

How to Cite:

Daraji, M. S. A., & Mohammed, A. T. (2022). Legal violations in talk shows on Iraqi satellite channels. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S8), 1765–1774.
<https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS8.11624>

Legal violations in talk shows on Iraqi satellite channels

Muhannad Sami Al Daraji

University of Baghdad, College of Media, Radio and Television Department
Corresponding author email: gen.muhammed@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Ammar Taher Mohammed

University of Baghdad, College of Media, Radio and Television Department
Email: ammar.t@comc.uobaghdad.edu.iq

Abstract---This research seeks to shed light on the legal violations related to media laws and regulations that are committed in talk shows, and the extent of the commitment of the communicator and the guests in their dialogues and the audience interfering with them, in order to reveal the violators and their motives and the topics that helped commit the violations, and to identify the types of violations. The research problem is summed up in the existence of a new media reality after 2003, as well as the complexity of the political, security, social and economic scene in Iraq, which was reflected on the nature of dialogue in television talk shows. , may affect as a whole, and in one way or another, the civil peace within the society. This study derives its importance from the impact of the legal violations committed in the talk shows, from its various aspects, and the subtle overlap between freedom of opinion and criticism in the talk shows, and the legal violations of legislation that deal with violations in satellite channels, whose danger to the media and society is evident.

Keywords---legal violations, media laws, satellite channels.

Introduction

Iraq witnessed a major media transformation after 2003, as a result of the political transformation and the change of the system of government to a parliamentary democracy, which contributed significantly to liberating the media from political restrictions and the diversity of visions, goals and politics for each media outlet, especially since the Iraqi constitution of 2005 allowed wide freedom of expression. Expressing opinion in Article (38) thereof, freedom of criticism and diagnosing errors as guaranteed by Iraqi legislation, as well as Coalition Provisional Authority Law No. (65) of 2004, according to which the "Media and

Communications Commission" was formed and the list of media broadcasting rules issued by it, to organize the work of media in Iraq.

However, the freedom of criticism guaranteed by the Iraqi constitution and laws is sometimes directed towards a path that empties it of its essence and the reality of its real role in some satellite channels, especially in talk shows, after it was used as a tool to implement the agendas of the political and social conflict, which led to the commission of many violations in the programs' dialogues. Including what offends the social values and ethics of media work.

This research seeks to shed light on the legal violations related to media laws and regulations that are committed in talk shows, and the extent of the commitment of the communicator and the guests in their dialogues and the audience interfering with them, in order to reveal the violators and their motives and the topics that helped commit the violations, and to identify the types of violations.

The research problem

The research problem is summed up in the existence of a new media reality after 2003, as well as the complexity of the political, security, social and economic scene in Iraq, which was reflected on the nature of dialogue in television talk shows. , may affect as a whole, and in one way or another, the civil peace within the society.

The importance of research

This study derives its importance from the impact of the legal violations committed in the talk shows, from its various aspects, and the subtle overlap between freedom of opinion and criticism in the talk shows, and the legal violations of legislation that deal with violations in satellite channels, whose danger to the media and society is evident.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are summarized as follows:

1. Recognizing the legal violations in the talk shows of the Iraqi satellite channels?
2. Investigate the topics and perpetrators of violations in the talk shows?
3. Investigate the most prominent motives that led to the violations in the talk shows?

Research hypotheses

The researcher tested a number of "alternative" hypotheses, as follows:

- There are statistically significant differences between the profession or perpetrator of the breach and the type of breach in the program.

Research Methodology and Type

This research belongs to the "descriptive research", which aims to portray, analyze and evaluate the characteristics of the phenomenon under study; To show the violations committed in the dialogue programs and the ways to address them, with the aim of reaching comprehensive results. It relied on the "survey method" for the two episodes of the talk shows broadcast on Iraqi satellite channels, and used the systematic comparison between the two programs to accurately diagnose violations and produce reliable scientific results.

The research community and its sample

The research community consists of talk shows broadcast on Iraqi satellite channels, where the study community includes two talk shows: the (Al-Qarar Lakum) program is a daily program broadcast on (Dijla satellite channel), and the (Al-Haqq Al-Qool) program is a daily program broadcast on the (UT channel. V space), A deliberate sample was chosen, which is one of the non-probability samples from the two talk shows, the broadcast study sample during four months (the period from 10/8/2021_ 10/12/2021), two months before the Iraqi elections and two months after the Iraqi elections, as the researcher chose (20) episodes For each program, the total sample for both programs was (40) episodes, the research sample, as the tense events between the warring parties throughout this period were reflected in the performance of the guests in the talk shows.

Seventh: Analysis of legal violations in satellite channels

The profession or job of the perpetrator of the breach

The results of the analysis of the category "the breacher's profession or job" in the program (Al-Haqq Al-Bayla - UTV satellite channel) showed that "the general public" came to the fore, and in both programs, with a clear difference from the other categories; Because the sample was uploaded to the "YouTube" application, and the "comments" field was left open and available to everyone, so the researcher chose (10) comments that include violations only, noting that there are episodes that exceed the barrier of ten comments with violations, but the researcher satisfied with clear and accurate comments, and prevented From being dispersed in large numbers, it was possible to avoid offensive comments, by closing the comments on the episode on YouTube, and leaving them open in this way, which makes the channel accountable, as it knows that there are abuses that occur in the comments, and this moves away from freedom of opinion and conditional expression ensuring that others are not abused, as well as that most of the comments contain insults, insults, insults, and transgressions of beliefs and public figures; The reason is that most of the accounts are fake or unknown and it is difficult to identify their true owners, which ensures that they will not be prosecuted and held accountable for violations in comments on talk shows, (and this indicates that talk show interactions do not end at the end of the broadcast, so the interactions of the receiving audience remain in participation and commentary On the episode online, and there are those who cut off this possibility and this interaction is not allowed in the same place, so that the viewer deals with the subject in another place) (Mikhail, 2015, p. 38).

The results showed that the presenter of the program (Al-Haqq al-Sayyal) had committed many violations, bypassing the excesses of the presenter of the (The Decision for You) program. The media person, who practices his work through a set of rules and laws of the institution in which he works, and he must abide by them) (Kilani, 2016, p. 101).

The results showed that the "political" guest on the "Haqq al-Saik" program came in an advanced rank. This is due to the fact that programs prefer hosting politicians; To find out the most important political events, since some of them belong to political action and know the details of the critical political situation, so their dialogues contain a lot of information that the viewer needs, or this is due to the process of "political education" of parties and groups, which brings people they represent to the media, in order to introduce their goals And its trends and promotion, (as political institutions and authorities use the media on a large and intensive scale to educate the public and create political awareness about a specific issue, which may be a particular political or economic ideology or reform policies) (Zayed, 2020, p. 265).

While the results of the (The Resolution for You) program showed that the "Parliamentarian" came in an advanced rank; This is due to the fact that the program hosts a larger number of parliamentarians, to get acquainted with the work of Parliament and the political interactions between the blocs and alliances in the House of Representatives, and at the same time they meet in the program with guests from other groups, which naturally results in some violations committed intentionally or they may not know that they are violations And in a previous study, the results of which showed that: (media and parliamentary personalities are the largest part in the nature of those convicted of (slander) crimes in Iraqi channels, or were exposed to them, and this result was consistent with the nature of the work of these personalities in continuous dealing with Iraqi TV channels, not to mention political practices and the ongoing social conflict) (Al-Shammari, 2020, pg. 46).

The topic covered in the program

And the data of the research in the category of the topic presented in the program (Al-Haqq Sayqul - UTV satellite channel) showed that the "political" topic came in an advanced position; Because the two programs are of a political nature, their interest in the political issue in most of the program's episodes, as well as the public's interest in politics, This agrees with a previous Arab study, and in the paragraph (issues dealt with by talk shows), as political issues were in a high rank with a percentage of (91%) (Mikhael, 2015, pg. 15), which indicates that (political topics were imposed on talk shows as a template, It receives great attention from viewers, and this explains the large number of this type in satellite channels, and it should not be denied that they provide a service to the viewer in terms of their presentation of current issues, and the diligence of some of them in revealing the truth and finding solutions to the problems at hand) (Sishi, 2020, p. 55), (It seems that the concerns that occupy a greater space in the Iraqi dialogue arena are the political concerns, while social concerns, or as they are called "citizen's concerns" in the developed countries, take the first and greatest attention in the dialogue programs) (Mikhail, 2015, p. 37).

Motives and reasons for committing violations

The results of the study showed that the highest category in the category of motives and reasons for committing violations in the program (Haqq Yaqla _ UTV satellite channel); The motives and reasons "out of criticism and diagnosing errors" were at the forefront of the results of the two programs; This is due to instability, corruption and confusion in the administration of the country, which generates errors in all areas, political, security, economic, social, and so on. They participate in the program, expressing their opinions, sometimes out of criticism and diagnosing mistakes made by the guests or the program presenter, and at other times they express their opinion on the topic or situation raised in the program.

The motive of incitement to hatred also ranked high in the two programs; This is due to the nature and depth of the differences between the parties, which is reflected in the dialogue between the guests and the public through social networking sites (hate speech is more prevalent in social media, but it has moved to the media, especially in talk shows of television channels, where often The guests follow the theses and the personal perceptions that they try to impose in all their forms, and turn the matter into words that include implicit or overt hatred) (Habri, 2021, p. 377).

It is noted that regionalism, ethnicity or nationalism came in low ranks; This is due to the public that has gone through difficult stages; As a result of the sectarian and regional conflicts that people have suffered over the past years, they do not hope for anything better. Rather, those who call for regionalism or nationalism face a wave of indignation, ridicule and resentment from the public, so the guests avoid making such statements during the dialogue.

The type of breach in the program

The study recorded that the highest category of violations in the program (It is true - UTV satellite channel), was "insult" in an advanced rank; This indicates that the insult is linked to some types of violations, as it comes with slander or it may come with the release of inappropriate phrases and other violations, or it may be the insult alone without participating with other violations, as the insult appears in high rates in the talk shows, as a result of the exchange of accusations and abuses from Guests, or issued by the program presenter, especially with the audience's direct comments via social networking sites, and the insult is: (every saying or action that is governed by custom, as contempt and degrading in the eyes of people, even if it is not slander, slander or slander) (Al-Obaidi, 2008, p. 211).

The previous statistics show that "inappropriate expressions" got an advanced rank also in both programs; This means that there is a lot of vocabulary contained in the dialogue or direct public comments; It is undesirable and offends the public taste of the viewer and the reader. It should be noted that there are expressions that may not be criminalized by Iraqi laws, such as the amended Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969, but there are standards for the Iraqi Media and Communications Commission that oblige TV channels to avoid them and to stay

away from vulgar dialogues. , which are interspersed with inappropriate phrases, and on this basis, these phrases have been repeatedly referred to, and identified as violations for which Iraqi law and the Media and Communications Commission are held accountable.

It is noted from the foregoing that the assault on the course of justice came at a low rate; This is for two reasons, the first is that the Iraqi law has imposed harsh provisions on those who transgress the course of justice and the judiciary, so the guests avoid the risks of falling into the trap of the judiciary, and the second reason is due to the lack of legal issues in the talk shows, and if they are put on the dialogue table, it is necessary for the parties to be Dialogues are legal, and it is natural that the legal person knows what he is saying, and knows how to act with the vocabulary and phrases he deals with in the program.

The identity or location of the perpetrator of the breach

The data of the research for the identity or location of the perpetrator of the breach in the UTV program (Al-Haqq Said - UTV channel) showed that the first place went to "the public through social media" and this is due to the fact that the two programs are of great importance to viewers, as some of them express their opinion in the episode's dialogue, By commenting on it on social networking sites "YouTube", as well as for those who missed watching the episode on TV, as it is shown at fixed times, he goes to YouTube to watch, and then expresses his opinion in the comments, (the discussion provides the opportunity to present different points of view on the subject, which gives an opportunity The public has the right to have its own opinion, as it receives opinions of support, opposition and neutrality) (Al-Sudkhan, 2021, p. 103).

The previous statistics indicate that (a guest outside the studio) came ahead in the results; This is due to the fact that the method of meeting with the guest in the program (Al-Haqq al-Sayyal) has taken one form, which is the dialogue with the guest via satellite.) and the interview via the air is the most common method nowadays, as it allows the participation of more viewers, which It contributes to enriching the idea and making it more lively and follow-up) (Al-Sudkhan, 2021, p. 101), so the place of the perpetrator of the breach is limited between the presenter of the program and a guest outside the studio only, and for another reason also, that the location of the studio and the presenter of the program is outside Iraq, and that the majority of the guests are from inside Iraq , especially since the program is daily, it is easier to host people via satellite, with the availability of high-quality audio and video technology in the channel.

The program provider's position on violations

The results showed for the category "The presenter's position regarding violations" in the "Al-Haqq al-Qabole" program (UTV channel), that the "neutral" position came first, and this is consistent with a previous Lebanese study, and in the paragraph (media bias for talk show presenters), where (impartiality) got the percentage The largest in the results by (77%) (Mikhail, 2015, pg. 13), and neutrality is interpreted in this way as the opposite of bias, meaning that it stands at an equal distance between the guests, or that it does not interfere with

the guest's speech when expressing his opinion, but if The guest utters inappropriate words or insults others, here there is no neutrality, but silence about the guest's violations is a crime, and he is considered a partner. Alerting the guest, interrupting him, or not uttering any phrase that contradicts what the guest is saying. Such statements do not reflect the opinion of the station, or that the other party has the right to respond to what was stated) (Al-Azzawi, 2021, pg. 56_57). The media person must also take into account equality in his media message. Citizens are equal in rights and duties as they are equal in front of the media, and be honest in conveying news, information and events, and avoiding discrimination and falsification in conveying facts. (Muhammad, 2021)

The correlation between the two programs (Haqq Al-Tayyib), (The Decision is Yours)

The researcher tested the correlative relations between the two programs under study, namely, "The Truth of the Word" program on UT.V channel and "The decision is for you" program on Tigris channel by resorting to statistical hypotheses (differences with statistical significance between the two programs for each of the research topics) by means of a test The ratios (Z test) between two groups and the tabular Z value to test the ratios that will be fixed for all tables, amounting to (1.97) at the level of significance (0.05).

The test of significance

Table No. (1) Shows the profession or job of the perpetrator of the breach in the program

	The profession or occupation of the offender	(Truth be told) U TV channel		(The Decision is Yours) program, Dijla Channel		Z . test	indication
		T	%	T	%		
1	parliamentary	5	2.00	19	7.72	2.97	in favor of the Tigris
2	Politician	15	6.00	8	3.26	1.46	not significant
3	media	16	6.4	4	1.63	2.70	for UTV
4	civic activist	2	0.8	8	3.25	1.94	not significant
5	writer or analyst	6	2.4	5	2.03	0.28	not significant
6	academic	2	0.8	0	0	1.41	not significant
7	crowd crowd	4	1.6	2	0.81	0.80	not significant
8	Executive Officer	0	0	0	0	--	--

9	public figures	0	0	0	0	--	--
10	general audience	200	80	200	81.30	0.37	not significant
Sum		250	250				

The profession or perpetrator of the breach

Through Table No. (1), which shows the profession or perpetrator of the breach in the program, we note:

- 1- The calculated Z value reached (2.97) which is greater than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are statistically significant differences for the parliamentarian and in favor of the Tigris channel.
- 2- The calculated Z value was (1.46), which is smaller than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are no statistically significant differences for the politician.
- 3- The calculated Z value reached (2.70), which is greater than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), and this means that there are statistically significant differences for the media person and in favor of the UTV channel.
- 4- The calculated Z value reached (1.94), which is smaller than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are no statistically significant differences for the civil activist.
- 5- The calculated Z value was (0.28), which is smaller than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are no statistically significant differences for the writer or analyst.
- 6- The calculated Z value reached (1.41) which is smaller than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are no statistically significant differences for the academic.
- 7- The calculated Z value was (0.80), which is smaller than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are no statistically significant differences for the popular crowd.
- 8- The calculated Z value reached (0.37) which is smaller than its tabular value at the level of significance (5%), which means that there are no statistically significant differences for the general public.

Conclusions

1. The media person in direct dialogue is the most likely person to commit violations in the "Haqq al-Say" program, while the parliamentarian was the first to commit violations in the "The Decision is Yours" program; As a result of the conflicts and interactions of blocs and alliances within Parliament, and its reflection on the talk shows, as for social networking sites, it was found that the public's comments are the most contrary in both programs.
2. The political issue is one of the most discussed topics in the talk shows. Due to the large number of political events and conflicts between groups and parties confronting the administration of the country, this was reflected in the nature of the guests' dialogue in the program.

3. The motive of criticism and diagnosing errors is one of the most common motives and reasons for committing violations in talk shows. This is due to the increasing cases of corruption, administrative and financial in Iraq, and confusion and instability in the administration of the country, which generates a state of resentment and criticism and diagnosing mistakes for most of the political, security, economic, and other aspects.
4. Insult is one of the most common violations of talk shows. Because this type is linked to most other types of violations that occur in the program's dialogue or through public comments on programs on social networking sites.
5. Attacks on the course of justice were low; This is due to the keenness of the Iraqi legislator to put in place harsh and strict legal articles on those who assault the judiciary.
6. That the identity or location of the perpetrator of the breach to the public through social networking sites came in the forefront; This is due to the fact that the two programs are of great importance to viewers, as some of them express their opinion in the episode's dialogue, by commenting on it on social networking sites "YouTube",
7. The guest outside the studio and the presenter of the program were ranked high, and this is due to the fact that the method of meeting with the guest on the "Haqq al-Bayt" program has taken one form, which is the dialogue with the guest via satellite, and the program presenter's boldness in criticizing others, and his interventions with the guests

The neutrality of the program presenter when violations were committed during the dialogue was clearly and tangible. Because he thinks that he is not a party to what the guests say, or that the loud voices and convulsive states of the guests overshadow the presenter's voice, he takes a neutral stance.

References

1. A. T. Muhammad. (18 3, 2021). THE IMPACT OF THE MEDIA POLICY OF SATELLITE CHANNELS ON THE ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION IN IRAQ. *PalArch's Journal of Archeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 18(3), , 49-50.
2. Abdul Hakim bin Hebri. (2021). The dialectic of freedom of opinion and expression, the crime of discrimination and hate speech: a model for the balance between freedom and power. *Academic Journal of Research in the Social Sciences*, 1, p. 388_364.
3. Abdul Qadir Baghdad Bey and Yousry Sishi. (2020). Political talk shows on private Algerian satellite channels from the point of view of media professors at the Algerian University. *Scientific Horizons Journal*, 12.
4. Adel Abdul-Razzaq Al-Ghurairi and Ahmed Karim Al-Sadkhan. (2021). Television debates between the ideology of political recruitment and verbal confrontations. Amman: Dar Amjad for Publishing and Distribution.
5. Hanan Kilani. (2016). The ethics of the communicator in the talk shows on the Egyptian satellite channels. *The Egyptian Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 3 (15), p. 97-149.
6. Jocelyn Nader and Tony Mikhael. (2015). Monitoring talk shows on TV stations. Beirut: Maharat: United Nations Development Programme.

7. Nawal Tariq Ibrahim Al-Obaidi. (2008). Crimes affecting freedom of expression of thought. Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Hamid for Publishing and Distribution.
8. Nour Nouri Al-Azzawi. (2021). The criminal responsibility of the TV presenter. Jordan: Middle East University - Faculty of Law - Law Department.
9. Safed Husam Al-Shammari. (11, 2020). Moral values and defamation crimes in Iraqi satellite channels: An analytical study of a sample of publishing and media issues. Proceedings of the 23rd (Virtual) International Scientific Conference (page 29-48). Baghdad: Psychological Research Center - Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.
10. Sarmiento, Y. A., Rodriguez, D. L., Leyva, T. F., & Mendoza, Y. R. M. (2019). Family violence. *International Journal of Health & Medical Sciences*, 2(1), 17-25. <https://doi.org/10.31295/ijhms.v2n1.81>
11. Tobing, A. A. L., Sukarasa, I. K., & Yusuf, M. (2021). Analysis of gravity anomaly and seismicity in Bali region. *International Journal of Physical Sciences and Engineering*, 5(3), 34-43. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijpse.v5n3.1723>
12. Widana, I.K., Sumetri, N.W., Sutapa, I.K., Suryasa, W. (2021). Anthropometric measures for better cardiovascular and musculoskeletal health. *Computer Applications in Engineering Education*, 29(3), 550-561. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cae.22202>
13. Yassin Alwan Al-Taif and Haider Faleh Zayed. (September, 2020). Political marketing in talk shows and its relationship to news values for the media content industry. *Al-Farahidi Adab Magazine*, 12.