

Impact of political talk shows on voting behavior

تأثير البرامج الحوارية السياسية على السلوك الانتخابي

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Abstract

This field study, conducted with a sample of professors of Information and Communication Sciences, Political Science and International Relations at the University of Algiers III, reveals the extent to which Algerian teachers rely on talk shows on Arabic France 24 as a source of information on their voting behavior in the December 2019 presidential elections. The aim of the study is to determine the extent to which Algerian teachers rely on talk shows on Arabic France 24 as a source of information on their voting behavior in the December 2019 presidential elections. The study period was from February 22, 2019, to December 12, 2019. The survey methodology and questionnaire instrument were used to collect data. The researcher designed a questionnaire consisting of five axes and 45 questions, which was distributed to the planned sample of 310 respondents in paper and electronic formats. The results of the study are as follows: The effect of the use of talk shows on France 24 on the level of knowledge about the 2019 presidential elections; the lack of trust in France 24 talk shows in shaping the trends towards the 2019 presidential elections; the effect of the use of talk shows to learn about voting behavior in the 2019 presidential elections.

Keywords: Talk-shows; Foreign Arabic-speaking TV channels; Voting behavior; France 24 in Arabic; presidential elections.

المخلص

هدفت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن أثر درجة اعتماد الأساتذة الجزائريين على البرامج الحوارية عبر قناة فرانس 24 بالعربية كمصادر للحصول على المعلومات على السلوك الانتخابي خلال الانتخابات الرئاسية ديسمبر 2019، اعتمد في إنجازها على منهج المسح بالمعينة، وأداة الاستبيان لجمع البيانات، حيث قامت الباحثة بتصميم استبيان مكون من خمسة محاور و45 سؤالاً وتوزيعه ورقياً وإلكترونياً على عينة قصدية بلغ حجمها 310 مبحوث. توصلت إلى النتائج التالية: وجود أثر للاعتماد على البرامج الحوارية على مستوى معرفة المبحوثين. لا يوجد أثر للاعتماد على البرامج الحوارية على تشكيل الاتجاهات نحو الانتخابات الرئاسية 2019. وجود أثر للاعتماد على البرامج الحوارية في الحصول على المعلومات على فعل التصويت.

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الكلمات المفتاحية: برامج حوارية؛ قنوات تلفزيونية أجنبية ناطقة باللغة العربية؛ سلوك انتخابي؛ قناة فرانس 24 الناطقة بالعربية؛ انتخابات رئاسية.

Résumé

Cette étude de terrain, menée auprès d'un échantillon de professeurs de sciences de l'information et de la communication, de sciences politiques et de relations internationales à l'Université d'Alger III, révèle à quel point les enseignants algériens s'appuient sur les talk-shows sur France 24 comme source d'information sur leur comportement électoral lors des élections présidentielles de décembre 2019. L'objectif de l'étude est de déterminer dans quelle mesure les enseignants algériens s'appuient sur des talk-shows sur France 24 comme source d'information sur leur comportement électoral lors des élections présidentielles de décembre 2019. La période de l'étude s'est déroulée du 22 février 2019 au 12 décembre 2019. La méthodologie de l'enquête et l'instrument du questionnaire ont été utilisés pour recueillir les données. Le chercheur a conçu un questionnaire comprenant cinq axes et 45 questions, qui a été distribué à l'échantillon prévu de 310 répondants sur support papier et électronique. Les résultats de l'étude sont les suivants : il y a une différence entre les individus de l'échantillon d'étude en termes de talk-shows de confiance sur France 24 comme source d'information sur les élections présidentielles de 2019. L'effet de l'utilisation des talk-shows sur France 24 sur le niveau de connaissance des élections présidentielles de 2019 ; le manque de confiance dans les talk-shows de France 24 pour façonner les tendances vers les élections présidentielles de 2019 ; l'effet de l'utilisation de talk-shows pour se renseigner sur le comportement électoral lors des élections présidentielles de 2019.

Mots-clés : Talk-shows ; Chaînes de télévision étrangères arabophones ; Comportement électoral ; France 24 en arabe ; élections présidentielles.

Introduction

In 2019, a series of political incidents took place in Algeria. The first was the popular movement that began on February 22. The Algerian populace gradually took to the streets to demonstrate peacefully and articulate their political demands (March 10) It was announced that the scheduled presidential election would be postponed until April 18. The Constitutional Council subsequently declared the status of the vacant presidential position that resulted from the resignation of former President Abdelaziz Bouteflika on April 3, referred to as a constitutional vacancy. The date for the presidential election was finally announced on December 12 of the same year. Five candidates participated, and Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune, the present President of Algeria, emerged victorious.

The presidential elections in Algeria have been a significant factor that has wrought significant modifications to numerous aspects of the political process, ranging from the general party actions to the electoral and media actions. Given the significance of the ensuing political, constitutional, and economic transformations, as well as the constitutional and political dimensions of the presidency of the Republic and the nature of public policy, Algeria's political, media, and academic elites assumed the dominant

role of the executive branch within the framework of relations between the Algerian authorities (Belghaith 2019, 1028)

Nonetheless, owing to the aforementioned factors, the 2019 presidential election was an exception. Although a group of Algerians protested against voting on election day, another group of people attended the polling stations to participate in the election. Algeria has an Electoral College membership of 24,474,161 Algerians. Despite the actual number of voters who cast their ballots being 9,755,340, it is worth noting that approximately 1,244,925 votes were canceled and 8,510,415 votes were accepted. Consequently, the estimated voter turnout, which encompasses citizens who reside abroad, was estimated at 39.88%

The turbulence in the political situation of the country during this period was elucidated by France 24 in Arabic through media coverage of sensitive events in Algeria and subsequent developments within this context. A considerable amount of time was devoted to various programs, with a particular emphasis on dialogue programs to address these concerns.

Nonetheless, the media's coverage of France 24 in Arabic has caused concern among Algerian authorities, who have issued numerous warnings and cautions against the channel for bias and misinformation. The official decision regarding precognition in Algeria came to an end on July 13, 2019.

This could imply that France 24's talk show portrayed the presidential election at various stages according to a predetermined methodology, which was based on the opening line of the channel and French foreign policy on the other hand. The potential to fulfill a purpose that aligns with the vision of, they were primarily utilized for this purpose. In 2019, France 24 gave Algerians a media address in Arabic in the form of propaganda, which was politicized and organized in line with the agenda developed by the owners based on According to the premise of media dependence theory, people become more dependent on the media for information during periods of unrest or political change, and therefore more vulnerable to their potential influence. The objective of this study is to clarify the impact of Algerian citizens' dependence on Arabic talk shows via France 24 on their voting behavior during the 2019 presidential election, spanning the period from February to December 2019.

Therefore, the main question of this study was: “Did talk shows on France 24 influence the voting behavior of Algerian university professors in the 2019 presidential election?”

To answer this question, it is necessary to decompose the variable into dimensions and indicators, based on which a series of sub-questions is posed, which we present in the following points:

- are there differences in the reliance on French 24 talk shows as a source of information about the 2019 presidential election?
- Are there any traces of confidence in the French 24 talk shows regarding the trends of professors regarding the 2019 presidential election?
- Are there implications for relying on talk shows to provide information on professors' voting behavior during the 2019 Presidency?

1. Research methodological approach

1.1 Study curriculum

In conducting this study, the researcher relied on a survey curriculum defined as "a scientific curriculum that enables researchers to identify the phenomenon under study in terms of its components and internal relationships, as well as real space and the natural environment." For the purpose of collecting data from researchers, "uncontrollable cases achieved through the collection of information and data" (Hetti, 1983, p. 17)

1.2 Data collection tools

Data were collected from individual participants using paper and electronic questionnaires. These forms of surveys or referendums are a means of collecting data in arranged and systematic ways to consult professors with a view to presenting specific facts and opinions within the framework of the study's data. Data collection tools are often used in the survey curriculum because they can gather information from tens of thousands of individuals who may be present at the same time.

The questionnaire is more appropriate to examine beneficiaries' views, especially when it is characterized by large numbers and fragmentation, requiring alternative methods such as interview and observation (Satoutah et Hamdi 2020, 92)

For secondary data, the researcher used a simple note and an unadjusted counterpart.

1.3 The theoretical basis for the research:

researcher used the media dependency theory as a reference framework to analyze the results reached through the field study.

It also relied on the findings and recommendations of some previous studies, including:

- Tobbi, Munir. (2015-2016). The role of television talk shows in shaping the attitudes of Algeria's elite towards political issues (PhD thesis) Faculty of Information, Communication, and Audiovisual Sciences, Department of Journalism, Constantine: University of Constantine 3.
- El Ferdi, Abdullah Ben Ali (2008). The relationship between exposure to political talk shows on Arab satellite channels and political awareness among Saudi youth at universities (PhD) Imam Mohammed Bin Saud Islamic University Faculty of Advocacy and Media, Saudi Arabia. recovered from search.shamaa.org.

1.4 Research community and study sample

350 questionnaire forms were distributed to the professors of the faculties of information and communication sciences, political sciences and international relations of the University of Algiers 3, who form the sample of the study. The questionnaire was distributed directly to the professors, who authorized their follow-up to the talk shows broadcast on France 24 in Arabic. The distribution was done in paper and electronic ways by e-mail to the research sample. After the questionnaire was retrieved, the researcher excluded the forms that lacked the seriousness of the information provided and the incomplete responses, to avoid affecting the final results of the study, but the sample finally settled on 310 questionnaire forms that met the requirements, by

examining the questionnaires for a retrieval for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the information contained in the sample's responses.

Table 1 : Distribution of sample personnel according to sex variable

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	144	46,5%
Male	166	53,5%
Total	310	100%

The table shows the statistical figure of the sample's personal characteristics studied according to the gender variable, with the above ratios indicating that 46.5 percent are female (144 female professors) and 53.5 percent male, about (166 professors), observed through an accurate reading of these values of a somewhat masculine nature, as the number of male professors is slightly more than the number of females, although the difference between ratios is not very large, indicating some balance in the distribution of the questionnaire to teachers of both sexes.

It also leads us to conclude that attention to political issues in general and to presidential elections relates specifically to citizenship, and that gender variables do not play a major role in identifying them. Reflects the stereotype of interruption of all political matters that have been associated with Algerian women for many years.

However, the superiority of males translated by the planned results cannot in any way be denied. Beyond the gender orientation based on certain cultural and media social factors prevailing in society, the interpretation of the results must take into account the fact that members of the sample study are university professors. This raises the issue of the elite, who demonstrate interest in pursuing political affairs in the country on the basis of their sense of social responsibility and awareness of their roles. - Elite - honoring and promoting civic values, whether male or female.

Table 2 : Distribution of sample personnel according to Age Group variable

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
From 25 to 35 years old	115	37,1%
36 to 47 years old	156	50,3%
More than 47 years old	39	12,6%
Total	310	100%

Table 2 presents a statistical description of the distribution of individuals according to the age variable. The results show that most members in the sample belong to the age group from 36 to 47 years old with a rate of 50.3%, of which 37.1% belong to the age group from 25 to 35 years old, the remaining (12.6%) is on 47 years old. Extrapolation of the results obtained in the previous table leads us to conclude that the group of young people predominates in the studied sample. This relative difference between the expected age groups may be due to their responsiveness to the electronic questionnaire, with the youth component being more cooperative with the researcher in answering the Question list.

Table 3 : Distribution of sample personnel according to Scientific specialization

Scientific specialization	Frequency	Percentage
Information and Communication Sciences	163	%52,6
Political science and international relations	147	47,4%
Total	310	100,0%

Table 3 shows the distribution of sample individuals by variable academic specialization, noting that the number of professors in information and communication sciences is 163, i.e., 52.6%, while the number of professors in political sciences and international relations is 147, a percentage of 47.4%.

The asymmetry in ratios is mainly due to the large disparity between the number of professors in the two faculties.

The number of professors in information and communication sciences as previously mentioned in the methodological aspect is 222 professors in 2019/2020, while the number of professors in the faculty of political sciences and international relations according to administrative documents obtained is 218 during the same university year. On the other hand, professors of the Faculty of Information and Communication Sciences of the University of Algiers 3 were more responsive to the researcher during the distribution of the study questionnaire than professors of the Faculty of Political Science and International Relations.

2. Results and discussion :

2.1 Follow-up to the 2019 presidential elections through talk shows via France 24 in Arabic

Table 4: Follow-up to 2019 presidential elections through talk shows via France 24

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Rarely	37	11,9%	3,10	1,113
Sometimes	67	21,6%		
Often	35	11,3%		
Always	171	55,2%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The objective of the above table is to determine the contribution of talk shows broadcast on the Arabic-language channel France 24 to arousing the interest of professors in gathering information about presidential terms 2019.

The table below is intended to measure the actual number of people watching their talk shows in order to get information about them. In any case, dependence cannot be measured in an attention-grabbing phase simply because it is considered the first impact phase.

On the other hand, the Algerian presidential elections held in 2019 are notable events that Algeria has witnessed in its democratic journey since independence. Given the general context in which it took place, characterized by the increasing complexity of the social, economic and political levels caused by the mass movement, the Algerian people were curious to pursue the programs resolve the issue of presidential elections. Faced with what we might call a media deficiency not only in the quantity but also in the quality of programs, analysis and guests imposed on the national media participation in various ways, its orientation has pushed Algerians towards available alternatives, the

Arabic-language channel of France 24 has an audience share, as confirmed by the results of the table (04) shows that most of the interviewed university professors have followed the election campaign continuously since its inception and their proportion is estimated to be: (55.2%), followed by (21, 6%) of investigators sometimes followed it, and the convergence of the rate for investigators who responded (sometimes) was estimated to be 11.9%, compared with 11.3% for those who responded (sometimes) Inspectors respond (regularly).

Note that if there is a difference in the ratios, it can be explained by thinking about the values of the arithmetic mean and standard deviation, where the value of the tabled arithmetic mean is: (3.10). The standard deviation value is 1,113. This means that the overall orientation of the sample in this item is “often,” on a 5-year Likert scale.

2.2 Sources of information about the 2019 presidential election in the personal sample

Table 5: Sources of information about the 2019 presidential elections

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Yes	283	91,3%	1,09	0,282
No	27	8,7%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The table above aims to answer the question: did the sample rely on talk shows on the France 24 channel that broadcast only in Arabic, or were there other sources that they use to get information about this year's presidential election 2019?

The nature of the sources from which an individual gathers information about social events and issues that also fall within their area of interest varies, especially if it involves a high-profile political event such as 2019 presidential election.

We can say that an Active Receiver always seeks to diversify the sources of access to information of interest in order to identify different ideological visions as well as intellectual visions. intellectual and political. Information sources differ between traditional and modern methods, that is, between different media (text, audiovisual) and modern media such as electronic media.

This has been confirmed through the results in the table above, showing that investigators used other sources to get information about the 2019 presidential election, not just from talk shows via France 24, The estimated proportion of respondents in the sample is 91.3%. while 8.7% of respondents (no).

We note in the table that the arithmetic mean value: (1.09) and standard deviation value: (0.282), which means that the professor’s responses are concentrated on the “yes” subcategory. That is, the majority of professors, drawing on multiple sources of information about the 2019 presidential election, support the assumption of media addiction theory that “the media system is important to society and is increasingly rely more on it if it meets the requirements.” public needs and be less dependent on them if there are alternative information channels. » Arguably, the talk show France 24 is not the only source of information about the 2019 presidential election for the majority of professors, especially with the increasing role of social networks in determining the public opinion. We therefore conclude that professors are less likely to use the talk shows

of France 24 as a source of information about the 2019 presidential election due to the existence of alternative information channels.

2.3 The nature of professors' information sources regarding the 2019 presidential elections

Table 6: The nature of professors' information source

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
Newspapers	109	9%	1,49	0,501	5
Social Media Sites	252	21%	1,74	0,438	1
News websites	177	15%	1,65	0,478	3
Direct discussions	80	7%	1,19	0,391	8
National Television Channels	159	13%	1,65	0,478	4
Algerian private TV channels	245	20%	1,73	0,445	2
Foreign television channels	84	7%	1,21	0,408	7
Foreign Arabic-speaking TVs channels	109	9%	1,43	0,496	6
Total	1215	100%	12,08	3,63	

Based on the above, table (06) is more detailed in the answers of the interviewees who answered yes to the previous question and who formed the majority, as we noted in our analysis of the results of the previous table, which indicated that teachers do not rely solely on France 24 talk shows to obtain information about the 2019 presidential elections, but other sources through which they obtain their information.

This is reflected in one of the assumptions of the theory of reliance on the media: The public is different in terms of reliance on the media. The elite has their own sources of access to information, prepared specifically for the elite, and is not available to the general public. The table above shows the nature of those relied upon by members of the sample, which varied from traditional to electronic means associated with the virtual world. The list of such means was topped by social networking sites, estimated to be: 21%, followed by 20% Algerian private television channels, However, the percentage of electronic news websites is 15% because all channels and press organizations have electronic websites and therefore all their news content is posted on the Internet through those websites and it has the advantage of constantly updating news according to the latest developments in the political arena “, followed by 13% for national television channels as local and concerned more with Algerian affairs than other foreign affairs, Followed by 9% for both foreign Arabic-speaking television channels and newspapers In contrast, both live debates and foreign television channels accounted for 7%. Algerian media have been under strict restrictions on publishing and broadcasting to the public since Fever month 2019.

They have particularly affected private newspapers and TV channels that follow political movements of the media. At the same time, they expanded national public television and caused it to reverse its coverage of political events in Algeria during this period. This prompted Algerian journalists to intervene in the popular Friday the 39th movement to protest and denounce the systematic coercion and harassment that

prevented them from carrying out their professional duties as they should. must be done, especially when the public is dissatisfied with the Algerian media deliberately not reporting on the incident. events have intensified. At that time, Algerians used alternative media, specifically local and national media. Social media sites, mainly live-streamed videos on Facebook pages and YouTube channels, have become sources of information through which Algerians get information about political events in Algeria, whether related to related to political upheaval or the presidential election has been postponed many times in a row.

Therefore, we can say that citizen information and mobile journalism played a leading role in providing information to the public during this period, but the latter remained hungry. If you like, the media analysis and interpretation continued to follow the Algerian channels, especially in the first two weeks of the study period, despite everything they suffered at that time, as well as the weaknesses of their programs.

2.4 Reasons to rely on France 24 talk shows to get information about the 2019 presidencies from the investigators' point of view

Table 7: Reasons to rely on France 24 talk shows to get information about the 2019 presidencies

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
No competing local alternative	78	7%	1,75	0,435	3
Offers distinctive programs that are important to me	145	13%	1,53	0,500	6
Popular Software	82	7%	1,74	0,442	4
Quality of guests you host in the dialogue	164	14%	1,83	0,374	1
Presenter	52	4%	1,47	0,500	8
Media processing and analytical level	155	14%	1,82	0,385	2
Provide me with information that helps me form an opinion	147	13%	1,53	0,500	6
Recognize different attitudes and trends	154	14%	1,50	0,501	7
I gain the ability to dialogue with others	56	5%	1,50	0,501	7
Integration of modern technologies and new media into the program	98	9%	1,68	0,466	5
Total	1131	100	16,35	4,604	

The theoretical hypothesis of media dependence considered in this study suggests that an individual's reliance on the media for information about a topic depends on a number of factors. In terms of "programs", individuals should have a number of reasons for following certain programs and not others, or for following a channel in the absence of other channels, and as the professors in this study noted, there are a variety of reasons to rely on France 24 discussion programs.

As is clear from Table (07), they are, as a whole, related to the elements of talk shows on the one hand and to the perceptions of searchers of the same channels on the other, through the assumption that if the media system can respond to the needs of the social system and the public, the public's trust in the media will increase, the theory of trust in the media expresses itself. The professors cite as reasons for this are "the way the media are processed and the level of analysis provided by the programs.

Professors have a very positive view of France 24 debate programs compared to the level of processing and analysis provided by both public and private Algerian TV channels, and is one of the reasons why the public trusts France 24 debate programs as a source of information on the 2019 presidential elections. This is partly due to the public's reliance on France 24 debate programs as a source of information on the 2019 presidential elections. This is confirmed by the value in the table, where the percentage of this term is 14%. Also shown is the estimate of the 'quality of guests invited to the chat' in percentage terms: 14%. In other words, the guests themselves are an important source of information for the professors and their access to information about France 24 in Arabic depends on the quality of the actors in the program, both in terms of their voting tendencies (for or against). According to their social status and even the status they have.

On the other hand, 14% of the sample members believe that the talk shows at France 24 allow them to "learn about different opinions and trends." They can also provide them with information that helps them form an opinion on the issues discussed, an estimated rate of 13%. They also consider France 24's talk shows "special and important to them", at a rate of 13%. This confirms the content of the hypothesis mentioned at the beginning of the analysis. These results confirm that France 24's ability to meet the needs of its talk shows contributed to its greater reliance on them as a source of information about the 2019 presidential election.

On the contrary, the individuals in the sample cited additional factors that augmented their reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information regarding the 2019 presidential elections, including the incorporation of contemporary technologies and novel media into the program by a percentage of 9%. The network of France Media Monde France has been enhanced by the addition of a website that encompasses all the news, themes, and programs offered by the channel, along with an interactive application that is compatible with various smartphone systems. Additionally, the channel offers electronic services such as video service via order cookies or hyperlinks, which provide unique benefits to the user, such as viewing external content such as YouTube videos, Twitter quotes, or Instagram photos. Furthermore, the channel was tasked with the creation of its own social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram.

Additionally, it was responsible for creating accounts on video blogging platforms such as YouTube and Daily Motion, as well as providing podcast services through Sound Cloud. This allows the channel's talk shows to be redistributed across multimedia, enabling it to attract the largest possible segment of the target audience.

Despite the fact that 7% of professors indicated that there is no comparable domestic alternative, one of the factors contributing to their dependence on France 24 talk shows as sources of information on the 2019 presidential elections is the fact that both public and private television channels are competing. This implies that members of

the sample believe that the media structure of those programs is lacking in form and content, thereby dissuading the public from seeking alternative sources for information. The same ratio is referred to as "program popularity" by individuals, who cite the large turnout of certain talk shows, such as France 24, as one of the factors that influenced their decision to rely on as sources of information about the 2019 presidencies.

This is driven by their curiosity to identify the polarization patterns and attractions that characterize that particular type of program. Regarding 5% of professors, they are exposed to the talk shows broadcasted on France 24. "They acquire the capacity to engage in dialogue with others," whereby the information they acquire regarding the 2019 presidential elections enables them to engage in direct discussions with colleagues and acquaintances, as well as engage in scientific analysis of the phenomena they are examining.

The significance of this particular program in the political education of the sample individuals is affirmed, despite its modest value in the table. This suggests that its impact on the cognitive level of the professors is limited, which will be confirmed by testing the second statistical hypothesis. The lowest value in the table was 4%, which corresponds to the percentage corresponding to "Presenter".

This indicates that a significant proportion of professors rely on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election. This indicates that the presenter can have a significant impact on the audience beyond the content of the program or the technical and informational approaches employed to address its topics. It is noteworthy that the aforementioned table represents the responses of the searchers to a diverse query. Upon examining the values of arithmetic Means and standard deviations, it is evident that there is a significant dispersion in the data and a centralization of professors' responses regarding the given phrase. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that following statistical operations, the order of phrases changes in accordance with the descending order of their calculation Means.

2.4 Sample's perception of the nature of the information obtained from the talk shows via France 24

Table 8: Sample's perception of the nature of the information obtained from the talk shows via France 24

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	Ranking
Information on candidates and political parties participating in the elections	98	11%	1,68	0,466	1
Candidates' electoral programmes	172	20%	1,45	0,498	3
Conditions and contexts of electoral entitlement	256	30%	1,17	0,380	5
Economic and/or social dimensions of the presidential election	232	27%	1,25	0,435	4

Conflict between participating parties	political	106	12%	1,66	0,475	2
Total		864	100%	7,21	2,254	

The table aforementioned depicts the perception of the sample individuals regarding the nature of the information obtained through their reliance on talk shows as sources of information to resolve the 2019 presidential elections.

These aspects, from another perspective, represent the aspects that have been highlighted in the media coverage of the presidential elections. For instance, the paragraph titled "Circumstances and contexts of electoral entitlement" was valued at 30%, with a mean calculation of 1,17 and a standard deviation estimated at 0.380, thereby placing it in the fifth position in the table.

The fourth paragraph referred to the economic and/or social dimensions of the presidential election. However, the percentage was 27%, with a mean calculation of 1,25 and a standard deviation of 0.435, indicating that the responses of the researchers were in the fourth order in terms of Mean Frequency.

The presidential elections of 2019 were not merely a routine political event, but also encompassed numerous economic and social dimensions, as they resulted in a popular movement that engendered a multitude of social, economic, and political demands. The findings indicate that the France 24 talk show had a significant impact on the researchers' perception of those dimensions through their analysis and interpretation. The subsequent paragraph, titled "Electoral programs for candidates", presents a mean calculation of 1.45 and a standard deviation estimated at 0.489, indicating that the results were of the third order. Fifth paragraph, "Conflict between participating political parties", ranked second with an estimated percentage of 12%. The mean calculation yields 1,66 and the standard deviation is 0.475. Regarding the initial paragraph, titled "Information on candidates and political parties participating in elections," the fifth and final ranking was 11%, with a mean calculation of 1,68 and an estimated standard deviation of 0.466.

Based on the aforementioned findings, it can be inferred that the majority of the sample's information pertaining to the 2019 presidential elections, as gathered through their follow-up to the France 24 talk shows, was predominantly concentrated in the pre-election phase rather than the preparation and preparation phase. This period, which has been deemed crucial in Algeria's history, can be characterized as a crisis. The political, social, and economic circumstances that existed prior to the official announcement of its convening date.

The economic and social ramifications of the elections in light of their future implications are also considered. These findings can be elucidated by referring to the premise that in a state of social instability, the requirement for information increases, leading to a greater dependence on the media. The more changes and crises in society, the greater the community's requirement for information.

The social system is subject to fluctuating stability and balance due to continuous changes. Depending on this variation, the requirement for information and news can increase or decrease in a situation of social instability. Information is increasingly

required in a society that relies heavily on the media. When the imposition of the results of the schedule is omitted, it can be inferred that the investigators have obtained information on the political, social, and economic conditions that existed prior to the presidential elections held since Fever 2019. Algeria has encountered a crisis situation at all levels, both internally and externally, which has resulted in the popular movement and multiple postponements of elections. The social instability that has accompanied the coronavirus pandemic has further exacerbated Algeria's social situation. It increased the researchers' need for information, making them dependent on France 24 talk shows as a result of its focus on addressing presidential elections informatively because Algerian affairs is one of the most important issues to which it attaches. Furthermore, the national media's reluctance to keep abreast of the events is rooted in the reasons outlined in the qualitative analysis of previous demands, and we need not repeat them here.

2.6 Individuals' assessment of the France24 Channel talk shows as sources for information about the 2019 presidential elections

Table 09: assessment of the France24 Channel talk shows as sources for information

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Biased	230	74,2%	1,26	0,438
Neutral	80	25,8%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The aforementioned table, referred to as Table 09, presents the findings of the sample regarding the sources of information for the 2019 presidential elections, indicating that a significant proportion of the sample individuals believe that the talk shows were biased towards the elections.

The estimated number of researchers involved in the study is 230, with a percentage of 74.2% 80 investigators from the total sample population of 25,8% believe that the talk shows via France 24 in Arabic were neutral. The statistical values for the mean arithmetic of researchers' answers were 1,26, while the standard deviation was 0.438.

This demonstrates that there is a general consensus among the participants of the study regarding the bias of the France 24 talk shows as sources of information regarding the upcoming presidential elections in 2019. The researcher discovered that despite France 24's high level of credibility and high degree of confidence in the researchers, they hold the belief in the bias of their talk shows, which explains why they are unable to rely on them as reliable sources of information regarding the 2019 presidential elections and instead seek information from alternative sources.

2.7 Trends of sample individuals towards information obtained through talk shows on France 24 about the 2019 Presidencies

Table 10: Trends towards information obtained through talk shows on France 24 about the 2019 Presidencies

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Conforms to channel direction	80	%25,8	2,11	0,626
Opposes channel direction	45	%14,5		
Neutral Direction	185	%59,7		
Total	310	100,0%		

Based on the data gathered from Tables (09) and (10) above, the findings reveal the researches' attitudes towards the information presented by the talk shows on France 24 regarding the 2019 Presidency elections.

The findings indicate that a majority of the sample is neutral, with a proportion of 59.7%. The proportion of researchers whose direction aligns with that of the channel was 25.8%. On average, the proportion of opponents was estimated to be 14.5% of the total number of sample personnel. The mean arithmetic and standard deviation values for the responses of the searchers were respectively 2.11 and 0.626. This refers to the centralization of the investigators' responses around the paragraph that "opposes the direction of the channel."

Despite the overall trend observed in the sample, which may initially suggest that there is no influence on the formation of trends for France 24 talk shows. There is a need to go a little deeper into this proposition, which may seem rather philosophical, since the opposition itself is the product of a certain influence that has obtained the level of psychological preparations of individuals towards a particular issue.

The opposition means trying to resist certain influences but does not deny them, especially if the following question is asked: If the direction of the sample always opposes the direction of the channel, why do its personnel continue to follow its programs? Why did they say so much confidence in their contents? It should be noted, however, that opposing the channel's direction is more psychological than mental rather than mental, in the sense that members of the sample have a trend opposed to the channel's direction because of their belief in its bias. For this reason, in psychological studies, trend measurement is one of the most difficult studies that can be done. Measuring the psychological impacts of the France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the presidential election to researchers can be arguably difficult.

In summary, the results are due to the psychological reverse response of the seekers of the question, Due to the researchers' belief in the bias of the channel based on self-assessment, as it does not mean that the researchers trust France 24 and continue to follow its programs, Necessarily, their trends towards events and issues related to the 2019 presidential election correspond to the channel's trend, considering that sample individuals always try to access and compare multiple sources of information in order to form their own trends.

2.8 Impact level of dependence on talk shows on France 24 in obtaining information on electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections from the sample individual's point of view

Table 81: impact of reliance on France 24 talk shows on electoral behavior

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation	ranking
Identification of political candidates for elections	173	%19	1,44	0,497	9
Access to information on candidates' electoral programmes	204	19%	1,92	,2680	1
Supporting the direction, I have built towards candidates	163	23%	1,47	0,500	8
Stimulating Political Participation	127	18%	1,34	0,475	10
Tendency towards electoral torpedo and boycott of elections	41	14%	1,87	0,339	3
Questioning the integrity of the elections	42	5%	1,86	0,343	4
Instill a sense of distrust in the political elite	46	5%	1,85	0,356	5
Fear of election outcomes	30	3%	1,90	0,296	2
Assistance in deciding whether or not to vote	24	3%	1,59	0,493	7
Direct you to vote for a particular candidate	54	6%	1,83	0,380	6
Total	904	100,0%	17,07	3,947	

The theory of media dependence is founded on the fundamental premise that media influence exists in three distinct levels: the initial level encompasses cognitive influences, the second level encompasses emotional influences, and the third level encompasses behavioral influences.

We have already separated these elements within the study's theoretical input into the methodological chapter. These results are confirmed by the results from the previous table. The findings revealed that the impact of talk shows on France 24 encompassed cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects. If the previous table shows the results of the investigators in terms of their assessment of the levels of impact caused by the reliance on France 24 talk shows as sources of information about the 2019 presidential election, then We will endeavor to quantify the data based on the statistical indicators of the Means calculation, rather than relying on ratios.

The initial paragraph, titled "Identification of political candidates for elections," is arranged in the ninth order, with a recurring distribution of 173, with a percentage of 19% The mean calculation is 1,44, and the standard deviation is estimated to be 0.497.

The second paragraph, titled "Access to information on electoral programs for candidates," is ranked first, with a response count of 204 responses, a percentage of 19%, a mean calculation of 1,92, and a standard deviation of 0.268. The third paragraph, 'Supporting the direction you have built towards candidates,' was ranked eighth, with repeat values estimated at 163, with a percentage of 23% The mean responses of researchers were estimated to be 1,47 against a standard deviation of 0.500.

On the contrary, the fourth paragraph referred to "incentive to political participation" at the conclusion of the arrangement, despite the fact that the number of respondents was 127, resulting in a percentage of 18%. My Mean account is estimated at \bar{x} : 1,34. Standard deviation of 0.475. The table also shows the order of paragraph 5, "Tendency towards electoral torment and boycott of elections", where it falls into third place with 41 responses, with a percentage of 14%, while its arithmetic Mean is estimated at: 1.87 while the standard deviation is 0,339.

The sixth paragraph, which provides for "questioning the integrity of the elections", was ranked fourth, with an estimated repetition of 42, a percentage of 5% plus a Mean calculation of 1,86 and a standard deviation of 0.343. In fifth place, we find the paragraph "instilling a sense of distrust in the political elite" at a percentage value of 5%, a Mean calculation equal to: 1,85 along with a standard deviation estimated at: 0.356.

The second paragraph, "Fear of election results", came in the second order, with a repeated distribution of 30, with an estimated percentage of 3%. My Mean account is 1,90. In addition to a standard deviation estimated at 0,296. On the other hand, we note that the ninth paragraph, "Assistance in deciding whether or not to vote", ranked seventh with a duplicate distribution of 24, offset by a percentage of 3%. Combined with a Mean of 1,59 and an estimated standard deviation of 0.493. Finally, the tenth paragraph, "Directing you to vote for a particular candidate", is sixth, with a redundancy of 54, and a percentage of 6%. In addition to the Mean arithmetic value of 1,83. The standard deviation was 0.380.

2.9 Participants evaluate the impact of reliance on France 24 talk shows on obtaining information on their electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections

Table 12: Impact of reliance on France 24 talk shows in obtaining information on electoral behavior

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
It didn't affect	151	48,7%	1,97	2,245
Very Weak	18	5,8%		
Weak	22	7,1%		
Medium	22	7,1%		
High	27	8,7%		
Very high	45	14,5%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The aforementioned table aims to quantify the degree of conscientiousness, cognitive ability, and behavioral impact of utilizing France 24 to obtain information during the 2019 presidential elections in Algeria, as perceived by the participants.

The table presented above depicts the responses of the investigators on a five-year scale, ranging from a minimal level to a substantial level. However, the results show that 151 investigators completely avoided answering this question, representing 48.7% of their total number. It was also found that 45 researchers approving 14.5% of the sample believed that Franc24's degree of influence in Arabic on their electoral behavior was

significant, while the number of researchers estimating that the degree of influence was mean was 27 researchers with a percentage of 8.7%. On the other hand, we find 25 researchers who consider that the degree of impact is very high at 8.1%, and 7.1% were enrolled for researchers whose impact was very low.

Considering the calculation intermediation and standard deviation values, respectively: 1.97 and 2.245. We conclude that the general orientation of the sample is centered on the "very low" response, on the other hand, we note that the value of the standard deviation is higher than the value of the mean calculation. This means that there is a slight dispersion in the responses of individuals in the sample.

2.10 The pattern of the reliance on France 24 talk shows in obtaining information on electoral behavior during the 2019 presidential elections from the investigators' point of view:

Table 9: The pattern of the reliance on France 24 talk shows on electoral behavior

	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Negative	95	30,6%	1,69	0,462
Positive	215	69,4%		
Total	310	100,0%		

The aforementioned table displays an evaluation of the pattern of influence on election behavior among the sample individuals as reported by France 24 talk shows.

It is noteworthy that 69% of researchers, which encompasses 215 of the total sample individuals, believe that the effect is positive, whereas 30.6% of researchers, with a numerical size of 95, believe that the updated effect is negative. Perhaps it would be prudent to consider both the negative and positive effects before interpreting the findings, as the positive impact may not necessarily imply that exposure to the talk shows under consideration has influenced individuals to adopt actual voting behavior in elections, and it may also not necessarily be the opposite.

3. CONCLUSION

The ongoing horizontal development of Arabic-speaking foreign international satellite television channels at the level of satellite broadcasting in the Arab world, especially their coverage of events and issues within the framework of the so-called 'international media' or 'target media', has been the subject of numerous analytical academic studies, It has raised cultural and political questions about the nature of the role they play, after a number of analytical academic studies have confirmed that they are influenced by specific systems and ideologies in the light of news, opinions and analysis, and influence Arab public opinion, enabling them to define and prioritize their positions and shape their behavior patterns on arrange of issues around them.

International satellite television focuses on talk shows because they are interactive spaces for the exchange of ideas and opinions. Furthermore, it serves to provide a diverse range of analysis and commentary on news and events.

Foreign television channels have observed a rise in viewership in the Arab region subsequent to a series of revolutions that commenced in 2011, commonly referred to as the Arab Spring.

In 2019, the Algerian public's interest in following international satellite channels in Arabic-speaking countries increased. Due to a variety of political and media factors that constitute the primary reasons for the public's engagement with discussion programs on Arabic-speaking international satellite channels,

it is imperative to identify the significant role played by such programs in informing the Algerian public about their voting behavior during the 2019 presidential elections. The behavior of citizens in Algeria, including electoral boycotts and voting, has been influenced by the events of popular movements, resulting in a divergent political and cultural orientation.

The voting process in Algeria, particularly subsequent to the Movement, has acquired a distinct orientation and significance in comparison to its predecessors.

The participation in presidential and local elections has been correlated with the demands of mobilization and the ideological hue exhibited during the final stage of the process.

However, in the latter stage, the electoral process has acquired cultural significance above economic and political objectives, resulting in a kind of identity and cultural conflict that addresses the demands of mobilization in a gradual manner.

The study emphasized the existence of distinct cognitive and behavioral effects of France 24 talk shows on the behavior of Algerian voters during that period, thereby necessitating the implementation of counter-media strategies. Algeria's efforts to develop an international news space for foreign audiences were reflected in this. Despite the fact that this measure has been delayed for a considerable period, Algeria ought to intensify its efforts to enhance its competitiveness in the context of rapid technological advancement.

The study also revealed the subsequent general findings: The cognitive impact of the France 24 talk show was of considerable interest to professors in the lead-up to the 2019 presidential elections. The study revealed that professors hold the belief that the discussion programs on France 24 aid in the identification and prioritization of public interest in matters pertaining to the 2019 presidential elections.

Most sample individuals gathered information about the 2019 presidential elections through France 24 debate programs. The extent to which teachers rely on France 24 for information about the 2019 presidential elections varies.

The study revealed that the majority of professors relied on multiple sources of information regarding the upcoming presidential elections in 2019. This implies that the France 24 talk shows were not the only source of information for them.

The significance of social media, specifically, in influencing public opinion is progressively increasing. Hence, academics are less reliant on France 24 talk shows as a source of information regarding the upcoming presidential elections in 2019. A specific

ratio exists between the level of trust in multiple sources and France 24 talk shows, which means that, depending on the level of trust of a sample, the more likely they are to obtain information about the presidential elections.

This leads to the contention that the greater the number of information sources, the less likely it is for individuals to rely on France 24 talk shows for information regarding the 2019 presidential elections.

The construction of talk shows by France 24 channel, including guest quality, processing and analysis methods, presenters, and integration with new multimedia media technologies, is one of the factors that has prompted professors to increasingly rely on these programs as a source of information during the 2019 presidential elections. The significant level of interest displayed by the majority of individuals in the information obtained through the utilization of France 24 talk shows corroborates the cognitive, psychological, and behavioral implications.

The majority of the individuals in the sample obtained information regarding the 2019 presidential elections by following the talk shows on France24 channel, with a greater concentration in the pre-election phase as opposed to the election preparation and readiness phase. Despite their high level of trust in France 24, their perception of bias towards the talk show led them to conclude that they did not have sufficient trust in France 24 as a source of information regarding the 2019 presidential election and sought alternative sources for information.

The study revealed that the degree of influence of talk shows on France 24 on voting behavior during the presidential elections encompassed psychological, cognitive, and behavioral effects. According to the findings of the study, the impact of trusting French24 channel talk on accessing information regarding voter behavior during the presidential elections is comparatively modest and largely favorable.

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