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<p><b>Science, Education and Innovations</b> in the Context of Modern Problems</p> <p>Editor-in-Chief: Chair of the Editorial Board - Dr. Huseyn Hajiyev</p> <p>Monthly (Regular) Open Access October 2025 Issue 21, Vol. 9</p> <p>imcra-az.org</p>	<p>RESEARCH ARTICLE </p>	
	<p><b>Talk Shows on Private Algerian Television Channels and Mechanisms for Constructing Mental Images of Algerian Competencies, A descriptive-analytical study of the content, sample of "Alamtnī al-Ḥayāt (Life Taught Me) program episodes</b></p>	
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<p><b>Keywords</b></p>	<p>Talk-shows, TV Channels, Mental images, Algerian competencies.</p>	
<p><b>Abstract</b> This study aims to investigate the methods of preparing and presenting talk shows on private Algerian television channels and their role in constructing mental images of Algerian competencies. This is achieved through analyzing a sample of episodes from the talk show "Alamtnī al-Ḥayāt" in its fourth season, broadcast on Al-Bilad Channel. The analytical sample includes five episodes selected purposively during the period from October 2 to November 6, 2025. The study reached the following conclusions : the selection of guests represents the largest factor in achieving success in the program ; the director's reliance on a variety of camera angles, especially the conventional Eye-Level angle, indicates a desire for objective expression about the guests and their stories. The study revealed a significant presence of social topics in the sample data, amounting to 41.60%. The discussion of education in all its stages, primary, intermediate, secondary, and university, occupied a considerable portion of the program time in each episode, with varying emphasis, to highlight the value of seeking knowledge and its importance in individual and societal life.</p>		
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## 1. Introduction :

The formation and construction of mental images in the awareness and perception of the audience are connected to the style and form through which media, in general, and television in particular, present information and images about various events and issues. In this context, television works to outline specific characteristics of individuals, nations, and social groups through the diverse media content it produces (news, talk shows, drama, films, and series). These outlined characteristics reflect the perceptions of the media elite or communicators within this medium, including directors, producers, editors, and journalists.

The potential to influence the audience's attitudes and shape their orientations increases through talk shows that discuss current topics and issues in an engaging media format known as the dialogue template. The success of this type of program relies on the personalities being hosted and the presenter's skill in managing the dialogue.

The program "*Alamtū al-Ḥayāt*" is considered one of the successful talk shows broadcast by the private Algerian Channel *Al-Bilad* for several years, presented by the journalist Youssef Zeghba. This program has achieved significant popularity among Algerian audiences over several seasons. The secret to its substantial viewership lies in the nature of the guests it hosts, who are often Algerian competencies that have reached a level of excellence in specific professional and scientific fields. This motivated us to explore how this program is prepared and presented, as well as the mechanisms and strategies used by its producers to showcase these competencies to the audience.

Accordingly, the research problem revolves around the following question: **What mechanisms do the producers of the talk show "*Alamtū al-Ḥayāt*" use to create a positive mental image of Algerian competencies?**

## 2. Study Questions :

- ✓ What is the nature of the specialties of the guests featured in the episodes under study?
- ✓ What are the key technical elements focused on during the production of the program?
- ✓ What type of topics and issues are presented in the episodes under study?
- ✓ What type of framing angle do the producers of the program focus on to build a positive mental image of Algerian competencies?
- ✓ What type of questions does the program's presenter ask?
- ✓ What type of language is used in managing the dialogue between the presenter and the guest in the program under study?
- ✓ What are the most significant persuasion methods employed in the talk show under study?
- ✓ What are the core values that the program aims to instill in the audience?

## 3. Study Goals :

- ✓ Highlight the role of talk shows in constructing a positive mental image of Algerian competencies.
- ✓ Reveal the importance of employing technical production techniques in talk shows to promote Algerian competencies.
- ✓ Analyze the type of topics and issues presented in the talk show "*Alamtū al-Ḥayāt*" and identify their relationship with the featured personalities.
- ✓ Emphasize the importance of using talk shows to raise social awareness among the Algerian audience, particularly among youth.
- ✓ Determine the role of media content in instilling values of pride and appreciation for knowledge and scholars, encouraging youth to emulate successful human experiences, and fostering a spirit of hope and ambition.

## 4. Study Significance:

The importance of this research lies in the type of study and the nature of the selected sample, as the program "*Alamtū al-Ḥayāt*" enjoys a high viewership within the network of programs broadcast by *Al-Bilad* Channel over the years. This is because it offers a new model of talk shows that does not focus on the fame and stardom created by the world of art and sports for its guests, but rather highlights the scientific and professional achievements of Algerian scholars, researchers, and thinkers who excel in their fields and have distinguished themselves for both themselves and their country.

Despite their significant success, the public knows little about them due to the policy of marginalizing the elite adopted by public television channels for years. The host's style in managing the dialogue has further increased the program's popularity, as he seeks to build a positive mental image of his guests among the Algerian audience by focusing on the darker aspects of each guest's success story. This approach has served as a source of hope among Algerian youth and has increased their confidence in their country's competencies.

## 5. Study Concepts:

### 5.1. Talk shows:

"It is a format grounded in the audiovisual world, addressing one or more topics with the participation of several guests, based on their connection to the subject matter or their experience and specialization. Talk shows are among the most prominent forms of media content, whether in radio or television, characterized by their success in conveying the media message to the audience" (Filicien, 2011, P.27).

### 5.2. Tv Channels:

The definition of a television channel in Hijab's media encyclopedia is: "A frequency space of a certain range that represents an electromagnetic corridor used to transmit television programs, usually referred to by a specific number on the receiver so that viewers can know the channel number broadcasting the programs they watch." (Hijab, 2004, p. 453) In our study, the concept of television channels encompasses all private Algerian channels that broadcast their programs via satellites and target the Algerian audience with a variety of programming.

### 5.3. Mental Image:

The term "image" has Greek origins, "IMAGO," which means what resembles or belongs to the field of representation (Laiadi, 2003, p. 35). In Arabic, the word "صورة" (sūra) is derived from the verb "صَوَّرَ" (ṣawwara), which carries multiple meanings, including representing something, describing it, or indicating its reality. The cultural encyclopedia states: "Image in language denotes the appearance and form of a thing, as well as its qualities. It is said that 'the image of the action is such and such,' meaning its form; and 'the image of the matter is such and such,' meaning its quality" (Al-Rahman, 2009, p. 25).

In the Holy Quran, the term "image" is used to signify divine ability in the creation of the universe and humans, as reflected in the verse: "He is the Allah, the creator, the Inventor, the Shaper; He 'alone' has the Most Beautiful Names" (Surah Al-Hashr, 24). In Surah Al-A'raf, it says: "Surely We created you, then shaped you" (verse 10).

The term "image" is considered one of the non-verbal communicative elements, whether it is a representation, drawing, or photographic depiction, contributing to the presentation of information about a person, product, or event (Al-Rahman, 2009, p. 25). Nasir Bouali defines it as "an expressive tool utilized by humans to embody meanings, ideas, and feelings. It generally represents a significant visual structure and comprises various styles, relations, and places" (Bouali, 2010, p. 38).

There are many classifications of images, some based on literary foundations and others philosophical. For instance, we find graphical or poetic images in the study of literary texts, such as metaphor, metonymy, and figurative comparison of reality. There are also what is known as stereotypical or mental images, which are related to the philosophical dimension or interpretation of reality and are based on a set of ideas that are ingrained in a specific group's perception of a particular subject, person, sect, or ethnic group.

### 5.4 Algerian Competencies :

Competence is considered a modern term in the field of human resource management, with various definitions associated with it. In this context, (Hedge, 1996) defines the concept of competence as "superior performance in achievement". Others define it as a "skill or attribute of a person to reach a higher level of performance" (Cheli, 2010, p. 58).

In our study, the concept of Algerian competencies is defined in terms of various human capacities specialized in fields such as scientific research, science and technology, medicine, and other scientific disciplines, where individuals hold advanced degrees and have a distinguished social and professional status both within and outside Algeria.

## 6. Methods and Materials:

The topic of this research belongs to descriptive analytical studies, which aim to describe events, people, beliefs, attitudes, values, goals, and various patterns of behavior. In media studies, descriptive studies are used for the purposes of abstract and comparative description of individuals and groups, as well as to describe attitudes, motivations, needs, media usage, preferences, and interests. They also describe media systems, institutions, facts, and events, followed by the description and explanation of the interrelationships between these elements within the framework of hypothetical relationships that can be tested (Al-Hamid, 2004, p. 13).

In this study, we utilized the survey method, referred to in French as "La Méthode D'enquête" which means scientific investigation method. This method is used by researchers to examine a specific situation by exploring the evidence, experiences, and documents that form its natural context, in order to collect data and information that achieve the desired scientific objective.

Ben Morsli defines it as "the scientific method that enables the researcher to identify the phenomenon under study in terms of its constituting factors and the prevailing relationships within it as they exist in the real environment and under its natural, unartificial conditions, through the collection of information and data that fulfill this purpose" (Ben Morsli).

The research community in this study encompasses all the talk shows presented by private Algerian television channels that focus on highlighting Algerian competencies. As for the sample, it is a purposive one, consisting of the total episodes of the program "*Alamatni Al Hayat*" (Life Taught Me) in its fourth season, which airs on *Al-Bilad* TV channel during the timeframe from October 2 to November 6, 2025. This includes a total of five episodes that were downloaded from the official YouTube page of *Al-Bilad* TV channel, distributed in the following table:

Episode N°	Duration	Title	Guest	Air Date
1	1h24m	40 years of pediatric medicine: countless information and untold stories.	<b>Professor ZeroualZoulikha</b> Head of the Pediatrics Department at Barni Hospital (previously)	02/10/2025
2	1h40m	32 years of autopsies and forensic medicine: testimonies from a doctor who faced the most horrific crimes with strength and resilience.	<b>Professor KelthoumMsahli</b> Head of the Forensic Medicine Department at Blida University Hospital	16/10/2025
3	1h20m	A success story that is not normal: from 0 dinars to an investment worth hundreds of billions (when willpower triumphs over poverty, orphanhood, and deprivation).	<b>Dr. Said Mahdi</b> Director General of the Martyrs Hospital in TiziOuzou	23/10/2025
4	1h2m	From the reserve list to a champion of the Stars of Science: an exceptional story of an Algerian innovator.	<b>Dr. El AidDardabo</b> Champion of the Stars of Science in its latest season, 2025	30/10/2025
5	1h28m	From a child battling poverty and deprivation to one of the most renowned university professors in Algeria (a sad story with a happy ending).	<b>NourEddineBekiss</b> University Professor in Sociology	6/11/2025

The source: prepared by the Author

## 7. The Theoretical Framework of the Study:

### 7.1. The Mental Image: An Analytical Vision in light of Linguistic Studies

There are a number of factors that contribute to the construction and formation of the mental image in the perception and awareness of the audience, among the most important of which is "language". Linguists and language scholars were the first to explore the issue of constructing the mental image and how it forms in the consciousness and perception of the audience. Arab scholars, including philosophers, fundamentalists, linguists, and rhetoricians, linked meaning to the mental image. They believed that meaning is the mental image that corresponds to the words used. Understanding the issue of meaning necessitates studying the mental image and revealing its relationship with the external reality, as well as its connection to the language that expresses this image (Ma'alouf, 2010, p. 11).

In this context, the linguist Ferdinand de Saussure argues that the linguistic sign consists of a mental image, which is a content or signified, and it corresponds to the signifier or the phonetic expression of the signified. The signifier represents the phonetic aspect of the sign, which is the totality of phonemes that make up the word. Saussure calls it the "sound image" because it reflects psychological traits and creates an effect on the senses. The signified; "the content of the represented thing", is accessed only through these phonetic elements or units that make up the sign: specifically, through the sound image, which is merely a means to convey and express the mental idea (Mahmoud, 2001, p. 53).

According to Saussure, the relationship between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary, meaning it is of a conventional, historical nature agreed upon by the community within society. Therefore, the meanings of things remain consistent, but the phonetic expression varies from one language to another. For example, the image of a book is the same in the minds of all people around the world, regardless of their languages; however, the phonetic expression of this object differs. In Arabic, it is referred to as "كتاب" (Kitab), in French as "LIVRE," and in English as "BOOK".

Given that language is a collection of shared codes or symbols agreed upon by a linguistic community within a society, a concordance is achieved between phonetic images (signifiers) and mental images (signifieds) or the concepts they denote. The formation of concepts, meanings, and ideas in the minds of recipients through language hinges upon this harmony between what signifiers refer to, which may take the form of written symbols read by the eyes or verbal sounds heard by the ears, and their denotations in the form of mental images that the recipient perceives, stemming from their unique stock of knowledge and culture compared to other recipients.

Therefore, if an individual lacks familiarity with the written or verbal symbols of a specific language, no image of the signified corresponding to a word or term in that language can form in their mind. Consequently, "the perception of a concept is not an innate matter for an individual, but rather the result of the culture and experiences acquired from their social upbringing and natural environment. They see things through the eyes of the community" (Mahmoud, 2001, p. 142).

### **7.2 Theoretical Approaches Explaining the Role of Media in Shaping the Mental Image**

The production of mental images is the most important function performed by media of all kinds through the content they provide. This was recognized by the scholar Walter Lippmann in the 1920s in his book "Public Opinion" published in 1922, where he asserted that media help in constructing mental images in the minds of the public. Often, these media create false environments in the minds of the masses and play a role in shaping public opinion by presenting issues that concern society (Hassouna, 2015, p. 6).

In this context, Lippmann clarified that media dominate the creation of images in our minds, and public reaction is directed toward those images rather than actual events. This was the foundation for the development of agenda-setting theory, which has been tested by numerous researchers through various field studies to demonstrate that media play a role in determining the issues and matters that the public thinks about.

Among the new theoretical frameworks that emerged to explore how ideas and attitudes of public opinion are shaped through the coverage of events by news media, while placing them within a certain context, is the theory of media framing or news framing. This is considered a second level of agenda research, based on the fundamental assumption that "events do not inherently possess a particular meaning but acquire their meaning by being placed within a FRAME that specifies and organizes them and lends a degree of coherence by focusing on certain aspects of the subject while omitting others".

Framing theory is one of the modern contributions in communication studies, as it allows for measuring the implicit content of media messages reflected by media outlets. This theory provides a systematic explanation of the role of media in shaping ideas and attitudes regarding prominent issues and the relationship of that to the cognitive and emotional responses of the public to those issues (Wahbi, 2013, p. 373).

The 1980s marked the true emergence of the characteristics of this new theoretical approach, which has a strong connection to the concepts of symbolic interaction and social reality developed by sociologist Erving Goffman. In this context, researcher Entman made significant contributions to establishing the principles of this theory through his first study in 1993, in which he examined the role of ideologies and their impact on the framing process by comparing the frames of the incidents involving the crashes of South Korean and Iranian passenger planes. His second study was conducted in 2003, focusing on the impact of the events of September 11, 2001, on perceptions of the war on terrorism (Hassouna, 2015, p. 24).

### **7.3 The role of television in building and forming mental images**

Most media studies converge on the notion that television is one of the effective means through which mental images are shaped in the audience. For instance, the way women are portrayed on television and the roles they fulfill create a stereotypical image of them in the minds of the audience. Similarly, the portrayal of Black individuals influences the audience's attitudes toward them. Furthermore, the manner in which significant international issues and the actors involved are presented shapes public positions and opinions regarding these matters.

In this context, there are several factors that enable television to play this role, including:

- **Wide Reach:** Especially with the advancement of satellite technology, which has expanded broadcasting range and consequently broadened the scope of message delivery to the largest number of audiences spread across all continents of the world.

- **Speed of Event Reporting:** Digital technology in photography and news coverage has increased the speed of news reporting on events and incidents. It has become possible to transmit images and videos of events at the moment they occur anywhere in the world and upload them via the internet to reach newsrooms located thousands of kilometers away within seconds.

- **Social Isolation:** The pace of modern life has contributed to an increased sense of isolation among individuals due to their immersion in their personal lives. This has made media, particularly television, a source of connection and a feeling of participation for this group, alleviating their sense of isolation.

## 8 Framework of the Analytical Study:

### 8.1 Technical Sheet for the Program "*Alamatni Al Hayat*"

- **Program Title:** *Alamatni Al Hayat* (Life taught me).
- **Channel:** *Al-Bilad*.
- **Season:** Fourth.
- **Episode Duration:** Ranges from one hour to one hour and forty-five minutes.
- **Broadcast Timing:** Every Thursday at 9 PM.
- **Preparation and Presentation:** Youssef Zghba
- **Year of Production:** 2025
- **Platform:** Official *Al-Bilad* Channel via YouTube
- **Upload Date:** November 2025.

### 8.2 .The Analytical Study Data:

**Table 1:** Distribution of Analysis Categories by Guest Specialty

Guest specialty	Frequency	Percentage
Doctor	03	60%
Inventor	01	20%
University teacher	01	20%
Total	05	100%

The data indicates that the majority of guests in the episodes under study are from the medical category, accounting for 60%, followed by inventors and university teachers, each representing 20%. This trend is attributed to the program's objectives, which aim to highlight the achievements and successes of Algerians in the fields of science and medicine—areas that are complex and require significant scientific effort to excel. Moreover, the selection of guests plays a key role in ensuring the program's success. The fame and distinction achieved by *Alamatni Al Hayat* (Life taught me) can be attributed to the strategy employed by the producers in their careful choice of guests, along with the unique angle of treatment that significantly differs from what has been presented in similar programs on both public and private television channels.

**Table 2:** Distribution of analysis categories by type of questions asked in the dialogue

Interview Type	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.	Freq	Per.
Information questions	18	23.07%	18	23.07%	15	19.23%	14	17.94%	13	16.66%	78	54.16%
Point of view questions	5	20%	7	28%	05	20%	02	8%	06	24%	25	17.36%
Personal questions	5	12.19%	9	21.95%	08	19.51%	08	19.51%	11	26.82%	41	28.47%
Total	28	19.44%	34	23.61%	28	19.44%	24	16.66%	30	20.83%	144	100%

We observe from the data in Table 02, which presents the distribution of analysis categories by type of questions asked in the dialogue, that the category of information questions was the most prevalent across all episodes of the program, accounting for 54.16%. The first and second episodes recorded the highest rates in this category, with each achieving 23.07%. These episodes featured Mrs. ZerouelZoulikha, a pediatrician with 40 years of service in her specialty, in addition to Mrs. KelthoumMsahli, who dedicated 32 years of her life to the field of forensic medicine. The episode with Ms. Msahli was the longest in duration compared to the other episodes under study, lasting one hour and forty minutes. This extended time can be attributed to the significance and specificity of the topic—namely, forensic medicine in Algeria—and its relation to the transformations Algeria has experienced since the 1990s, particularly regarding the rise in crime rates and the diverse causes behind them. Consequently, the host focused more on extracting a higher percentage of information from guests during these two episodes compared to others.

As for personal questions, they ranked second, accounting for 28.47%. In this context, the episode featuring Dr. NourEddineBekiss, a university professor specializing in sociology (Episode 05), recorded the highest percentage of personal questions at 26.82%. In this episode, the host highlighted the guest's private life, discussing the challenges and setbacks that contributed to his current achievements as a university professor and author of several important books in his field.

Regarding opinion questions, they ranked last at 17.36%. This indicates that the talk show *Alamatni Al Hayat* (Life taught me) does not primarily aim to explore viewpoints like other talk shows but instead seeks to introduce personalities who have achieved excellence in their academic and professional journeys, making them role models and sources of inspiration for many Algerian youth. Today, many young people doubt the miracles that education and ambition can achieve.

**Table 3:** Distribution of Analysis Categories by Technical Elements of Directing (Shots)

Shot Type	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Wide Shot	69	22.62%	80	26.22%	59	19.34%	8	2.62%	89	29.18%	305	17.09%
Medium Shot	/	/	170	100%	/	/	/	/	/	/	170	%9.59
American Shot	153	18.50%	250	30.22%	28	3.38%	/	/	396	47.88%	827	%46.35
Waist-Up Shot	182	37.45%	/	/	190	39.41%	109	22.61%	01	0.20%	482	<b>27.01%</b>
Total	404	22.64%	500	28.02%	277	15.52%	117	6.55%	486	27.24%	1784	%100

We observe from Table 03, which presents the distribution of analysis categories based on technical elements of directing (shot scale), that the director of the television program *Alamatni Al Hayat* (Life taught me) primarily utilized American and medium shots. The American shot registered a presence of 46.35%, while the medium shot accounted for 27.01%. This is typical for this type of program, which relies on dialogue between two individuals and is filmed in a relatively medium-sized closed studio. This setup allows the camera to focus more on narrative shots (American and medium) that enable the capture of hand movements and facial expressions of both the host and the guests being interviewed.

As for the wide shot, it reached 17.09%, and its use was intended for descriptive purposes. This type of shot allows for a complete view of the set, especially since this shot was captured in conjunction with a panoramic camera movement, where the camera transitions horizontally from right to left and left to right at a 180° angle. This technique gradually reveals the program's décor and showcases the seating arrangement of the two conversing individuals, allowing for an expression of body language from the host and illustrating the interaction style with the guest's dialogue.

**Table 4:** Distribution of analysis categories by technical elements of directing (camera angles)

Camera Angles	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Eye-Level Angle	335	%22.52	420	28.24%	218	14.66%	109	7.33%	405	27.23%	1487	83.35%
180° Camera Angle	69	23.23%	80	26.93%	59	19.86%	8	2.69%	81	27.27%	297	16.64%
Total	404	22.64%	500	28.02%	277	15.52%	117	6.55%	486	27.24%	1784	100%

We observe from Table 04, which presents the distribution of analysis categories based on technical elements of directing (camera angles), that the director relied on a variety of techniques, primarily utilizing the eye-level angle with a notable rate of 83.35%, compared to 16.64% for the 180° camera angle . This indicates the director's desire to provide an objective expression of the guests and the stories they share. The eye-level angle signifies objectivity and is frequently used in television.

**Table 4:** Distribution of Analysis Categories by Technical Elements of Directing (Camera Movements)

Camera Movements	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Fixed	350	22.01%	450	28.30%	224	14.08%	109	6.85%	457	28.74%	1590	89.12%
Panoramic	52	28.26%	48	26.08%	51	27.71%	06	3.26	27	14.67%	184	10.31
Travelling	02	20%	02	20%	02	20%	02	20%	02	20%	10	0.56%
Total	404	22.64%	500	28.02%	277	15.52%	117	6.55%	486	27.24%	1784	%100

The data presented in Table 5, which shows the distribution of analysis categories based on technical elements of directing (camera movements), indicates that camera movements were not heavily utilized in the episodes of the program under study. The fixed shots accounted for 89.12%, compared to 10.31% for panoramic movement and only 0.56% for travelling movement, which was exclusively used to present the program's introduction in each episode.

The director's reliance on fixed camera work is indicative of a desire to deepen the viewer's focus on the dialogue rather than the décor and movements. Additionally, the indoor filming in the studio does not necessitate extensive use of camera movements due to the limited space of the set in this type of talk show studio, which does not rely on an active audience as participants within the studio.

**Table 6:** Distribution of Analysis Data by Visibility Percentage on Screen

Appearance on camera Rate	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Host	153	23.25%	180	27.35%	99	15.04%	46	6.99%	180	27.35%	658	36.88%
Guest	173	21.46%	230	28.53%	133	16.50%	63	7.81%	207	25.68%	806	45.17%
Host and Guest Together	78	24.37%	90	28.12%	45	14.06%	08	2.5%	99	30.93%	320	17.93%
Total	404	22.64%	500	28.02%	277	15.52%	117	6.55%	486	27.24%	1784	%100

We observe from Table 6, which presents the distribution of analysis data by appearance percentage on screen, that the guest appeared more frequently than the host during the dialogue in all episodes. The appearance percentage for the guest was 45.17%, while the host's appearance was 36.88%. This indicates the producers' intention to highlight the featured personality by allowing them to discuss themselves and their achievements, as well as visually focusing the camera on them.

In contrast, the host's presence was secondary in the eyes of the program's director, limited to asking questions or interacting with the guest's dialogue through gestures. In most shots, the director directed the camera toward the host to convey their attentiveness and engagement with the guest's conversation, which is a key factor in the program's success.

**Table 7:** Distribution of analysis data by language used in the dialogue

Language	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Standard Arabic	30	15%	47	23.5%	33	16.5%	46	23%	44	22%	200	34.54%
Colloquial Dialect	37	18.59%	26	13.06%	40	20.10%	16	8.04%	80	40.20%	199	34.36%
Refined Colloquial Dialect	6	4.47%	21	15.67%	14	10.44%	50	37.31%	43	32.08%	134	23.14%
Mixed language	24	52.17%	6	13.04%	11	23.91%	02	4.34%	3	6.52%	46	7.94%
Total	97	16.75%	100	17.27%	98	16.92%	114	19.68%	170	29.36%	579	100%

The data indicate a close balance in the use of standard Arabic and colloquial dialect across all episodes of the program, with slight variations from one episode to another. The total use of standard Arabic in the episodes was 34.54%, while colloquial dialect usage stood at 34.36%. This was followed by refined colloquial dialect at 23.14%, with mixed language remaining limited, not exceeding 7.94%.

The use of standard Arabic was particularly remarkable in the second episode where the proportion was 23.5% and in the fourth episode where it was 23% which was much more than in the other episodes where this category only reached the extent of 15% to 16%. The guests' nature and their linguistic backgrounds were the underlying reasons for this pattern. For instance, in the second episode, Dr. Kelthoum Msahli proved her mastery of standard Arabic through her forensic medicine profession, which requires communication primarily with the justice system—Arabic being the language of choice in Algeria's courts—contrary to other departments that still use French. The considerable standard Arabic employed in the program indeed shows the producers' aim of increasing media discourse level. The host's dialogues were analyzed in the episodes under consideration and the finding was that the host used standard Arabic continuously throughout the dialogue and only sometimes replied in colloquial or refined colloquial dialect to match the certain guests' linguistic style. Besides, the other guests increasing their use of colloquial dialect showed that they wanted to be closer to the audience. This strategy makes the language of dialogue and complex scientific information easier to understand for the viewers and makes them feel that they are the target audience and that the information is

being presented clearly for them regardless of their educational and cultural backgrounds which might differ from one another.

**Table 8:** Distribution of analysis categories by type of topics discussed

Topic	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Political	/	/	/	/	1	50%	/	/	1	50%	2	0.45%
Security	/	/	2	50%	1	25%	/	/	1	25%	4	0.91%
Economic	/	/	/	/	10	31.25%	7	21.87%	15	46.87%	32	7.35%
Social	27	14.91%	21	11.60%	34	18.78%	24	13.25%	75	41.43%	181	41.60%
Scientific	36	20.57%	38	21.71%	16	9.14%	56	32%	29	16.57%	175	40.22%
Other	6	14.63%	5	12.19%	08	19.51	3	7.31%	19	46.34%	41	9.42%
Total	69	15.86	66	15.17%	70	16.09%	90	20.68%	140	32.18%	435	%100

The analytical data provided in Table 08, which depicts the distribution of analysis categories pertaining to the genres of topics discussed, as well as the breakdown of the discussed topics in the overall sample data, shows that social issues were the most significant ones, covering 41.60%, with a remarkable difference between the episodes. The next was the scientific category with a share of 40.22%. However, the political and security issues together did not reach any significant level of representation, hence the program's main focus was on the social aspect in dealing with the issues and stories presented.

In the matter of social issues, they experienced very high levels during the fifth episode at 41.43% in comparison to the other episodes, mostly because of the guest appearance, Dr. NourEddineBekiss, who is a university professor of sociology. This episode made the season's highest number of views on YouTube, which went over two million views. His memorable tale, which was about his life, was the main reason for this success, as it has been a great motivation for the youth. To be precise, this story was not only about one man but represented a whole generation's hardships during the time he lived, that is why it was an excellent way to connect the audience to the program through experiences associated with the larger social conditions that the Algerian community went through in the past decades.

As for scientific subjects, they were evident throughout all of the episodes, but their presence was extremely visible in the fourth episode where the percentage of scientific topics hit 32%. This increase is then reflecting the character of the guest in that episode who was AyedDerdabo, a champion of the latest season of the "Stars of Science" program in 2025. He talked during the dialogue for one hour about his life full of achievements and scientific wins. On the other hand, economic topics were not very popular and had limited presence, with only 7.35% recorded. The discussion of economic issues was restricted to episodes three, four, and five, with a distinct increase in episodes three and five. In the third episode, Dr. Said Mahmoudi elaborated on his professional journey in radiology, where he spent his resources and gained considerable accomplishments in the private medical sector through the hospital he manages.

**Table 5:** Distribution of analysis categories by type of issues addressed

Issue	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Poverty	/	/	/	/	11	57.89%	1	5.26%	7	36.84%	19	4.36%
Education	21	20.79%	13	12.87%	12	11.88%	21	20.79%	34	33.66%	101	23.21%
Health	31	75.60%	4	9.75%	4	9.75%	2	4.87%	/	/	41	9.42%
Success	3	4.61%	1	1.53%	4	6.15%	29	44.61%	28	43.07%	65	14.94%
Failure	/	/	/	/	1	9.09%	13	86.66%	1	9.09%	15	3.44%
Scientific	1	5.26%	4	21.05%	3	15.78%	10	52.63%	1	5.26%	19	4.36%

Progress												
Work	8	9.41%	28	32.94%	10	11.76%	7	8.23%	32	37.64%	85	19.54%
Patriotism	1	9.09%	/	/	8	72.72%	2	18.18%	/	/	11	2.52%
Difficulties	2	3.84%	4	7.69%	9	17.30%	4	7.69%	33	63.46%	52	11.95%
Other Issues	2	5%	12	30%	8	20%	1	2.5%	17	42.5%	40	9.19%
Total	69	15.86%	66	15.17%	70	16.09%	90	20.68%	140	32.18%	435	%100

A careful observation of the data in Table 09, which illustrates the distribution of analysis categories by type of issues addressed, leads us to conclude that the issue of education came first in the list of talking points during the episodes of the program under investigation, with a share of 23.21%. Next in line was the matter of success with 14.94%, followed by work with 19.15%, and difficulties with 11.95%. Health issue was mentioned with 9.42% share. The rest of the issues occupied a little portion of the discussion, like outreach in science (4.36%), failure (3.44%) and love for one's country (2.52%). In terms of spreading topics throughout the shows, poverty issue got much room in the third show, with a frequency rate of 11. The fifth episode was next with the frequency of 7. The third episode highlighted Dr. Said Mahmoudi, the director of the Martyrs' Hospital in TiziOuzou, who had a very tough childhood of being an orphan and living in poverty. But the heavy life challenges he met did not stop him from being the best in his studies and wanting to be successful, thus exemplifying the quality of being resilient.

As for the issue of health, it achieved the highest frequency in the first episode, with a total of 31 mentions. In this episode, Mrs. ZeroualZoulikha discussed her career in the healthcare sector, particularly in pediatrics, covering numerous topics related to physical health and nutrition for mothers and children. Regarding the issue of success, the fourth episode recorded the highest presence, with a frequency of 29 mentions, attributed to the nature of the featured guest, AyedDardabo, who is a model for ambitious youth that do not believe in failure. He transitioned from being on the reserve list in the "Stars of Science" program to winning the title in its latest edition in Qatar 2025, achieving several successes, such as inventing a smartwatch that measures vitamin D levels in the blood without the need for a needle.

**Table 6:** Distribution of analysis categories by type of aspects addressed

Aspect	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Personal Life	19	24.05%	7	8.86%	16	20.25%	7	8.86%	30	37.97%	79	18.16%
Professional Life	35	27.77%	41	32.53%	10	7.93%	11	8.73%	29	23.01%	126	28.96%
Achievements	4	5.33%	3	4%	19	25.33%	30	40%	19	25.33%	75	17.24%
Difficulties	4	4.76%	6	7.14%	17	20.23%	24	28.57%	33	39.28%	84	19.31%
Success Factors	7	9.85%	9	12.67%	8	11.26%	18	25.35%	29	40.84%	71	16.32%
Total	69	15.86%	66	15.17%	70	16.09%	90	20.68%	140	32.18%	435	%100

We note from the data in Table 10, which presents the distribution of analysis categories by the aspect discussed, that the primary angle of treatment for the producers and directors of the program "*Alamatni Al Hayat*" (Life taught me) is the professional life aspect, accounting for 28.96%. This is followed by the aspect of difficulties at 19.31%, the personal life aspect at 18.16%, achievements at 17.24%, and factors for success at 16.32%. This ranking reflects the overall content of the episodes studied, while the treatment angle varies from one episode to another. In the first episode, the focus was primarily on professional life, with 35 mentions out of 69 total. The episode hosted Dr. ZeroualZoulikha who spent 40 years in the pediatrics field. The host was trying to channel the questions so that she could tell us some of the stories that the audience would learn from, and most of them were about kids. The guest showed an enormous amount of humility regardless of her scientific achievements. The guest in the second episode from the medical field also came to be recognized as Dr. MsahliKelthoum, a forensic medicine specialist at Blida Hospital. The episode once again turned its focus onto the professional side with 41 out of 66 mentions. However, the tales recounted by Dr. Msahli were in stark contrast to those of Dr. Zeroual in the previous episode, as this one concentrated on the realities of forensic

medicine in Algeria and its interaction with different social phenomena since the 1990s. Most of the stories related to the crime and the duties of the forensic doctors in the judicial process.

The third episode brought about a change in focus as it turned towards achievements and difficulties at the same time, particularly in the segment that included Dr. Said Mahmoudi, where 19 mentions went to achievements and 17 to difficulties out of a total of 70 mentions. The fourth episode with AyedDardabo, the winner of "Stars of Science" 2025, also looked at the angles of achievements and difficulties, receiving 30 mentions for achievements and 24 for difficulties out of 90 total mentions. The story the young guest told made this point as he pointed out his many successes in spite of various obstacles. The fifth episode was in the same manner and was the one episode that gave the most attention to difficulties with 33 mentions. On the other hand, the personal life angle was negligible in the majority of the episodes, which showed that one of the objectives of the program is not to show the private lives of the guests but to highlight their accomplishments and the obstacles they have overcome, thus giving the audience an opportunity to learn and be inspired by the experiences of the guests.

**Table 7:** Distribution of analysis categories by method of persuasion techniques used in dialogue

Method of persuasion		Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
		F	P	F	p	F	P	F	P	F	P.	F	P
Emotional	Gratitude	10	23.80%	4	9.52%	6	14.28%	6	14.28%	16	38.09%	42	14.89%
	Empathy	10	14.92%	8	11.94%	12	17.91%	17	25.37%	20	29.85%	67	23.75%
	Tears	/	/	1	50%	/	/	/	/	1	50%	2	0.70%
Total		35	20	18.01%	13	11.71%	18	16.21%	23	20.72%	37	33.33%	111
Rational	Quoting	27	29.34%	22	23.91%	8	8.69%	11	11.95%	24	26.08%	92	32.62%
	Repetition	05	16.66%	3	10%	4	13.33%	5	16.66%	13	43.33%	30	10.63%
	Justification	07	14.28%	10	20.40%	5	10.20%	5	10.20%	22	44.89%	49	17.37%
Total		4	39	22.80%	35	20.46%	17	9.94%	21	12.28%	59	34.50%	171
Total		7	59	%20.92	48	17.02%	35	12.41%	44	15.60%	96	34.04%	282

Table 11, which presents the conversation's persuasive techniques and corresponding categories of analysis, indicates that the "*Alamati Al Hayel*" producers' main technique was a rational one, accounting for 60.36% of the total analysis, while emotional techniques represented only 39.36%. The questioning of the guests and leading at the same time developed through logical methods to turn the audience by evidence, reinforcement, and reasoning were among the characteristics of the host's dialogue management strategy that strived for the program's objectives. As a result, the use of the quoting technique was the highest, reaching 32.26%, especially in the first episode with 27 mentions and the fifth episode with 24 mentions. The justification technique accounted for 17.73% and was heavily employed in the fifth episode, with 22 mentions. Regarding emotional techniques, empathy was the most frequently used, accounting for 23.75%. Its presence was particularly observed in the last three episodes (featuring Dr. Said Mahmoudi, AyedDardabo, and Dr. NourEddineBekiss), where the dialogue focused on the challenging aspects of each guest's life. This evoked strong emotions from the audience, especially in specific moments, such as when Dr. Said Mahmoudi expressed his awareness of being an orphan, leading to tears among listeners. He shared his struggles with poverty during childhood and the hardships he faced at various stages of life.

Empathy was also a theme in the episode of AyedDardabo, who went through many hardships and struggles in his educational and professional careers. In the case of Dr. Bekiss, empathy was a major factor as the host discussed the under-publicized parts of his life, which were brimming with difficulties. The audience was very much in touch with that especially after the scene where he said, "I used to revise my lessons in the restroom due to the limited space in my home with my family" was aired.

To sum it up, the application of these convincing techniques has been very important in getting the audience to be convinced, which is a tactic that the producers used to make the program more appealing and accessible to a wider audience.

**Table12:** Distribution of analysis categories by the type of values employed in the program

Value	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Social	8	9.41%	10	11.76%	13	15.29%	12	14.11%	42	49.41%	85	19.54%
Ethical	11	24.44%	6	13.33%	13	28.88%	9	20%	6	13.33%	45	10.34%
Personal	19	11.51%	10	6.06%	22	13.33%	51	30.90%	63	38.18%	165	37.93%
Professional	30	25.64%	37	31.62%	12	10.25%	13	11.11%	25	21.36%	117	26.89%
National	1	4.34%	3	13.04%	10	43.47%	5	21.73%	4	17.39%	23	5.28%
Total	69	15.86%	66	15.17%	70	16.09%	90	20.68	140	32.18%	435	100%

We observe from Table 12, which presents the distribution of analysis categories by type of values employed in the program that personal values are the most prominent in the episodes studied, accounting for 37.93%. These values manifest in determination, challenge, self-confidence, and responsibility. This is followed by professional values at 26.89%, reflected in professionalism, discipline, and mastery of work. Ethical values represent 10.34%, illustrated by patience, integrity, trust in God, faith in destiny, and reliance on God. Social values account for 19.54%, demonstrating solidarity, social welfare, and the spirit of cooperation. Finally, national values are the least represented at 5.28%, encapsulating love for the homeland, sacrifice, and freedom.

**Table 8:** Distribution of analysis categories by goals of the program

Goal	Episode 1		Episode2		Episode 3		Episode 4		Episode 5		Total	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
ValuingEducation	10	14.92%	9	13.43%	10	14.92%	18	26.86%	20	29.85%	67	15.40%
Instilling Patriotism	1	4.76%	3	14.28%	10	47.61%	3	14.28%	4	19.04%	21	4.82%
Appreciation of Competencies	16	17.97%	12	13.48%	16	17.97%	25	28.08%	20	22.47%	89	20.45%
RaisingAwareness	20	24.09%	27	32.53%	1	1.20%	5	6.02%	30	36.14%	83	19.08%
Instilling Hope	6	7.79%	2	2.59%	19	24.67%	23	29.87%	27	35.06%	77	17.70%
Gratitude for parents	2	10.52%	2	10.52%	2	10.52%	3	15.78%	10	5263%	19	4.36%
Reinforcing Values	12	20.68%	7	12.06%	9	15.51%	10	17.24%	20	34.48%	58	13.33%
Other Goals	2	9.52%	4	19.04%	3	14.28%	3	14.28%	9	42.85%	21	4.82%
Total	69	15.86%	66	15.17%	70	16.09	90	20.68%	140	32.18%	435	%100

Table 13 shows us the distribution of the categories of analyses according to the goals set up for the program, where the main goal is the enhancement of competencies with 20.45% (89 out of 435 total mentions) being the main goal and the largest emphasized during the fourth and the fifth episodes with 25 and 20 mentions respectively. Episode four drew the attention to the young Algerian talents' abilities in attaining the top-notch of the sciences portrayed by the young scientist AyedDardabo who was bestowed the title "Star of Science" this season even though he was initially put on the reserve list. This feat personifies the faith that sheer will can transform the impossible into the attainable and has also raised the flag of Algeria high.

In the second position, the objective of raising awareness is highlighted with a percentage of 19.08%. This characteristic was highly noticed in the second and the fifth episodes with 30 and 27 mentions in that order. In the second episode Dr. Msahli talked about different types of crimes and their manifestations in the Algerian society of different historical periods and aimed at the public being aware of it. Professor NourEddineBekiss also presented the picture of the skill being acquired rightly and opportunity being made use of for success as the case of many Algerian youth going on with their lives without reading or skilling up thus losing the chance of being successful (Hamidova Kh., 2021).

The third purpose is to give people something to look forward to, and it accounts for 17.70%. The host repeatedly pointed out the hardships that had beset the guests during their life both personally and professionally, and no doubt their resilience prevailed over the oppression, deprivation, and poverty that they had gone through. Their resolve and calmness were rewarded with the outstanding scientific and professional achievements of the day. Goal number four, the one of giving education its due value reached 15.40% of votes. Talking about education in all its levels—primary, middle, high school, and university—constituted a major part of the program, though the emphasis was different in different episodes. The goal is to convey the necessity of searching for knowledge in the personal and societal lives, showing that excellence starts at school and continues on university. A knowledge seeker and a graduate are never going to lose their future, no matter what difficulties they have to face.

The initiative, in addition to already mentioned objectives, aims at adopting the love for the home country, the attitude of thanking the parents, the reinforcement of religious and ethical values, and motivating one's personal traits like perseverance and diligence. At the same time, inspiring the successful and remarkable Algerians in different walks of life, like medicine, education, engineering, and the sciences is done one by one.

### 9. Findings of the Study:

The choosing of the guests is the most important factor in the program's success. The strategy of selecting guests, which is the foundation of the program's fame and excellence, combined with the approach, has made the "*Alamatni Al Hayet*" program different from other shows that have been aired on both public and private television networks. The study results indicated that the informational question category was the most commonly used throughout all episodes of the program, comprising 54.16% of the total. On the other hand, opinion questions were at the bottom with only 17.36%. This shows that the talk show is not mainly intended for the exploration of opinions as are other talk shows but rather invites personalities who have attained excellence in their academic and professional careers making them role models and sources of inspiration for many Algerian youths (Salmanov, et al., 2025).

The examination of production's technical elements (shot scale) indicated that the talk show director mainly applied American shots and close-ups of the waist with the American shot being 46.35% and the close-up shot 27.01%. The director drew up on a combination of eye-level angle shots and 180° camera angle, with an abrupt rise in the use of eye-level angles, 83.35% as compared to 16.64% for 180° camera angle. This shows the director's intention to convey the objectivity of the invited persons and the stories they tell; the eye-level angle denotes objectivity and is often used in TV. The camera being fixed the director intended to make the viewer keep focus on the conversation instead of on the set or the actors' movements. Moreover, indoor shooting in the studio does not call for extensive camera movements since the space is limited in such talk shows that do not allow the audience to be an active part of the studio.

The research demonstrated that in every episode, during the dialogues, the guest was more present on screen than the host. The guest's screen time percentage was 45.17%, and the host's percentage was 36.88%. This points out that the program makers intend to give prominence to the guest and create a good impression of Algerians' skills in their areas of expertise, letting the guest talk about and show off his/her achievements while also making them visually noticeable through camera focusing; the main host role being somewhat sidelined. The prominent application of Modern Standard Arabic in the show stands for the producers' aim to raise the standard of media discussion. It was noted that in the dialogues of the episodes under study, the host spoke Modern Standard Arabic in all talks, making very infrequent use of the informal or simplified dialects in reply to the light of the guest's linguistic style.

The guests' use of colloquial dialect to a greater extent showed their intention to connect with the audience by making the dialogue and complicated scientific knowledge easier for the audience to comprehend as well as for the public to hear. Thus, the speakers aimed at raising the awareness of the entire audience regardless of their education and culture. The analysis indicated a very large share of social matters, which represented 41.60% in the data samples with some oscillation from one episode to another, the next category was scientific matters with 40.22%, while political and security themes did not get significant proportions. This might be interpreted as an overall orientation of the program towards the social side by means of discussing and narrating topics.

Education issues ranked first in the hierarchy of topics addressed in the studied episodes, accounting for 23.21%. This underscores the role of the program's producers in highlighting a positive image of the Algerian school at all levels, as well as the importance of teachers, administrative staff, and the competencies that graduated from them (Hamidova Kh, 2021).

The main aspect addressed for the producers of "*Alamatni Al Hayat*" is the professional life angle, which accounted for 28.96%, while the personal life angle recorded only 18.16%. This indicates that the main goal of the program is not to showcase the personal lives of the invited personalities but to focus on the reality of the achievements they have accomplished and the challenges they have faced in life to derive lessons from and follow their example.

The results showed that the producers of the talk show heavily rely on rational methods as a persuasion strategy, accounting for 60.36% compared to 39.36% for emotional methods. This is reflected in the dialogue management strategy adopted by the host, which relies on directing the guest in a manner that serves the program's objectives and using logical methods to influence the audience through evidence, repetition, and justification, with relative variation in the reliance on these methods from episode to episode.

The results also indicated that personal values were the most prevalent in the episodes studied, accounting for 37.93%, manifested in values such as determination, challenge, self-confidence, and responsibility. This was followed by professional values at 26.89%, represented by values of professionalism, discipline, and mastery of work. Ethical values accounted for 10.34%, reflected in values of patience, integrity, trust in God, faith in destiny, and reliance on God. Social values made up 19.54%, including solidarity, social welfare, and the spirit of cooperation. Finally, national values accounted for 5.28%, embodied in values of patriotism, sacrifice, and freedom.

The findings showed that appreciating competencies is the primary goal of "*Alamatni Al Hayat*" with this category accounting for 20.45%. In second place is the goal of raising awareness at 19.08%, followed by instilling hope at 17.70%. The fourth goal is the valenting of education, which reached 15.40%. This indicates that discussions around education at all levels—primary, middle, secondary, and university—received considerable airtime in every episode, with relative variation between them, to highlight the value of seeking knowledge and its importance in individual and societal life.

The program seeks to achieve other goals, such as instilling love for the homeland, gratitude towards parents, reinforcing religious and ethical values, and motivating diligence and hard work. This is all accomplished through showcasing successful and inspiring Algerian talents that have excelled in various fields such as medicine, education, engineering, and sciences.

## 10. Conclusion:

The talk show "*Alamatni Al Hayat*" broadcast on the private *Al-Balad* channel, is an effective and pivotal media tool in building a positive mental image of Algerian competencies. It not only reveals facts and provides viewers with information but also significantly contributes to:

- Highlighting achievements and showcasing the success stories of Algerian competencies in various fields, both domestically and abroad, granting them the recognition they deserve.
- Presenting exemplary role models for youth, thereby boosting confidence in national capabilities and motivating new generations to excel and contribute to development.
- Changing stereotypes by correcting any negative mental images that may linger in public perception, through presenting direct and live examples of Algerian expertise and competencies.
- Creating a bridge by providing a platform for direct dialogue between these competencies and the audience, facilitating the exchange of ideas and experiences, and contributing to the formulation of effective strategies to benefit from this potential, exemplified by the response garnered after the episode featuring Dr. NourEddine Bekiss, which resonated with millions of Algerian viewers on social media platforms.

Therefore, investing in serious and professional talk shows that focus on Algerian competencies, such as "*Alamatni Al Hayat*" is an investment in the future, and it stands as a foundational pillar in building a bright and integrated national image that reflects development and excellence.

## Ethical Considerations

This study is based on a descriptive and analytical content analysis of publicly broadcast television programs. All analyzed episodes of "Alamatni al-Ḥayāt (Life Taught Me)" were aired on a private Algerian television channel and are

publicly accessible. No direct interaction with human participants was conducted, and no personal or sensitive data were collected. Therefore, informed consent was not required. The study adhered to academic ethical standards by ensuring objective analysis, accurate representation of content, and proper citation of sources, without misrepresentation or harm to individuals or institutions.

### Author Contributions

The author solely contributed to the conception and design of the study, data collection, content analysis, interpretation of results, and the writing and revision of the manuscript.

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### Conflict of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this study.

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