

Uses Of Social Media Sites And Rumors Achieved In Stirring Up Hate Speech For The Period From (1-1-2021 To 1-3-2021)

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ABSTRACT

Social media sites have been a fertile ground for the spread of hate speech, following the change in the pattern of the communication process, after the public has gone from a passive recipient to an active user capable of taking the role of contact, the content industry and broadcasting messages, without a ceiling that defines and differentiates freedom of opinion and expression of opinions and ideas from pitting and spreading intolerance and stirring up hatred and bias, to make such practices calls for direct or indirect hate speech to the public using hostile acts. Against individuals and communities, and given the importance and seriousness of the topic on the community structure present and future, so the problem of research was identified in trying to answer the main question: what are the uses of social media sites and rumors achieved in stirring up hate speech,

Keywords: Use/gratification/social media/hate speech.

Introduction:

The media's influences regarding existing negative convictions differed from the public, which relates to its effectiveness and selectivity in exposure to the media according to its needs and assessments. The theory of uses and creations has also formed a framework for many studies on the public's use of new media, its motives and needs, which it wants to satisfy, and as these methods develop and spread in society, new communication methods have been developed and members of the public have accepted their use.

Social media sites have been an important communication phenomenon and a new means for the public in their search for the satisfactions they want in the field of information related to enriching the discussion related to hate speech because of their technical potential that blends multimedia. It was a theoretical assumption that it was possible to find indications of the cultural patterns and

norms prevailing in a society at a certain point in time by knowing the nature of its members' use of social tagging sites and what satisfactions they were looking to achieve from such use.

Based on the above, the researcher developed the idea of researching the use of social media sites and the rumors achieved in stirring up hate speech, to reveal the considerations and values they adopt in the use of these sites by the public and the rumors they are looking to achieve.

The research includes three investigations that addressed the first research: the systematic framework of research, the second discussed the uses of social media sites and the stirring of hate speech, and the third research dealt with the field study of the audience of the city of Baghdad.

Chapter 1

Systematic research framework

- First: is the problem of searching.
- Second: is the importance of research.
- Third: search objectives.
- Fourthly. Search type and methodology
- Fifth: Research methods and tools.
- Sixth: Areas and limits of research.
- Seventhly. The research community and its sample
- Eighth: Search procedures.
- Ninth: Procedural definitions.
- X: Previous studies.

First, the search problem:

Through scientific observation and in the context of the sense of the problem about the target phenomenon and the recording of the most prominent observations and indicators about the phenomenon in question, thus identifying the problem of research in an attempt to answer the main question:

What are the uses of social media sites and rumors achieved in provoking hate speech? A series of sub-questions arise from this question:

- 1- How much do the public use social media sites?
- 2- Which apps do the public prefer to use on social media?
- 3- What topics provoke hate speech and the public wants to discuss them through social media?
- 4- What risks do social media sites try to market to the public to provoke hate speech?
- 5- What forms of hate speech do social media sites promote among the public?
- 6- What methods do social media publications use?
- 7- What are the justifications on which social media sites rely in the management of hate

speech?

- 8- What are the most popular forms of art on social media that call for the stirring up of hate speech?

Secondly, the importance of research:

The importance of conducting the research is due to the following:

- 1 The research is linked to a vital topic in media studies, which is the use of social media sites by the public and the satisfaction it achieves in stirring up hate speech, and starts from an important media theory and formulates its problem within the framework of this theory and we mean the theory of uses and rumors. The specificity of the search lies in finding out the level of use of social media sites in provoking hate speech.
- 2 - The subject of the research is unique and represents the search for a new and innovative angle in the studies of uses and rumors achieved from the stirring up of hate speech, and the research comes as a reward for the Iraqi Information Library in this dimension.

Third, the search objectives:

The research seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- 1- Reveal the extent to which the public uses social media sites.
- 2- Identifying apps that the public prefers to use on social media sites.
- 3- Find out which topics provoke hate speech and the public wants to discuss them through social media.
- 4- Diagnose the risks that social media sites try to market to the public to provoke hate speech.
- 5- Identify the forms of hate speech that social media sites promote among the public.
- 6- Learn about the methods used by inciting publications on social media.
- 7- Revealing the justifications on which social media sites rely in the management

of hate speech.

- 8- Find out the most popular forms of art on social media that call for the stirring up of hate speech.

Fourth, the type of research and its approach:

The research is descriptive, aimed at analyzing the characteristics of a particular phenomenon or position, studying the facts of a phenomenon that is dominated by identification, or studying a group of audiences or events to obtain, collect, tabulate and schedule data, and then interpret those data and draw generalizations and conclusions. (Ismail, 2011, page 96)

The research was based on the survey method, which aims to collect data from many individuals in a specific period and in a specific time context, and then organize and process such data and reach specific answers to questions or verify certain assumptions, because it is most appropriate to study the problem of research and the need to collect data from a group of Baghdad audiences on the nature of their use of social media sites and rumors achieved in stirring up hate speech. (Abdul Aziz, 2012, page 37)

Data collection tools

(1) Resolution (to measure the uses of social media sites):

Resolution (survey) is one of the basic methods used to collect preliminary data from the selected sample or the research community by asking a set of predetermined questions, to identify certain facts or views and trends of the respondents, or the motives, factors, and influences that drive them to certain behaviors. (Hussein S., Media Research: Studies in Scientific Research Curricula, 2006, page 206)

The questionnaire was distributed to the residents of Baghdad and the researcher left them with the opportunity to meditate, register or choose the answer themselves to the questions on the form.

(2) Interview:

The interview is used in many areas, as this tool was used to collect data (a conversation between the researcher and the research) and started field interviews with experts and specialists before the construction of the questionnaire form, and then with the search sample to build the form or after completing its final image.

(3) Note:

This tool was used by knowing many things from the respondents and observing their behavior and reactions when answering the questions presented the purpose of which is to achieve credibility in the answer and also to benefit from observation when analyzing the data as many ideas have been absent from the researcher from the theoretical aspects of the research. (Hussein A., 1971, p. 463_474)

Sixth: - The limits and areas of research

1. Temporal boundaries: The time limits for research were set from 1/1/2022 to 1/3/2022, which is the time limit for field survey work, starting with the design of the final research form and presenting it to experts for arbitration and distribution to the research sample, then collecting, examining, classifying, sorting, manually sorting the electronic input process of its data, analyzing and processing data statistically and knowing its results.

2. Spatial boundaries: The spatial boundaries of the search were in the Baghdad city audience of A_ Karkh.

B_ The resafa.

T_ First Sadr City.

W_ Second Sadr City.

3- Human boundaries: The research sample is represented by the population of the Baghdad city audience, where the search sample of 460 single was selected and withdrawn from the 2021 population projections issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning.

The research community and its sample

The research community is represented by the people of Baghdad in the areas (Karkh, Al- Rusafa, Sadr City I, Sadr City II), and since it is sometimes impossible to study the entire society because it takes a long time and a high cost, choosing a simple eye from society if properly selected is a solution to this problem. For accurate scientific results, and for the research sample to be representative and honest to the community, the researcher was keen to follow the method of multi-stage inspection that takes more than one step until we reach a specific sample from which individuals are selected randomly. (Samak and others, 1986, page 51) (Badr, 1975, page 329_330)

The research sample reached 460 singles distributed across the four regions, the size of which was determined by the distribution of the Central Bureau of Statistics by the Iraqi Ministry of Planning *with a statistical equation² and relied on the intentional sample (intent) and was

(*) The following equation was relied upon:
$$= \frac{2*(1-)}{2*(1-)}$$

² withdrawn in a multi-stage (cluster) manner because the target community is large, and its vocabulary is spread over a wide geographical area and this method is the most appropriate method of collecting data (Abdul Aziz, 2012, page 153)

Search procedures

Test of honesty and fortitude

1_ Believe the tool (resolution)

The steps taken in building the resolution for this research can be determined as follows:

Step 1: Test the form before circulating its application to the respondents

After completing the questionnaire in its initial form, the researcher experimented on a reconnaissance sample to test the adequacy of the questions of the form in terms of the data it provides and its suitability to the researchers at

different levels and determine the extent to which they respond to it, thus achieving the so-called superficial honesty of the questionnaire form. (Hijab, Scientific Foundations for Writing University Letters, 2000, page 152)

On this basis, it conducted a pilot test of the form on a group of 50 individuals selected randomly, taking into account that all sample specifications were considered to account for 10% of the total search sample in the Baghdad areas.

After the test was completed, incomprehensible questions were found to call for clarification and demystification, there were frequent questions that called for deletion or change, and some topics were not mentioned, so the researcher had preliminary indicators for building the resolution in its initial stages and numbers.

Step 2: Make the virtual honesty of the form

One of the procedures to be available in the design of the form is to create confidence in the data extracted from the respondents to ascertain the availability of validity. (Hijab, Basics of Media and Social Research, 2006, page 156)

It also used virtual honesty, which is one of the necessary conditions for the construction of tests and standards, which indicates the measurement of paragraphs of the phenomenon to be studied, and to achieve this, the form was presented to some experts specialized in the fields of media and political science to ensure its sincerity and validity, and several amendments were made to the form based on the opinions of the experts, which would evaluate the form and make it able to achieve the results of the research and to calculate the virtual honesty of the form depending on the ratio of the agreement of the arbitrators on its paragraphs on the following equation:

$$\text{Honesty} = (\times 100) \frac{\wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \wedge}{\wedge \quad \wedge \quad \wedge \wedge}$$

Experts judged by scientific title and competence:

- 1- A.D. Shukria Kokes Al-Sarraj - Baghdad University - Faculty of Media _ Department of Journalism
- 2- Dr. Siham Hassan Al-Shujairi - University of Baghdad - Faculty of Information - Head of Journalism
- 3- A.D. Saad Salman Al-Mashhadani - Tikrit University - Department of Journalism.
- 4- A. Dr. Hussein Al-Musawi - Baghdad University - Faculty of Media - Department of Radio and Television Journalism
- 5- A.M.D. Bassem Juni - Baghdad University - Faculty of Media - Department of Journalism.

The sincerity of each individual was extracted by the amended and rejected paragraphs of each expert, and the percentage of all arbitrators was then collected and divided by the number of arbitrators, and the percentage of experts agreeing on the validity of the paragraphs of the form questions and the axes of the scale (95.2) were high.

9. Identifying procedural terms for research

- 1_ Use: The way the public deals with social media sites that need hardware skills (computer, mobile phone, iPad).
- 2_ Social media sites: social applications available to the public on the Internet (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram,)
- 3- Satisfaction: They are acquired, obtained, and achieved by individuals through their use of mass communication, by focusing on both sides, first of all, what the public needs from the media and the other what the public wants from the media.
- 4- Hate speech: Any kind of speech or speech, whether spoken, written, or heard, involving attack, incitement, derogation, or disparagement of

a person or group of persons with a distinctively human character such as race, religion, gender, disability, political opinion, social class or sexual identity, has been widespread and has spread significantly in cyberspace, and this speech is used to pray and spread a call for hatred and discrimination against holders of those qualities.

X: - Previous studies

- 1- Tamimi study (Tamimi M., 2014)

This study focused on the assumption of a reality affecting the use of new media by young people, as well as the phenomenon of new media surrounded by a lack of understanding, diagnosis, and identification of the nature of the relationships between young people and the new media, the study aims to learn how young people use the new media to satisfy their needs and to reveal the results associated with the use of new media by young people and their role in achieving the functions provided by these means, and this study is descriptive research as the researcher used The research curriculum, the researcher identified the research community in the students of preparatory and college in Baghdad province and the researcher chose the random sample multi-stage in the distribution of a questionnaire form on a sample of (512) distributed equally by (256) forms for university students and preparatory students, and the study came out after results of them:

A_ The majority of young people are accustomed to the daily and intensive use of the Internet to obtain information and news.

B_ The purpose of young people's use of new media is to spend time with some friends and follow news and events.

The majority of young people are accustomed to the daily and intensive use of Facebook and YouTube.

This study coincides with our current study of its reliance on the new media (use) variable, as well as the similarity in relying on a

field survey to measure the level of use of social networking sites and the clear and direct impact of the Internet on the level of use of social media sites.

2- Studying carats and living (Carat and Aish, Uses and Internet Rumors Field Study analysis of UAE youth, 2005)

This study dealt with the uses of young people in the United Arab Emirates for the Internet and the rumors achieved and expanded the study to identify patterns of internet use of young people in terms of the time of use and the location of internet availability, the number of hours of daily use and preferred times for use as the study sought to identify the motives of the use of the Internet in young people and whether there are differences between males and females and the scientific level and monitor the pros and cons of the Internet by youth and the researchers used the method of field survey, and used the tool of the questionnaire and identified the researcher's community Research for their study of the seven Emirates in the Arab Emirates and included young students of schools and high schools and students of universities and working youth and the number of forms recovered by the researchers from the sample (519).

The researcher reached several results, the most important of which are:

A. The results indicated a growing demand from young people on the Internet because of the widespread service in homes, educational institutions, companies, and internet cafes.

B_ The results showed that the higher the education, the more the user is directed towards scientific and cognitive research and the completion of school and university duties, and the lower and weak the level of education, the more use is directed towards chat, movies, entertainment, e-mail and telephone communications.

This study is similar to our current study in its quest to learn about the uses of the Internet, as well as its use of the field survey method and its use of the resolution tool, while our current study seeks to detect public use of social media sites and rumors of hate speech.

The second topic: are the uses of social media sites and rumors of the stirring up of hate speech.

When talking about the potential impacts of social media sites, the role played by these sites in the Arab revolutions, which has been highly controversial by specialists, has been published since the beginning of 2011, published many articles and studies, and held many conferences and events that discussed the importance of social networks and their ability to stimulate and participate popularly and their impact on the models of participatory government and new community mechanisms. (Canaan A., Media, and Society, 2014, page 179)

The large and rapid growth of social networks and shifts in patterns and trends in their use have played an important role in mobilizing and shaping opinions and directly influencing the expression among the public in The Arab Sense, as this period has witnessed clear shifts in the trends of use and the versatility of applications, particularly media and communication, has made most news agencies in the world, especially those known, invest their presence on the Internet, and broadcast their services throughout the day, whether they are media or film materials and provided free of charge and others. Paid, news agencies rely on the telephone messaging service to provide subscribers with a wide range of mobile-mediated news services, as well as send and receive photos, drawings, audio, and visual clips, and receive and view e-learning. (Al-Falahi, 2013, page 158)

It is worth mentioning that the use of social media sites has made the task of authoritarian governments more difficult to control

the public, in the past all governments have to do is get their hands on newspapers and television and radio channels, an easy task that enables them to control the volume and what information reaches the public and then control their actions, but with the advent of the Internet and its development into a tool of interaction, communication, and participation, the task of governments has become almost impossible. It can therefore be said that social networks have been able to translate popular and public discontent into ruling regimes in the form of organized factional groups that have been able to use modern technology to provoke hate speech, form homogeneous and harmonious groups, create qualitative public opinion that began by default and became real and from an electronic form between learners and intellectuals to a popular and public form that attracted more sit-ins and factional protests in an alliance of politically, socially, security and economically oppressed forces and groups. (Canaan A., *Media, and Society*, 2014, page 179_188) (Carat and Gregorian, *Media and Crisis: The Art of Manipulation, Shading and Propaganda*, 2016, page 128)

Social media sites have also contributed to creating sectarian awareness based on sedition and mobilizing protests through their interactive platforms, which have enabled millions of users from around the world to communicate with each other in various media formats such as photos, videos, and live streaming. (Dolphin2013, page 8)

Many studies have shown that the use of the Internet in general and social networks, in particular, has contributed to raising awareness of hate speech, as social networks have allowed millions of individuals to organize their movements with much more speed, skill, and flexibility than traditionally political, social and media buildings and systems. (Carat and Gregorian, *Media and Crisis: The Art of Manipulation, Shading and Propaganda*, 2016, page 128)(Allcott & Others, 2019, p. 2)

The use of social media sites in the world is also varied, although most of them use it, to exchange information with friends and for other recreational purposes, there are other reasons and reasons for this use, which vary the segments that use it, there are pages of ministers and politicians, sheiks of religion or clans, media and opponents and many others all use this means to reach the largest segment of people with their messages and what they want to say or share some information, pictures, audios, and others that they like or those that have been devoured according to The nature of everyone. (Winner, 2007, page 23)

Social media users tend to approach discussing issues that include challenges to their social attitudes in the context of personal interactions, as most studies emphasize increased public participation in hot dialogues compared to dialogues that tend to calm down, i.e. they have support for opposition opinion and social media sites are very important for web journalists, allowing new information to be collected and validated by comparing it with other information as well as using the knowledge of the present public, but with the same Time to pay attention to fake accounts by relying on some people to publish false information when any important event occurs via a fictitious account, and there are reports about personal privacy and Facebook's development of a system that allows advertisers to use the information provided by network users about themselves, which Zuckerberg denies, but certainly the Facebook subscription agreement states that the user can at any time cancel his account on the site, but there are copies of Photos, videos and everything in the account remain kept in the company's servers and the company can dispose of them however they want, so everyone should be careful not to put very special things thinking that no one can see them or that they will be damaged as soon as they wipe them(Messing & J.Westwood, 2012) (Nasreddine Al-Ayadi, p. 154)

There are a range of mechanisms for

communication between Facebook members: (Fadlallah, 2001, page 18)

1_Comments: Comments and groups that join them can write comments in comment areas, press the comment button, post a site link, or post a picture of hate speech.

2_Signal: The signal feature is available in the image and video; the user can draw the attention of friends by pointing them at the image or videos uploaded via Facebook and therefore will send alerts for any new update related to the excitement of hate speech.

3_Like: One of the most important mechanisms of communication between friends or group members is when you press the like-like button for any text, image, or video uploaded by a friend or even the user himself regarding the stirring of hate speech.

4_Sharing: This feature is the most widely used communication mechanism because it enables the user to share material related to hate speech by the user from page to page and is the reason for the proliferation of millions of media materials such as

photos, texts, etc.

5_Messages: Here, friends and group members communicate through messages that may be supported by symbols and even images about topics that provoke hate speech, as desired by the user.

6_Poke: Only one of his friends is available among friends to draw attention to and the other response to him about stirring up hate speech.

The third topic:

Characterization of demographic characteristics, interpretation of social media usage data and interpretation of scale results

First: Demographic study variables:

1. By gender: In the context of referring to the general characteristics of the 460 research sample individuals, they were divided equally according to gender into "males", numbering (230) and 50%, and "females" who numbered (230) researched by 50%. Table (1) is seen.

Table (1) shows the distribution of sample members by gender

to	Gender	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	male	230	50.0%	1
2-	female	230	50.0%	1
	Total	460	100%	—

2_By age: The age groups of the researched were divided into five age groups, with the age group of 18-28 years in the first place, with 352 repeats of the total (460) repeatedly and (76.5%) followed by the second age group ranging from (2) to 29_38 years of age (48) repeatedly and by (10.5%), while

the age group (39_48) years came in third place, with 37 repeats and (8.0%), followed by the fourth age group (49_58) years, They numbered (16) repeatedly and (3.5%), while the age group (59 years and older) came in last, with 7 repeats and 1.5% repeats. Table (2) is seen.

Table (2) shows the distribution of sample members by age

to	Age group	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	18- 28 years old	352	76.5%	1
2-	29_ 38 years old	48	10.5%	2
3-	39_ 48 years old	37	8.0%	3
4-	49_ 58 years old	16	3.5%	4

5-	59 years and older	7	1.5%	5
	Total	460	100%	—

3- According to the social situation: the number of converts according to the social situation was divided into four cases, and it became clear from the answers of the respondents that the majority of them are in the category of (single) who numbered (351) repeatedly out of a total (460) repeatedly and

by (76.3%) and were in the first place, followed by the second category (Married) with 91 repeats and 19.8%), while the category (widower) came in third place, with 10 repeats (2.2%), while the category (divorced) came in last place, with 8 repeats And by (1.7%). Table (3) is seen.

Table (3) shows the distribution of sample members by social status

to	Social status	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	I am single	351	76.3%	1
2-	married	91	19.8%	2
3-	widower	10	2.2%	3
4-	Absolute	8	1.7%	4
	Total	460	100.0%	—

4- According to educational attainment: the scholarships were divided according to the educational achievement within the research sample into seven stages, as it became clear from the answers of the respondents that the majority of those with a bachelor's degree was in the first place, with (238) of the total (460) erased and by (51.7) The second place was followed by a category (preparatory), with 104 repeats and 22.6 percent, while the category (higher certificate)

came in third place, with 49 repeats and 10.7 percent, followed by fourth place (diploma) category. They numbered (40) repeatedly and (8.7%), while the (average) category ranked fifth, with 13 repeats and (2.8%) followed by a sixth place in the category (read and write), They numbered (11) repeatedly and (2.4%), while the (primary) category came in last place, with 5 repeats and a percentage (1.1%).

Table (4) shows the distribution of sample members by academic achievement

to	Educational attainment	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Bachelor	238	51.7%	1
2-	Preparatory school	104	22.6%	2
3-	Degree	49	10.7%	3
4-	diploma	40	8.7%	4
5-	Medium	13	2.8%	5
6-	Reads and writes	11	2.4%	6
7-	Primary school	5	1.1%	7
	Total	460	100%	—

5_ By occupation or job: The category (student) ranked first, with 275 repeats of a total of 460

repeats and 59.8%, followed by second place (employee), with 108 repeats and (23.5%), while

Kasp ranked third, with 34 repeats and 7.4%, followed by 29th repeatedly and 6.3% in the fourth place(unemployed), with 29 repeats and 6.3%, while the category (housewife) came in fifth place,

They numbered (10) repeats and (2.2%), followed by the latter category (retired), with 4 repeats and a percentage (0.9%).

Table (5) shows the distribution of sample members by occupation or job

to	Occupation or job	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	student	275	59.8%	1
2-	Obliged	108	23.5%	2
3-	Kasb	34	7.4%	3
4-	Unemployed	29	6.3%	4
5-	homemaker	10	2.2%	5
6-	Convinced	4	0.9%	6
	Total	460	100 %	—

6_ By place of residence: According to the distribution of sample members by place of residence, al-Rusafa received the first-place number (224) repeatedly out of a total of (460) repeatedly and by (48.7%), followed by the second

category (Karkh) numbering (157) repeatedly and by the group (First Sadr City) came in third place, numbering (45) repeatedly and (9.8%), followed by the last category (Sadr City II), numbering (34) repeatedly and (7.4%). View table (6).

Table (6) shows the distribution of sample members by place of residence

to	The place of residence	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Resafa	224	48.7%	1
2-	Al, Karkh	157	34.1%	2
3-	First Sadr City	45	9.8%	3
4-	Second Sadr City	34	7.4%	4
	Total	460	100 %	—

7_ According to the economic level: According to the distribution of sample members by economic level, the category (250,000_ 500,000 dinars) ranked first, and their number (211) repeatedly out of a total of (460) repetitions and a percentage (45.9%) followed by the salary The second

category (500,000_ million dinars), while their number (174) repeatedly and by (37.8%), while the category (more than 1 million dinars) came in last place, and their number (75) repeatedly and by (16.3%). View table (7).

Table (7) shows the distribution of sample members by economic level

to	Economic level	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	250,000 500,000 dinars	211	45.9%	1
2-	500,000 million dinars	174	37.8%	2
3-	More than a million dinars	75	16.3%	3
	Total	460	100.0%	—

Second: Using social media sites:

- 1- Duration: The period spent daily using social media sites, the category (1_3) hours ranked first, with 172 repeats of a total of 460 repeats (37.4%), followed by the second category (less than an hour) Their number (114) was

repeated and (24.8%), while the category (more than 6 hours) came in third place, while their number (93) repeatedly and (20.2%), followed by the last category (4_6 hours), Their number was 81 times (17.6%).

View table (8).

Table (8) shows how long social media sites are used.

to	Duration	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	(1_3) hours	172	37.4	1
2-	Less than an hour.	114	24.8	2
3-	More than 6 hours	93	20.2	3
4-	(4_6) hours	81	17.6	4
	Total	460	100%	—

- 2- The most important sites for social networks that are constantly used by the converts: Facebook ranked first, with 300 repeats of a total of 460 repeats and 49.9%, followed by YouTube While it numbered (167) repeatedly

and (27.8%), Twitter came in third place, while the number (93) repeatedly and (15.5%), followed by Instagram the number was (41) repeatedly and by (6.8%).

Table (9) shows the most important sites for social networks

to	The most important sites for social networks	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Facebook	300	49.9	1
2-	(YouTube)	167	27.8	2
3-	(Twitter)	93	15.5	3
4-	(Instagram)	41	6.8	4
	Total	601	100	—

- 3- Motives for the use of social media sites to provoke hate speech: a category (because it makes me get information about political events that provoke hate speech) ranked first, with a total of (460) repeatedly and by (197) repeatedly (460) 42.8%), followed by second-place category (because it contributes to the disclosure of political facts and public dissemination following sectarian and factional frameworks), and numbered (88) repeatedly and by (19.1%), while the category (Because it reveals political corruption among the political class) it came in third place, while the number

(50) repeatedly and (10.9%), followed by the fourth place category (because I can see it in the right time and place for me), while the number (4) 8) again and again (10.4%), while the category (because it gives me options to bypass ads that I don't want) came in last place, with 3 repeats and a ratio of (0.7%).

The reason why the public is interested in using social media sites to provoke hate speech to obtain information about political events is because of the many contradictions that political programs pose concerning the implementation of agendas associated with political events.

Table 10 shows the motives for the use of social media sites by the Houthis to provoke hate speech

to	Motives for the use of social media sites by the Houthis about stirring up hate speech	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Because it makes me get information about political events that provoke hate speech.	197	42.8	1
2-	Because it contributes to the disclosure of political facts and their public dissemination following sectarian and factional frameworks	88	19.1	2
3-	Because it exposes political corruption among the political class.	50	10.9	3
4-	Because I can see it in time and place for me.	48	10.4	4
5-	Because it makes me able to control the time of use, I watch the paragraphs I want and go beyond the other.	18	3.9	5
6-	Because it helps expose the foreign political agendas of some politicians.	15	3.3	6
7-	It makes me able to express an opinion on hate speech topics.	14	3.0	7
8-	It reveals regional policies in the region and conflict management.	13	2.8	8
9-	Because it helps expose regional policies towards Iraq in the region.	8	1.7	9
10-	I can save videos about hate speech.	6	1.3	10
11-	Because it gives me options to skip ads I don't want.	3	.7	11
	Total	460	100.0	—

4- Social media topics that the Houthis want to follow in stirring up hate speech.

: The category (Iraqi file) ranked first, and the number (174) repeatedly out of a total (460) repeatedly and by (37.8%), followed by the second category (financial and administrative corruption in Iraq), while the number (133) repeatedly and by (28.9%), The category (popular protests) came in third place, while the number (81) repeatedly and (17.6%), followed by the fourth category (anti-terrorism), the number (37) repeatedly and by (8%), while the category (international peace)

came in fifth place, reaching the fifth category, reaching The number (27) is repealed and (5.9%), followed by the latter categories (Iran's nuclear file) and the Syrian file. View table (11).

Based on the above data, the researcher believes that one of the priorities of public interest in social media sites is to follow up on topics related to (the Iraqi file), especially since most of the requirements of the public are related to this file, which is interfered with by many parties in its management.

Table 11 shows the topics of social media sites that the show's adherers want to follow in stirring up hate speech.

to	Social media topics that the Houthis want to follow	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Iraqi file	174	37.8	1
2-	Financial and administrative corruption in Iraq	133	28.9	2
3-	Popular protests	81	17.6	3
4-	Counter-terrorism	37	8.0	4
5-	Iran's Nuclear File	4	0.9	5
6-	Syrian File	4	0.9	5
	Total	460	100.0	—

5- The objectives of the use of social media sites by the Houthis: occupied the category (followup to the developments of political events related to political differences and blockages. First place, with 221 repeats of a total of 460 repeats and 48.04%, followed by the second category (making me familiar with the details of the positions of prominent figures regarding hot events in Iraq), and the number (102) repeatedly With 22.17 percent, the category (keeping me informed of political developments and events related to the conflicts) came in third place, while the number (89) was repeated and (19.35%), followed by the fourth category (89%) It provides me with

information that makes me able to discuss with others on sites that provoke hate speech, numbering (48) repeatedly and (10.44%) seen table (12).

According to the researcher, the main goal of the researchers in the use of social media sites is to follow up on the developments of political events related to political differences and blockages, especially since social media sites contributed to the promotion of such follow-up by sharing videos, comments, and likes of opinions that are raised and raised for discussion on these platforms.

Table (12) shows the objectives of using the appalations for social media sites.

to	The objectives of using the Houthis for social media sites	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Follow-up on the developments of political events related to political differences and blockages.	221	48.04	1
2-	Makes me familiar with the details of the positions of prominent figures regarding the hot events in Iraq	102	22.17	2
3-	Makes me aware of political developments and events related to the conflicts	89	19.35	3
4-	It provides me with information that makes me able to talk to others on sites that provoke hate speech.	48	10.44	4
	Total	460	100	—

6- The most important risks that social media sites try to market in stirring up hate speech: the category (being dragged behind virtual imaginary cultures) ranked first, and the number (173) repeatedly out of a total (460) repeatedly and by (37.6%), followed by the category (promoting

isolation) Social, while the number (171) repeatedly and (37.2%), the category (making a virtual society that believes in violence and conflict) came in third place, while the number (62) repeatedly and (13.5%), followed by the category (creation) Platforms for the exclusion of

the other), numbered (54) repeatedly and by (11.7%). View table (13).

According to the above, the public is interested in political topics related to local crises,

Table (13) The most important risks that social media sites try to market in provoking hate speech

to	The most important risk that social media sites try to market is provoking hate speech	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Being dragged behind virtual imaginary cultures	173	37.6	1
2-	Promoting social isolation	171	37.2	2
3-	Making a virtual society that believes in violence and conflict	62	13.5	3
4-	Creating platforms for the exclusion of the other.	54	11.7	4
	Total	460	100	—

7- Forms of hate speech that social media sites promote among the public: the category (diving into squabbles under political justification) ranked first, with 179 repeats of a total of 460 repeats and a percentage (38.92%), followed by Second place is the category (raising sectarian issues and slogans of atonement), while the number (173) repeatedly

because of the many irresponsible statements made by many politicians, which have found a platform and a fertile environment for interaction on social media.

and by (37.60%), while the category (hadith in regional and party frameworks) came in third place, while the number (65) Repeatedly and by (14.13%), followed by the last category (creating convulsive and mixed reactions), and the number (43) repeatedly and by (9.35%). View table (14).

Table (14) Forms of hate speech that social media sites promote among the public

to	Forms of hate speech that social media sites promote among the public	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Diving into squabbles under political justifications	179	38.92	1
2-	Raising sectarian issues and slogans of atonement	173	37.60	2
3-	Talk in regional and partisan frameworks	65	14.13	3
4-	Creating convulsive and mixed reactions	43	9.35	4
	Total	460	100	—

8- Methods adopted by the inciting publications on social media sites.

The category (marketing for phrases trying to harm the unity of the national class) ranked first, and the number (177) repeatedly out of a total (460) repeatedly and by (38.48%), followed by the second category (raising the topics of sectarianism and slogans of atonement accreditation) On

fabricating (charges) and naming names, while the number (168) repeatedly and by (36.53%), the category (relying on the style (sarcasm) of religious symbols) came in third place, while the number (67) Repeatedly and by (14.56%), followed by the last category (employing images offensive to religious sects and personalities), the number (48) repeatedly and by (10.43%). View table (15).

Table (15) shows the methods used by inciting publications on social media.

to	Methods used by inciting publications on social media	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Marketing phrases that try to undermine the unity of the national class	177	38.48	1
2-	Raising sectarian topics and slogans of atonement relying on fabrication (charges) and naming	168	36.53	2
3-	Relying on the style of (ridicule) of religious symbols	67	14.56	3
4-	Employing offensive images of religious sects and personalities	48	10.43	4
	Total	460	100	—

9- The justifications used by social media sites in the management of hate speech.

The category (justification for the use of weapons to end the opponent) ranked first, with 177 repeats of a total of (460) repeats and a ratio (38.48%), followed by the second category (justifying the legality of retaliation between the opposing parties), while the number (169) Again and again

(36.74%), the category (justifying the elimination of gains) came in third place, while the number (63) repeatedly and (13.70%), followed by the last category (justification (employment) and distortion of national identity), and the number (13.70%), followed by the last category (justification (employment) and distortion of national identity) 51) again and again and by (11.08%). View table (16).

Table 16 shows the justifications used by social media sites in the management of hate speech

to	Justifications adopted by social media sites in the management of hate speech	Iteration	Ratio	Rank
1-	Justifying the use of weapons to end the opponent	177	38.48	1
2-	Justifying the legitimacy of revenge between the warring parties	169	36.74	2
3-	Justifying the elimination of gains	63	13.70	3
4-	Justification (employment) and distortion of national identity	51	11.08	4
	Total	460	100	—

10- The most popular forms of art on social media sites call for the stirring up of hate speech.

The category (fabricated videos) ranked first, with 5,17 repeats of a total of 460 repeats and 38.04%, followed by the second category (book excerpts),

while the number (168) was repeated and by (36.5%) 3%), while the category (fragmented lectures) came in third place, while the number (66) repeatedly and (14.35%), followed by the last category (fictitious publications), and the number (51) repeatedly and by (11.08%). View table (17).

Table 17 shows the most popular forms of art on social media sites that call for the stirring up of hate speech.

to	The most popular forms of art on social media sites call for the stirring up of hate speech.	Iteration	Ratio	Rank

1-	Fabricated videos	175	38.04	1
2-	Book excerpts	168	36.53	2
3-	Fragmented lectures	66	14.35	3
4-	Fictitious publications	51	11.08	4
	Total	460	100	—

Results

1- A large percentage of the respondents use social media sites for 1-3 hours, and they accounted for 37.4% of the total sample.

2- Facebook tops the list of the most important sites used by sample members on social media sites where it ranked first with 49.9%), while (Instagram) ranked last and a percentage (6.8%).

3- The motives for the use of social media sites by the Houthis to provoke hate speech came with the adoption of a category (because it makes me get information about political events that provoke hate speech) in the first place, and by a percentage of (42.8%).

4- (Iraqi file) ranked first with a percentage of (37.8%) for social media topics that the Houthis want to follow in stirring up hate speech.

5- The objectives of using the Facebook sites were reflected in the follow-up to the developments of political events related to political differences and blockages, where they ranked first with a percentage of (48.04%).

6- The category (being dragged behind virtual imaginary cultures) ranked first, with a percentage of (37.6%) for the most important risks that social media sites try to market in provoking hate speech.

7- The category (diving into squabbles under political justification) ranked first and by a percentage of 38.92%, for the problem of hate speech, which social media sites promote among the public.

8- The category (marketing for phrases trying to harm the unity of the national class) ranked first,

with a percentage of (38.48%) for the methods adopted by the inciting publications on social media sites.

9- The category (justifying the use of weapons to end the opponent) ranked first, with a percentage of (38.48%) of the justifications adopted by social media sites in the management of hate speech.

10- The category (fabricated videos) ranked first, with a percentage of (38.04%) for the most popular forms of art on social media sites that advocate the stirring up of hate speech.

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