X platform researchers.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Uses of the Twitter	Constantly	32	%17,0
	Leisure time	55	%29,3
	Significant events	86	%45,7
	After completing the use of other communication sites	15	%8,0
	Total	188	%100,0

The table shows the searchers' uses of the X platform. We note that 45.7% of the sample uses the platform for exposure to significant events that characterize the Algerian media space. While 29.3% link their use to leisure time, and 17% of the sample uses X permanently. And 08% associate their use of the platform after completing the use of other communication sites, which may indicate that the X platform for this category is not considered a reference or a priority in use, which is consistent with the statistics in Table 6.

**Table 12: shows the purpose of using X.**

Through table data, we note that 63.8% of the sample considers the platform to be a first-class news platform and a source of news. 12.2% of the sample goes to the platform to interact on an issue, which prompts you to say According to these statistics, one third of the sample obtained by news via X builds a special opinion on the issues on the platform, followed by tabular data of 08.5% of the sample also interacts on the platform but with the aim of spreading ideas, which also leads to the saying that the sample reacts positively to the content and seeks to impose itself as a category looking at quality and "how" information is not to achieve a cognitive glut. Communication and amusement are also important objectives of concern for 14 researchers out of 188 (sample study). The sample combines 03.7% more than one target.

**Table 13: shows the distribution of interaction patterns and the expression of opinions.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Interaction pattern	Always	16	%8,5
	Sometimes	16	%8,5
	Depending on the importance of the topic	118	%62,8
	I do not interact	38	%20,2
	Total	188	%100,0
Expressing ideas	Comment	7	3,7%
	Like	28	14,9%
	Tweet	15	8,0%
Variable	More than one feature	Duplicate	Percentage
	Total	188	100,0%
The purpose of using X	Giving opinion about a certain topic	23	%12,2
	Communication	7	%3,7
	Spreading ideas	16	%8,5
	More than one objective	7	%3,7
	fun	15	%8,0
	Total	188	%100,0

We note from the tabular data that 62.8% of the sample interacts on the topics raised in X according to the importance of the interests of interviewees, while 08.5% of the sample is an active sample that always interacts with various subjects, and the same frequency interacts with the sample "Sometimes." We find that 20.2% of the sample does not interact with any subject that allows us to call it an individual viewer or "undercover." The sample expresses its interaction with the various forms of interaction offered by the platform, such as commenting, liking, or tweeting, at 73.4%, while 26.6% spread their interactions between commenting, tweeting, or liking, which came in as the most interactive form at 14.9%.

**Table shows**

**14:**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
the impact of Facebook and YouTube's use of X	No	91	%48,4
	Yes	97	%51,6
	Total	188	%100,0

recurrences' sample of the impact of Facebook and YouTube's use of X.

Looking at the impact of platforms use of X, and whether it is motivated by other social media sites such as Facebook and YouTube. Through the table data, we note that 51.6% admits a correlation between users, while 48.4% of the sample rejects the idea and considers access and use separate and unconditional.

**Table 15: shows researchers' answers about the interaction with the publishing feature in 280 characters.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
The feature of 280 letters posts	No	53	28,2%
	Yes	135	71,8%
	Total	188	100,0%
The feature of 2.20 sec videos posts	No	106	56,4%
	Yes	82	43,6%
	Total	188	100,0%

Through tabular data, we note that 71.8% of the sample considers that especially limited publishing, whether by commentary or tweeting, is an impediment to interaction or expression of opinions, and that the goal of social media sites in general is to allow for interaction and expression without limitations. "Technical," on which X only identifies posts with 280 characters, while 28.2% of the sample does not see a disability element as long as it allows accurate and clear expression of opinion, which means it is more effective. 56.4% consider that the video feature allowed to post as long as it does not exceed 2.20 seconds is not considered an impediment or a negative factor in posting, while 43.6% see the opposite.

**Table 16: showing interviewees responses about Twitter's role in keeping informed about various events.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Keep informed about events	No	29	15,4%
	Yes	159	84,6%
	Total	188	100,0%

Participants responding by 'No'	Incompatible with their career	04	%14.0
	X is not so lively as Facebook	18	%62.0
	Glean information	07	%24.0
	Total	29	%100.0

From the table statistics, we note that 84.6% of the sample study supports the idea that X allows it to stay informed about various events, offset by 15.4% of the sample that it does not consider central in the presence of other social media platforms, websites, and mass media that have this role. Through these data, we also note that 84.6% of the sample study considers that the platform fits its use as a virtual interactive social platform with the characteristics and advantages it offers, while 15.4% consider it disproportionate to the sample's uses for a website.

In the opinion of 18 researchers, X is not as lively as Facebook." While 07 interviewees use it only to glean information, indicating that this category is generally accepted on networking sites due to amusement, While 04 researchers consider it incompatible with their careers, indicating that part of this category used on the networking site is also for professional career use.

**Table 17: shows the distribution of interviewees' answers about the prevailing quotes in Facebook and X.**

Variable		duplicates	Percentage
The saying 'Facebook is a relational network'	No	67	35,6%
	Yes	121	64.4%
	Total	188	100,0%
The saying of 'X is an influential web'	No	137	%72.9
	Yes	51	%27.1
	Total	188	%100,0

Through tabular answers, we note that the sample agrees with Facebook's first quote as a 64.4% relational youth and the second quote that X sees as a 72.9% influential network, which is likely the reason for the lack of use of X in Algeria compared to Facebook. In addition, the distribution of these statistics in this form determines, in particular, why Algerians do not accept X because they do not "advocate" network relationships.

**Table 18: shows the distribution of interviewees responses about the difference between X and Facebook.**

Variable		duplicates	percentage
The difference between a post and a tweet	No	120	%63,8
	Yes	68	%36,2
	Total	188	%100,0
The answered with 'yes', why?	Tweets are more personal	13	%6,9
	Tweeting for information, posting is not necessarily for that	18	%9,6
	Tweeting is limited.	8	%4,3
	The tweet is less wealthy than the post.	13	%6,9
	The tweet feels freer than the post.	9	%4,8
	Tweets are easy, posts are not.	7	%3,7
	Total	68	%100,0

We note from the interviewees that 63.8% see no difference between the so-called "tweet" and "post". These names are only concepts associated with the platform or site, while 36.2% of the sample sees a difference between them. According to 06.9% of this category, the tweet is more personal than the post. In the view of 09.06%, tweeting is only for the purpose of

determining information, which we do not necessarily find in a post that may express situations that do not necessarily give priority to a meaningful message linked to a particular context. 04.8% of the sample thinks the tweet refers to a more free feeling by expressing autonomy in dealing with a subject in a platform whose principle is more than the network of opinion acquaintances than the Facebook post, supported by the platform's ease feature, agreed to this 03.7% offering in this category. This category also considers that the fundamental differences between the so-called tweet and post lie mainly in the limited and unalterable tweet compared to the post, which is more affluent than the post, and all 11.1% of this category.

**Table 19: shows the sample's opinion on the impact of not using X to build Algeria's public virtual debate.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
The impact of X on the Algerian public debate	No	104	55,3%
	Yes	84	44,7%
	Total	188	100,0%
Its impact on the quality of the Algerian public debate	No	105	55,9%
	Yes	83	44,1%
	Total	188	100,0%

55.3% of the study sample considers that Algeria's public debate is not built through the X platform and that its use is only a means of public expression or opinion, while 44.7% of the sample thinks that X contributes to the compilation of syntheses on specific topics characterized by the Algerian media space despite the physiological distancing of holders of these feeds. About the same percentage (44.1%) A category of the sample studied considers that the quality of public debate is also determined by X, which means that the platform contributes to the building of a qualitative public opinion that describes and interprets general topics and not only in the retrieval language (statistical or digital) on which social media sites generally rely, while 55.9% do not consider that the quality of public debate is influenced by the platform.

**Table 20: shows the causes inadequate use of the X platform.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
the lack of X use leads to:	The inability to speak about reality	47	%25,0
	Limitations in overall virtual debates	62	%33,0
	Influences general welfare	19	%10,1
	Spreading of rumors on social media	103	%54,8
	No influence	149	%79,2
	Total	188	%100.0

The table shows the distribution of study sample answers about the effects of the non-use of the X platform in Algerian virtual socio-space, and through the data, we note that 25% of the sample considers that this deficiency leads to the inability to express reality, while 33% of the sample considers that any lack of use of X leads to limited virtual public debate, which in turn affects the building of public opinion on any subject as well as its quality and effectiveness, as 10.1% see it. It came in the lowest proportion—that underutilization affects the public interest, while 54.8% consider that underutilization contributes to feeding the rumor found on other sites and platforms. 79.2% consider that non-usage or inadequacy does not affect the Algerian assumption of socio-space.

**Table 21: shows the interviewee's opinion in the statement. "If social media sites contribute to increasing knowledge among individuals, the X platform contributes to deepening this knowledge."**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
the opinion of the researchers in the saying	No	104	%55,3
	Yes	84	%44,7
	Total	188	%100,0
For those who said "yes"	Credibility	21	%25,0
	Transparency	06	%07,1
	Practicality	10	%12,0
	The affiliation of politicians and influencers	24	%28,6
	Realistic	19	%22,6
	Depending on who to follow	04	%04,8
	Total	84	%100,0

Through tabular data, we note that 55.3% of the sample opposes this idea and considers that X is a social media site that is not different from other sites only formally. In terms of content, it is itself, but only swimming in multiple locations. According to 44.7% of the sample, social media sites generally weigh quantitative aspects of information, while X contributes to adapting this information to greater quality. And the responses of the interlocutors in this context were apportioned between deepening knowledge because of the platform's credibility, whether it relates to popular topics on the platform or sources that receive and believe in public acceptance accordingly. And the answer was 25% of the researchers, supported by 28.6% of the sample, which considers that the deepening of knowledge is basically due to the affiliation of politicians, decision-makers, and influencers to this platform and therefore the existence of any space that the guards of the news portal may take. And 19.1% of the sample was considered transparent and practical because of its formal and functional aspects. Supported by this 22.6%, which it considers to reflect reality, it connects 04.8% of the sample, indicating that the sincerity of the saying is essentially followed by the sample. Here are republicity of symbols are necessary for deepening knowledge.

**Table 22: shows the dissemination of the sample study opinions on the impact of their use of X.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Do you think that X influences your opinion as a user	Always	7	%3,7
	No influence	98	%52,1
	Depending on the nature of the topic	83	%44,14
	Total	188	%100,0

Through the table data, only 03.7% see X as a permanently influencing platform for their opinions. The sample believes that this percentage depends on X and considers it a message per se to collect and then post the information, while 44.14% of the study sample considers that the effect is real-life and compounded by the nature of the topics raised. If the effect is subordinate to the subject and the means are only a transferor of information, 52.1% of the sample, the larger percentage is not influenced by the tool and does not consider it a catalyst for any influence in opinion.

**Table 23: shows samples' opinions on the most important topics can be distributed across the platform.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
	Political	125	%15,66

Interesting topics on the platform	Economic	110	% 13,78
	Social	101	% 12,66
	Health	118	% 14,79
	Cultural	54	% 6,77
	Environmental	54	% 6,77
	Entertaining	86	% 10,78
	Sports	102	% 12,78
	General knowledge	48	% 6,02
	Total	798	% 100,0

The table shows the distribution of the responses to the previous topics on the platform that caught their attention. By observing in kind, we find that the order of the interviewees' agendas is primarily political, 15.66%, and healthy, with economical 14.79%, 13.78%, 12.78%, social 12.66%, and then recreational, cultural, and environmental 10.78%, 06.77%, and general culture finally comes in at 06.02%.

**Table 24: shows the platform's role in forming a special opinion on topics.**

Variable		Duplicates	Percentage
Agreement with the idea	No	64	34.04%
	Yes	124	65.95%
	Total	188	100,0%

Through tabular data, we note that 65.95% of researchers consider that the platform has an important role to play in forming a special opinion on the various flows of pollutants on the platform, the platform leads to thinking about information and then forming a personal view about it, while 34.04% of the sample refutes any interference with the means in forming a personal orientation.

**Table 25: shows dissemination of the sample study opinions on the argument.**

Variable		duplicates	percentage
Agreement with the idea	No	112	59.57%
	Yes	76	40.42%
	Total	188	100,0%

Note through the responses that 59.57% reject the idea that “the X platform is a digital censorship media mechanism aimed at maintaining the credibility of the media material popular on social media sites”, and consider it to be a social networking site in which opinion leaders, influencers, politicians, and decision makers meet directly with the fandom, and all its finances relate to the various mechanisms of seizure or criticism that are outside the scope of the means. While 40.42% agree with this idea, the researcher argues that this is due to the fact that the mode of communication through this means takes the communication process out of the chains and gatekeepers and that the information is limited enough to maintain the credibility of the meaning it holds and the initial source from which it derives.

**Table 26: shows results of the CHI 2 test to study the correlation between the platform's functional characteristics and the motives of the uses of the Algerian public.**

	Chi <sup>2</sup>	Table value	Significance level
	20,920	12,592	0,05
	Value	Freedom degree	Significance level
Pearson's Chi squared	20,920 <sup>a</sup>	6	,002
Probability percentage	20,172	6	,003
Linear Connection	9,563	1	,002

This test was designed to study and analyze the imposition through the relationship between the platform's functional characteristics and the motivations of the Algerian public use. Through the results shown in the table, we note that the calculated Chi 2 quadrant value (20.920) is greater than the scheduled value (12,592) at the indicative level adopted in our study (0.05), which indicates a correlation with correlative differences.

**Table 27: shows the results of the CHI 2 test to study the differences between increased social media use of Facebook and YouTube and the impact on X's use.**

	Chi <sup>2</sup>	Table value	Significance level
	2.54	3.84	0.05
	Value	Freedom Degree	Significance level
Pearson's Chi squared	,004 <sup>a</sup>	1	,948
Continuity correction	,000	1	1,000
Probability percentage	,004	1	,948
S Remarks	,004	1	,948

This test came in order to study and analyze the imposition through the relationship between the uses of Facebook and YouTube on the one hand and X on the other hand, and through the results shown in the table, we note that the value of Cai squared (chi 2) calculated (0,004) is smaller than the scheduled value (3.84) at the indicative level adopted in our study (0.05), which indicates that there is no correlation between the increased use of the social media sites Facebook and YouTube on the use of

### III. Results and discussion :

- Half the class (59.6% specifically) and 61.7% of university-level study are students. 80.3% of the sample relied on unreal data or indicators. Based on the results of the study, the researcher estimates that the reasons for the underutilization of Twitter's virtual space platform in Algeria are mainly due to:

- 69.1% of the sample study exceeds the age of its social media accounts by 05 years, while 46.8% of the sample accounts on the same platform are less than 03 years old.

- 80.3% of the study sample spends more than an hour a day on social media sites, and 82.4% of researchers agree that the duration of use is no more than 60 minutes via X, which means that the platform competes with the rest of the other sites in a usage time of no more than an hour.

- The sample study considers that the reasons for access to multiple and overlapping sites cannot be separated, but the advantage or feature of communication via social media sites as the most common reason to access these sites is 26.6% And entertainment is the second ranking at 8.5%, while the reasons for quality such as knowledge acquisition and interculturalism that may distinguish between the fabricators of platforms and social networking sites, especially access to various developments located in the world, are at 08.5%.

- The implications of this failure to build debates in Algeria's public virtual space can be derived from the responses to the sample data, for example:



65.95% of the sample believe that the platform has an important role to play in forming a special opinion about the information flow found on the platform and across various other social media sites, and that the platform leads to thinking about information and then forming a personal view about it.

- The ranking of the sample's agendas is 15.66% political and health, with 14.79% economic. 13.78% sporting and 12.78% social level came in at 12.66%. This is a clear indication that X does not look at the deep social context to which platforms such as TikTok may respond.

- Only 0.3.7% of the sample sees X as permanently influencing their opinions. This is a reference to this category, which considers the means to message, while 44.14% of the study sample believes that the effect is spontaneous and coupled with the nature of the topics raised.

- 25% of the sample considers that failure to use the platform leads to an inability to express reality; 33% of the sample considers that any lack of use of X leads to limited virtual public debate, which in turn affects the building of public opinion on any subject as well as its quality and effectiveness.

- 10.1% of the sample consider that underutilization affects the public interest, and 54.8% believe that underutilization contributes to feeding the rumor found on other sites and platforms. In the view of 44.7% of the concern, X contributes to the compilation of syntheses on specific topics that characterize Algerian media space despite the physiological distancing of the holders. About the same percentage of the sample studied considers that the quality of public debate is also determined by Twitter, which means that the platform contributes to the building of a qualitative public opinion that describes and interprets general topics and not only in the retrieval language (statistical or digital) on which social media sites generally rely.

-78.2% of the sample finds a clear difference between the two platforms and the difference here beyond the apparent formal characteristics of the senses; 27.7% of this category considers X to be a more credible platform, which we may recognize as the platform in the space of influencers, politicians, leaders, and decision makers. We find that 22.9% of the sample who answered yes consider X to be an elite platform, and the researcher interprets this as an elite platform because it ensures special friction between the trio of the communication process: the audience and the leader of opinion. The platform is limited only to the message with its raw content, away from the connotations of the means, allowing direct contact with the effective system of social construction to be understood and interpreted. 9% of the study sample finds that X promotes more qualitative information.

- The calculated value of Chi squared (Chi 2) (20.920) examining the first imposition has a significant correlation between the functional characteristics of the platform and the motivations of the Algerian public, coming from a greater degree of scheduled value (12,592) at the level of indication adopted in our study (0.05), which indicates a correlation of differences between the functional characteristics of the platform and motives.

-Chi Squared Value (Chi 2) calculated (0.004) that examines the second charge, the more Facebook and YouTube use of the social media site and the smaller it affects the use of social media platform X than the scheduled value (3,84) at the level of connotation adopted in our study (0,05), which shows that there is no correlation between increased use of the social media sites Facebook and YouTube and the use of X.

#### **IV. Conclusion:**

The results of the study show that X in Algeria is still in its early days and may remain in these stages compared to the emergence and prevalence of other platforms. This confirms that the patterns of use of the Algerian public have changed, or rather that the means or location in the process of stealing the act of reading from the Algerian exposure and keeping it in the field of sensory scanners of contents may not generate as qualitative thought responses as motivated by emotional and arbitrary reactions to information flow.

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