

Social networking sites and their impact on emotional divorce and the level of family security in a sample of married female teachers in the Jordanian capital Amman

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ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to find out the impact of social networking sites on emotional divorce and the level of family security in a sample of female teachers in the Jordanian capital Amman. The study sample consisted of 600 female teachers working in primary and secondary schools under the Ministry of Education in Amman, who were working during the semester 2017-2018, were selected randomly ,and the scales were developed (Using the social networking sites, the emotional divorce and the family security) and obtaining validity and stability. The results showed that the level of using social networking sites was high, while the level of emotional divorce was moderate among primary and secondary school teachers. The level of family security was average. The results also indicated a statistically significant impact on the use of social networking sites on emotional divorce and family security. The study recommended the importance of creating awareness programs and rehabilitation for those who are going to marry.

Keywords:

social networking sites, emotional divorce, family security.

Introduction

Contemporary life has witnessed many changes in different aspects, and what the communication technology brought from the ease of communication and facilitating life for members of societies can be put in the balance of positive things, but it was accompanied by negative effects on the physical, psychological, social and cultural health (Abdul-alhadi et al., 2005).

The family category, with its components, consisting of spouses and children, is the basic base for building societies, whose members use multiple communication sites, such as programs (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, WhatsApp, and others), which may affect them, especially as they spend more time on communication devices compared to what they spend together in their normal lives. The great

role of these sites appears through their embodiment of mediated communication and their contribution to building virtual social networks, which may cause the deterioration of the relations of spouses with each other, as well as children, which leads to an increase in the gap between them and their families and communities.

Marriage is the gateway to the formation and building of the family, and during the course of the family in its various stages, it is exposed to a set of early experiences and the surrounding circumstances, the rapid pace of life and technological progress, which may have a negative impact on the family and affect its security.

The influence of the Internet and communication sites has extended to all aspects of life to include the political, cultural and economic aspects. Its most important effects on marital and family relationships have emerged. The nature of communication among individuals within them has changed by increasing the gap between them, and this indicates the dangerous role played by these sites, where spouses spend their time. On these sites within a virtual world, which may lead to a kind of social isolation between them and the solutions of silence in their lives, which may lead to negative effects on the social system as a whole (Najadat, 2012).

In view of the change in the means of communication and the terminology used by individuals, this may raise questions about the role they play in increasing the disintegration between spouses, and how they worked to connect the matters of their lives to a small screen that controls them, as if they were indicating to others that we wish to be with those present within this screen, and despite Although the communication channels helped connect the near with the distant, they worked at the same time to weaken the spatial proximity and its importance and the social ties between members of the same family and their relations with others.

This change in the nature of communication threatens the vital relationships in society, especially family relationships, where virtual relationships and virtual identity have emerged that seek to simulate reality, which would affect the social system and its structure, and it is one of the challenges facing families and couples in particular in this Asr (Nomar, 2012)

Family and social relations are meant those relations that exist between the roles of the husband, wife and children who reside in one house and the nature of communications and interactions that occur between members of families. The relationship that occurs between the husband and wife is part of a large framework that includes family and social relations, which is represented by the

relationship of the spouses together and their relationship with Children, as well as the relationship of children with each other (Al-Qusayr, 1999, p. 19)

Likewise, marital life may not be free most of the time from exposure to life's troubles, as the spouses may face challenges that result from the lack of harmony and disharmony between them and disturb the peace of life, which leads to the occurrence of disharmony between them, so they ignore each other and thus they look for ways to spend their time and achieve their needs And satisfying them without trying to reconcile and resolve differences, feelings are at their lowest levels, which is reflected in the interactions within the family and the lack of love and passion between them affects the family security of the family. (Al-Husni, 2016), so the couple may resort to using social media to satisfy their own needs, which leads to an increase in silence and distance between them, which affects the climate and the general atmosphere and security of the family.

Study problem and questions:

The family is the smallest unit in society, and it is considered the social unit that represents the origin of human feelings and the nucleus of the most intimate personal relationships. Marriage is the most important and highest social practice and is the center through which the emotional needs of individuals are met. When marriage occurs; Partners swear to accompany each other in good or bad times. Everyone seeks a partner who is honest, loyal, committed and far from the tortuous path of life. Marriage relationships become superficial and impermanent without commitment and lack of love and pleasure in marriage. Emotional divorce means the amount of distance in the distance that is placed between the two relationship partners. Marriage, which may be a reason for the high rate of divorce, infidelity and emotional separation (Alaf, Zaharakar, Sanai, 2017).

Social networking sites and their frequent use between spouses are among the things that have been linked to an increase in jealousy,

frustration and emotional separation between spouses (Krasnova et al., 2013). These sites have invaded direct communication channels between spouses; Which led to pushing individuals away from social life, and formed the way towards frustration and silence as well as jealousy, so the demand for these sites increased, and despite their usefulness by increasing individuals' sense of their social presence and satisfying their needs, on the ground they work to increase the gap between them because this gratification takes place in terms of Virtualization (Al-Helou et al., 2018).

At the present time, social networking sites are considered among the factors that threaten family security. Any defect in the elements of family security will negatively affect the family as a whole. The imbalance in the language of dialogue and communication between family members is the beginning of the formation of the gap and separation leading to emotional divorce, which poses a threat to the security associated with the family. .

The family is considered as the first social and psychological context in influencing and shaping the personality of the individual through the satisfaction of the needs of parents and children, and for the spouses, they find in the family the satisfaction of multiple needs such as love, security, achievement, social interaction, self-realization, appreciation and others. Achieving emotional saturation to ensure their transformation from biological existence to human and social existence (Kafafi, 2009, p. 28).

But when one of the spouses indulges in the use of communication sites and spends more time on it, it may create a state of emotional separation from his partner called emotional divorce because of the time he spends on these sites, so that he becomes neglectful of his family and home duties, which creates family problems between the spouses as a result of silence and lack of dialogue Between them (Abaji, 2007, p. 45(

(Radi, 2003, p. 23) indicates that the electronic network system allows the subscriber

to create his own website, and then link it through an electronic social system with other members who have the same interests and hobbies or with university or secondary friends and relatives, and consequently marital relations may be affected due to establishing Illegal romantic relationships through the Internet, where the other party feels marital infidelity. The wives who faced these problems were called by their husbands the name of Internet widows (Al-Khalidi, 2007, pg. 32).

As for family security, many theories have been concerned with the concept of family security, including Maslow's theory of needs, where Maslow believed that all human beings are special and have the ability to grow, and he believed that all human beings are innately good, and have the ability to choose the path that their lives will take, in addition to He believed that all human beings are able to reach their potential if they are able to develop and grow through a series of stages that meet their basic needs, and pointed to the pyramid of needs, where the need to fulfill physiological needs represents the base of the pyramid, followed by the need for security, which includes physical safety, family and health security Job security, material and property security (Blonna, 2000, p17).

With age, the social support system for individuals changes. In childhood, parents are the source of social support. In adolescence and early youth, friends are the source of social support, regardless of the support provided by the family. In adulthood and old age, the romantic partner is a source Social support (husband, wife) and therefore the social dimension of the individual may be rich in support or may be poor in support, which leads to isolation (Blonna, 2000, p39)

In light of the rapid technological development at this time, the intimate relationship from the point of view of individuals can form quickly, but research and practical experiences of individuals have shown that intimate relationships need more time to develop, and intimacy is defined as the process of sharing deeper feelings with another person, and thus a

lack of This intimacy in communication and sharing of feelings leads to a state of emotional divorce. Although they are in the same place, in emotional terms there is a gap between them (Blonna, 2000, p210), and in sum, social life arises when individuals interact with each other, forming human groups that result in A set of social relationships and interactions that are the main focus in human life (Al-Qusayr, 1999, p. 37), so this study came to answer the following question: “What is the impact of social networking sites and their impact on emotional divorce and the level of family security for a sample of married female teachers in the Jordanian capital? Oman?

Study questions:

The current study included answering the following questions:

1. What is the level of using social networking sites for married teachers?
2. What is the level of emotional divorce among married female teachers?
3. What is the level of family security for married female teachers?
4. Is there an effect of using social networking sites on emotional divorce and family security for a sample of married female teachers?

Objectives of the study :

Despite the continuity of some marriages between the two parties, they continue without love or affection and may collapse at any moment under the influence of the circumstances and changes in the surrounding environment and this form of connection creates a kind of divorce called emotional divorce (Fatlawi, Jabbar 2012), which may be considered one of its causes The continuous link in the use of social networking sites, and it affects the family and its security, and the research aims to achieve the following goals:

1. Identifying the level of using social networking sites, emotional divorce and family security among married female teachers. This goal needs to be separated, the goal of the level of use of social networking sites from the goal of the level of emotional divorce and family security

- 2.. Demonstrating the impact of using social communication on emotional divorce and family security for a sample of married female teachers.

the importance of studying:

Theoretical significance:

The current study gains its importance through the importance of the topic it deals with, and it becomes clear through the following:

1. Enhancing theoretical awareness of the concept of emotional divorce and providing important hypotheses to test it in the present and the future.
2. Increasing societal and family awareness of the impact of social networking sites and the role they play in reaching this kind of informal separation between spouses and showing its impact on family security.

Practical importance:

1. Providing optimal guidance to family counseling workers on the role that social networking sites can play in creating a gap between spouses, which can create an opportunity for emotional divorce.
2. Develop a mechanism that contributes to the generalization of benefit to the community, and holding preventive guidance programs that contribute to raising societal awareness about the impact of social networking sites in increasing societal isolation and marital silence or the so-called emotional divorce between spouses as they are the main component of the family.

Limitations of the study:

Human limits: The study was limited to a sample of married female teachers in the Jordanian capital, Amman.

Spatial limits: The study was limited to primary and secondary schools of the Ministry of Education in the capital, Amman.

Time limits: The study was implemented during the 2017-2018 semester.

Objective determinants: The results of the study determine the accuracy of the answers by the

study sample and the seriousness of the sample in answering the study's standards.

Conceptual and procedural definitions:

Social Networking Service:

Reitz (2012, p3) defines social networking sites: as a social networking service that allows users to create and organize their personal files, and also allows them to communicate with others and includes the processes of perception, behavior and feeling that take place between the two parties to the communication, so that messages are exchanged among themselves about a situation. Socially defined grammatically and spatially, and the behavior of each side is a warning to the behavior of the other. As for Najadat, 2012, it is known that the communication sites, including (Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, etc...) are websites on the Internet, through which millions of people on the continent communicate, who share common interests. Networks have their users to conduct instant conversations, send messages, create blogs, files, photos, and share video clips, among themselves.

Social networking sites can be defined procedurally for the purposes of the current study as the degree that the examinee obtains on the scale of social networking sites prepared for the current study.

Divorce Emotional:

Bowen, referred to in (Cavafy, 2009, p. 377), defines emotional divorce as a type of response that includes physical distancing, which may amount to not looking at the other party as if it does not exist, and adds that emotional divorce is separation and gradual loss of a feeling of affection, love and loss of desire. Between the spouses being still under the same roof.

Emotional divorce can be defined procedurally for the purposes of the current study as the degree obtained by the examinee on the emotional divorce scale prepared for the current study.

Family security

Al-Hosni, (2016) defines family security as comprehensive security for all aspects of the family's material and moral life, including psychological, living, health and cultural aspects, and that the family exercises its rights in security and safety. Two aspects are internal security and external security, both of which can only be achieved through preserving the life of family members and their property. Family security is linked to and affected by social security, especially its branches represented in economic, health, political, cultural and other security.

Al-Tayyar, (2016) defines family security as the reassurance of the individual and the family and their freedom from fear and the satisfaction of their psychological, social, physical, spiritual and mental needs by achieving social control and family cohesion within the family, which achieves their society more security and stability.

Family security can be defined procedurally for the purposes of the current study as the degree that the examinee obtains on the family security scale prepared for the current study.

Theoretical framework and previous studies

This study derives its theoretical framework through the theory of uses and gratifications, which is concerned with the study of communication with the public as an organized functional study. The audience may be exposed to these different messages to satisfy the latent desires present in it, and respond to individual motives and needs (Makawi, Al-Sayed 2010, p. 246), and achieve the perspective of this theory through the objectives and include the following:

1. Explain how individuals use the various means of communication that satisfy their needs, and understand the motives for exposure to a particular means of communication and the interaction that occurs as a result of this exposure.
2. The contribution of the results to the deep understanding of the communication process. According to the perspective of uses and

gratifications, individuals are viewed as motivated by psychological, social and cultural influences to use the media to achieve special results called gratifications, and this is done within the social framework of the individual (Mansour, 2007).

As for the gratifications resulting from exposure to means of communication, they are divided into two parts:

1. Content gratifications: They are the gratifications resulting from exposure to the content of the means of communication, and they are of two types:

a. Directive gratifications: they are represented in obtaining information, asserting oneself and monitoring the environment, which are linked to a great deal of exposure, interest and dependence on social media.

B. Social gratifications: It means the link between the information obtained by individuals and their social network.

2. Satisfaction of the process: which results from the process of communication and linking to a specific means without linking to the content or characteristics of the message, and they are of two types:

a. Semi-directive satiation: It is achieved by achieving a sense of tension and self-defense.

B. Semi-social gratifications: They are achieved through autism, getting rid of boredom, and not feeling lonely. The effectiveness of these gratifications increases with the increasing isolation of the individual and the weakness of his social relations. Irons (Hassan, 2010, p. 302).

Many researchers also see that the needs that community members and families seek to satisfy through the use of social networking sites are cognitive and emotional needs, in addition to the need for social interaction, achieving self-integration and de-stressing, through integration into the content offered by these sites. As for the theory of frustration, aggression and displacement, which is considered one of the most famous theories that dealt with the concept of frustration. Frustration is a situation facing an individual when he encounters an obstacle in which his experiences

are insufficient to deal with the situation or is unable to satisfy his motives and achieve his goals, which causes a state of frustration, and frustration may occur as a result of several factors. Some of them are external, such as the environment, the economic and social situation, and others are internal, which is represented by the presence of physical defects and internal psychological conflicts that can prevent the individual's ability to satisfy his motives and desires. Therefore, the failure of the individual to satisfy his motives or needs may lead to a state of psychological tension called It is frustrated, and Miller, Mowrer & Dollard (1939), who were interested in studying the social aspects of social behavior, pointed out points that illustrate frustration represented by the following (Al-Helou et al., 2018):

1. That frustration leads to direct aggression against the source of frustration, as the individual's awareness of the consequences of this act, represented in the pain of punishment, leads him to refrain from doing it.

2. A change in the subject of aggression or displacement: Here the responses and emotions of the individual are directed to a stimulus other than the main stimulus, and this results from the individual feeling unable to reach the source of real frustration, or being unable to address it.

3. Change the form of aggression: Society often imposes on the individual to change the form of aggression and push him to acquire an acceptable character or behavior to some extent.

4. Self-aggression: Here the individual turns his hostility towards others into an assault on himself and directs the aggression towards himself.

Rosenzweig, 1976, referred to (Al-Helou et al., 2018) indicates that there are many sources that cause frustration, some of which are social and represented in the limitation of freedom or social pressures and laws that prevent a person from his goals, including what is economic represented by poverty, which may constitute the most important factors Frustrating, because it prevents the individual

from achieving his desires that need money, some of which appear in the form of self-defects: such as disability or obesity that may prevent him from achieving his motives, inability to achieve, or shyness that prevents him from mixing with others, including what is material that prevents its ability to satiate, such as exposure to natural disasters such as earthquakes or floods.

Therefore, the current study makes use of the concept of frustration and its theory in understanding the reasons behind the choice of the sample to express discomfort and frustration through their practices through social networking sites, and analyze the results in light of them.

As for the concept of emotional divorce, which can be defined as divorce that is not announced in front of people, rather it can sometimes be one-sided, while the other party is completely ignorant of it. The type of separation (Hadi, 2010).

It is a situation in which the spouses live separately from each other despite their presence in one house, but they live in emotional isolation and each of them has his own world away from the other party and results in the coldness of marital life and the absence of love and satisfaction between the spouses. Emotional divorce passes through several stages represented in the beginning of the loss of love and affection. Hence the appearance of manifestations; Such as refraining from emotional practices in their various forms and ending with complete abandonment and abstaining from practicing the marital relationship or even talking with the wife.

Among the theories that have been discussed in the subject of emotional divorce is the theory of social exchange, and this theory is considered one of the social theories that are based on the fact that the interaction that exists between individuals, whether it is narrow or wide, is based on the principle of exchange, that is, the exchange of something with something else, and Homans sees referenced in (Al-

Obaidi, 2015). The principle of distributive justice is the most important principle on which family interactions are based, as the costs of social justice must be equal to the profit of the relationship for both parties (ie the spouses). If the balance is upset, this will lead to social injustice in a certain aspect of the relationship, and thus lead to tension. The relationship between them, if there is cohesion, the relationship tends towards the positive, which shows cooperation and cohesion, but if conflict appears, this pushes the relationship towards the negative based on the amount of interaction between the two parties.

According to the theory of social exchange, the spouses continue to interact and feel cohesion and cooperation, so both parties are considered winners, but if one of the parties finds a loser from this interaction, he moves away and reduces interaction with the other party, which leads to a conflict that may continue between them until one wins over the other or separates. But when neither of the spouses can resolve the conflict in his favour, he is forced to make a truce with the other party and cooperate with him in order to obtain personal interests from his interaction with him, in order to reduce the occurrence of any material or psychological losses he may suffer if he separates from him or stops. Spousal interaction with him (Al-Obaidi, 2015).

Emotional divorce may occur as a result of the successive pressures of various actions within the marital life and the assumption of responsibilities and changes in the nature of the sexual and psychological relationship of both spouses and usually affect the positive communication between them, which affects the stability of marriage and married life.

An abnormal family condition may lead to creating a state of tension, frustration and anxiety among family members as a whole and the spouses in particular, and a feeling of incompatibility with themselves, as well as with their society, which earns them attitudes rejecting the society in which they live, and may create a state of hostility due to their

failure to integrate The society and taking counter positions to it, such as committing deviant behaviors, may lead to a state of poor interaction between spouses, which leads to a lack of family cohesion and loss of family warmth. Marital disputes and emotional family insecurity have an inverse relationship with the physical, psychological and social health of the marital Marriage may lead to an unsafe association between spouses as well as with their children, as many studies indicate the importance of the role played by the family in achieving family and psychological security, and that the absence of this role leads to a state of instability and insecurity, whether for spouses or children (Pilot , 2013).

Marital and family communication plays a major role in achieving family security within the family and protecting its members from delinquency, as many psychologists study the method of interaction between spouses and family members through a communicative perspective, where the individual may fall prey to turmoil and mental illness when communication between them and their children is reduced as individuals within Family communication is distorted (Jackson, 1998).

One of the theories that sought to clarify the concept of family security is the symbolic interaction theory of the scientist Cooley, who is a social scientist. The idea on which this theory is based can be summarized as focusing on interaction processes within the family, which include decision-making processes, socialization processes, family role performance, and family communication problems. , patterns of behavior and family adaptation, where this theory focuses on the internal processes of the family and attention to social interaction that affects the social structure and is automatically affected by family interaction. The family is characterized by direct intimate relationships, within the permanent family interaction that leads to the formulation of a set of values, standards and roles that consolidate The process of social control within the family (Al-Tayyar, 2013). This theory focuses on studying the family

relations that exist between spouses, as it looks at the family as an integrated unit made up of personalities who interact with each other through the study of the interactive processes between its members.

(Al-Tuwaijri, 2001) indicates that there may be a failure in the family adjustment process that can be traced back to the failure of individuals in the prevailing adjustment in the family and the mixing of matters between them and the family. From disintegration and more family problems, which reduce family cohesion.

Family security includes the family's ability to face its problems, family stability, family cohesion, the pattern of family job performance and family relationships, as well as the feeling of satisfaction and happiness among family members, and the avoidance of family conflicts.

Larson and Holman (1994) have referred to the factors contributing to the stability and quality of marriage, and in their opinion, the most important factors are:

1. Cultural background and environmental factors such as the family of origin, such as: the occurrence of parents' divorce as a previous experience.
2. Socio-cultural factors.
3. Behavior, personality and its characteristics such as emotional and physical health.
4. The process of the couple's interaction (the partnership between spouses) (Shabanlou, Latifi, 2016).

Previous studies

The researchers examined the scientific heritage related to the issue of social networking sites, the variables associated with the study, emotional divorce and family security, and they were as follows:

In the study conducted by (Al-Helou *et al.*, 2018), which aimed to study the effect of using social networking sites on the psychological state of Arab university students in several Arab countries, namely, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Palestine and Lebanon on a random sample of (consist of 668 sample). Their ages ranged from

(18-24) university youth in these countries. The results showed that there are statistically significant differences between the environmental characteristics of Arab university youth according to the country in relation to the use of communication sites, and that these sites enhance a sense of social presence, and there is also a significant relationship. A statistic between the daily rate of using social networking sites and addiction, jealousy and frustration. As for the appearance of friends' practices on social networking sites, such as blocking, deception, lying, insults and defamation, this leads Arab university youth to feel frustrated.

In a study conducted by Al-Dhahiri, (2017) on the impact of social networks on human security and an explanation of the concept and dimensions of human security and the impact of social networks on human security, a statement on a sample of (212) people in the Riyadh region and employees of the Saudi Communications Authority, indicated the most The results showed that social networks protect the social fabric (family building) to achieve community security, and social networks in societies spread cultural, environmental, political, national, scientific, and media awareness. It also showed that delivering news from multiple sources leads to a negative impact. By spreading misleading and false rumors that quickly spread pornographic crimes, including sexual ones, and increase the rates of electronic extortion crimes.

In a study conducted by Younis, (2016), which aimed to identify the relationship between addiction to social networks and psychological disorders among students of Al-Azhar University in Gaza, according to demographic variables on a sample of (619) students. Psychological issues such as depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder and anxiety, and the absence of differences due to demographic factors such as gender and type of specialization, while it showed that there is an effect of the number of hours an individual spends on communication sites and addiction.

In a study conducted by (Bohlel, 2016) on the impact of social networking sites on family relations and family security on a sample of (20) Algerian families, the results indicated that a large number of family members use the Internet to spend time communicating with it with other people who have different religions and principles. This has led to the division of the family and the lack of communication between family members and parents who have lost their role with their children who are now free to do whatever they want.

In the study (Al-Obaidi, 2015), which aimed to identify emotional divorce among married university students according to the variable of marriage duration, economic status and age difference between spouses in Iraq, on a sample of (150) married students. The results showed that university students suffer from: Emotional divorce, as well as the results showed that there were differences in emotional divorce according to the variable duration of marriage and in favor of less than 5 years and the economic situation and in favor of the poor economic situation and the age difference in favor of the age difference of more than 5 years, while the results did not show any differences in emotional divorce between the sexes.

In the study of (Saleh & Mukhtar, 2015) about the impact of social media on the marital relationship and how social media can lead to divorce between spouses on a sample of (140) people in Nigeria who were randomly selected. The results of this study indicated that women More involved in social media and regardless of gender differences, spending more time on social networking sites such as Facebook Most respondents indicated that social media can lead to infidelity and it can lead to divorce.

In the study (Valenzuela, Halpern, Katz, 2014) it revealed that there is a relationship between the use of social networking sites, marriage satisfaction and divorce rates using survey data for married individuals at the level of the United States and on a sample of (1160) individuals. The results

showed that the use of social networking sites is associated with Negatively correlated with marriage quality and happiness, and positively correlated with a troubled relationship and thinking about divorce, and these correlations were associated with the concept of real or even emotional divorce, taking into account the economic, demographic and psychological variables related to the well-being of marriage.

In a study conducted by Clayton (2014), which aimed to demonstrate how the use of a social networking site, specifically the use of Twitter affects the results of interpersonal relationships between spouses on a sample of (581) aged (18-67) years, the results indicated that There is an effect of using Twitter on the romantic relationship between spouses, and the results of this study indicate that active Twitter use leads to more conflict between spouses, which in turn leads to infidelity, disintegration, and actual divorce.

In a study conducted by Al-Tayyar (2013), which aimed to identify the interactive relationship in social upbringing between parents and children and its relationship to family security, on a sample of (300) adolescents who were detained in care homes in the city of Riyadh, and the results concluded that there is a correlation between socialization The interaction between both father, mother and children and family security, and that the interactive socialization between both parents predicts family security.

As for study (Khaddam, 2013), which aimed to demonstrate the impact of social networks on communication among students of Irbid College for Girls through the use of Facebook as a model on a sample of (296) female students from Irbid College in Jordan, its results indicated that there is a relationship between the use of Facebook as a model. The study also showed that there are no differences related to the effect of using Facebook on communication with regard to the variables of monthly income, specialization and academic level among female students, but it has shown that there are significant differences related to the effect of use and place of residence, and in

general Another showed that Facebook affects the behavior of Irbid College students because it reduces their desire for personal communication.

As for the study of Abu Arqoub and others (2012), which aimed to demonstrate the impact of the Internet on personal contact with family and friends, it was applied to a sample of (300) female students from Ajloun University College in Jordan, and its results indicated a significant relationship between Internet use on the one hand and the number of Hours of use on the other hand and personal contact with family and others, and the absence of differences in the impact of Internet use on personal contact with family and girlfriends due to the variables of monthly income, specialization and academic level, but it also indicated that there are differences due to the variable of the place of residence, and the study showed that the behavior of students at Ajloun College It affected the result of using the Internet and reduced their desire for face-to-face contact with their families and friends.

As for Najadat's study (2012), which aimed to show the impact of the use of Facebook by married women working in Jordanian universities and the gratifications achieved on a sample from Yarmouk University in Jordan, the results of the study concluded that 65.5% of the study sample have a personal account on the Facebook website And that the motives were to keep in touch with old and new friends, to enjoy and entertain and occupy leisure time, to increase knowledge and to be informed about the latest local and international developments. Demonstrates the importance of this site in keeping individuals connected and interacting with each other.

As for the study (Hadi, 2012), which aimed to identify the causes of emotional divorce on a sample of (411) husbands and wives in Iraq, the results showed that the loss of love is one of the most common causes of emotional divorce and it was a function in favor of males compared to females.

As for the study of Al-Abbasi and Al-Obaidi (2010), which aimed to identify the level of

emotional divorce among married couples in the city of Baghdad according to the duration of the marriage on a sample consisting of (51) husbands and (51) wives of married couples, old and new. Emotional divorce is higher than newly married couples.

In the study of Al-Owaidi (2004), which aimed to demonstrate the impact of Internet use on family relationships among Saudi family members in Jeddah governorate on a sample of (200) families, the results showed that the impact of Internet use on family relationships is limited and simple, and that half of the sample members regulate the time of use. They are subject to moderate supervision and a high number of individuals who believe that the Internet has negative effects on the religious and moral side. Significant differences were also found in the impact of the relationship between spouses due to the use of the Internet as well as the duration of the husband's use, which affected the relationship between them, as it became clear that there is a direct relationship between the duration of Children's

use of the Internet and the effect of this on relationships with parents from their point of view.

Method and Procedure

Study methodology: It is a set of organized steps that the researcher must follow within the framework of commitment to applying certain rules that enable him to reach the desired result. The curriculum that suits the nature of the study and its requirements, because it is connected to the method of survey studies that are concerned with studying people's attitudes and attitudes regarding the various issues they live with on a daily basis.

Study population and sample: The study population consists of all married female teachers who work in primary and secondary schools affiliated with the Ministry of Education in the capital Amman and were present during the 2017-2018 academic semester, and their number is (600) female teachers who were chosen randomly shown in table 1.

Table (1): The demographic characteristics of the study sample

Variable	Variable classes	Number	Percentage
Age group	23-29 year	150	%25
	30-39 year	234	%39
	>40	216	%36
	Total	600	%100
Marriage Duration	1-5 year	102	%17
	6-9 year	138	%23
	10-14 year	192	%32
	>15 year	168	%28
	Total	600	%100

Study tools: The study tools include the following scales:

1. Scale of using social networking sites: The scale of using social networking sites was developed by reviewing previous theoretical literature related to social networking sites and previous standards such as (Nomar, 2013) (Younes, 2016) (Bouhlel, 2016) (Al-Juhani,

2009), This scale consists of (30) items that express the level of use of social networking sites by married female teachers. An (x) is placed in front of the answer options consisting of a triple scale and there are no false statements in this scale, as the items measure the level of social communication and the level of use of websites Scale the answer to the paragraphs of (yes, to some extent, no) and a triple scale of degrees. If the answer is (yes), it

gets (2) degrees, but if it (to some extent) gets a degree of (1), and if it (no) gets a degree On a score of (0) zero, and the overall score on the scale ranges from (0-60).

The validity of the research tool: To verify the validity of the use of social networking sites, the following indicators were adopted:

1. The veracity of the arbitrators: for the purposes of the current study, the scale was presented to (10) arbitrators from university professors in the fields of psychological counseling, psychology, sociology, measurement and evaluation, and they were asked to express their opinion on the extent to which each paragraph belongs to the scale, the accuracy of the linguistic formulation, the clarity of the paragraphs, and the addition or modification Or delete what they deem appropriate, and the criterion represented by an agreement percentage of (80%) or above was adopted to keep the paragraph, delete it or modify it, and the scale consisted of (70) paragraphs in its initial form, and the linguistic wording was modified for (8) paragraphs and deleting (10) paragraphs, and this is considered Evidence of the validity of the study tool, and increases the reliability of the results.

2. Building validity (internal consistency): The construct validity indicators were found for the scale of using social networking sites by applying it to (20) female teachers from the study community and from outside her sample of married female teachers in the capital Amman who were present during the 2017-2018 academic semester and the correlation coefficients were calculated. Between the paragraphs of the scale and the total score of the scale, and Table No. (2) shows the results of that.

Table (2): Calculation of the correlation coefficients between the items of the scale and the total score for the scale of using social networking sites

Total degree	Paragraph No.	Total degree	Paragraph No.	Total degree	Paragraph No.
*0.59	21	*0.45	11	*0.61	1
*0.44	22	*0.61	12	*0.73	2
*0.52	23	*0.66	13	*0.52	3
*0.66	24	*0.58	14	*0.64	4
*0.56	25	*0.62	15	*0.68	5
*0.72	26	*0.63	16	*0.64	6
*0.46	27	*0.75	17	*0.46	7
*0.63	28	*0.58	18	*0.56	8
*0.59	29	*0.47	19	*0.49	9
*0.49	30	*0.45	20	*0.59	10

*Statistically significant at the level of significance ($p \text{ value} \leq 0.05$)

Table (2) shows that all correlation coefficients for each item of the scale with the

total score of the scale were statistically significant at the level of significance ($P \leq 0.05$), which indicates the sincerity of the

internal consistency of the scale of using social networking sites and this is an indication of the scale's suitability for its purposes.

The stability of the scale of the use of social networking sites: To verify the stability of the scale of the construction of the scale of the use of social networking sites, by applying it to (20) female teachers from the study community and from outside its sample of married female teachers in the capital Amman who were present during the 2017-2018 academic semester, and after data collection, the data was extracted Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, as well as the half-segmentation method at the scale of the aggregate level. The results showed that the stability coefficients of the scale of the use of social networking sites using Cronbach's Alpha method and the tool (0.90), and the half-segment method (0.91) and such values are acceptable for the purposes of The current study and this is an indication of the appropriateness of the scale for its purposes.

2.The Emotional Divorce Scale: The emotional divorce scale was developed during reviewing the previous theoretical literature related to emotional divorce and previous measures such as the studies of (Jabbar and Al-Fatlawi, 2012) (Hadi, 2010) (Al-Obaidi, 2015) (Hadi, 2012) and this scale consists Of (40) paragraphs expressing emotional divorce by married female teachers, they are divided into two dimensions: the expressive dimension and includes (the field of love, expressed in (6) paragraphs, the sexual field, expressed in (6) paragraphs, and the psychological field, expressed in (8) paragraphs. The degree of this dimension ranges between (0-40) and the external dimension includes (the economic field, which is expressed by (6) paragraphs, the social field, which is expressed by (8) paragraphs, and the professional field, which is expressed by (6) paragraphs, and the degree of this dimension ranges between (0-) 40) A mark

(x) is placed in front of the answer options consisting of a triple scale and there are no false statements in this scale. If it (sometimes) gets a degree of (1), and if it (rarely) gets a degree of (0), it varies between degrees. The overall nation of the scale from (0-80).

The validity of the research tool: To verify the validity of the use of social networking sites, the following indicators were adopted:

1.The validity of the arbitrators: for the purposes of the current study, the scale was presented to (10) arbitrators from university professors in the field of psychological counseling, psychology, sociology, measurement and evaluation, and they were asked to express their opinion on the extent to which each paragraph belongs to the scale, the accuracy of the linguistic formulation, the clarity of the paragraphs, and adding or modifying Or delete what they deem appropriate, and the criterion represented by an agreement percentage of (80%) or above was adopted to keep the paragraph, delete it or modify it, and the scale consisted of (45) paragraphs in its initial form, and the language was modified for (7) paragraphs, and (5) paragraphs were deleted, and this is considered Evidence of the validity of the study tool, and increases the reliability of the results.

2.Structure validity (internal consistency): The construct validity indicators of the divorce scale were found by applying it to (20) female teachers from the study community and from outside its sample of married female teachers in the capital Amman who were present during the 2017-2018 academic semester, and the correlation coefficients were calculated between the items The scale and the total degree of the dimension and the total degree of the scale, Table No. (3) shows the results of that.

Table (3) Correlation coefficients for each item of the emotional divorce scale with the dimension to which it belongs

expressive dimension								
psychological field			Gender field			field of love		
Paragraph	Dimension	Total	Paragraph	Dimension	Total	Paragraph	Dimension	Total
13	*0.61	0.75*	7	0.78*	0.82*	1	0.61*	0.60*
14	*0.83	0.81*	8	0.54*	0.50*	2	0.64*	0.81*
15	*0.61	0.56*	9	0.67*	0.72*	3	0.79*	0.69*
16	*0.50	0.48*	10	*0.61	0.68*	4	0.54*	0.56*
17	*0.82	0.91*	11	*0.68	0.74*	5	0.55*	0.47*
18	*0.59	0.61*	12	*0.56	0.68*	6	0.41*	0.48*
19	*0.54	0.73*						
20	*0.63	0.65*						
External dimension								
social field			Professional field			Economic field		
Paragraph	Dimension	Total	Paragraph	Dimension	Total	Paragraph	Dimension	Total
33	*0.65	*0.62	27	0.70*	0.73*	21	*0.79	0.68*
34	*0.51	*0.72	28	0.62*	0.69*	22	0.82*	0.89*
35	*0.83	*0.79	29	0.48*	0.42*	23	0.56*	0.58*
36	*0.58	*0.52	30	*0.58	*0.47	24	0.64*	0.61*
37	*0.68	*0.62	31	*0.51	*0.48	25	0.74*	0.69*
38	*0.83	*0.80	32	*0.72	*0.79	26	0.85*	0.81*
39	*0.80	39						
40	*0.43	40						

*Statistically significant at the level of significance ($p \text{ value} \leq 0.05$)

Table (3) shows that all correlation coefficients between each item of the scale with the total score of the scale and with the dimension under which it falls were statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), which indicates the sincerity of the internal consistency of the emotional divorce scale, and this is an indication of the scale's appropriateness for his purposes.

Stability of the emotional divorce scale: To verify the stability of the constructing scale of

the emotional divorce scale, it was applied to (20) female teachers from the study community and from outside its sample of married female teachers who work in primary and secondary schools of the Ministry of Education in the capital, Amman, who were present during the 2017-2018 semester After collecting the data, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was extracted, as well as the split-half method at the level of each of the scale areas, as well as the total level, and Table No. (4) shows the results of that.

Table (4): The stability coefficients of the emotional divorce scale

Field	Cronbach Alpha	Split half
Love field	0.87	0.88
Gender field	0.86	0.91
Psychological field	0.82	0.84
Economic field	0.90	0.91

Professional field	0.82	0.85
Social field	0.93	0.92
Total	0.91	0.92

The results in Table (4) show that the reliability coefficients of the emotional divorce scale by Cronbach's alpha method ranged between (0.87-0.93) and for the tool as a whole (0.91) and in the half-segmentation method, it ranged for dimensions between (0.88-0.92) and for the scale as a whole (0.92). The values are acceptable for the purposes of the current study and this is an indication of the appropriateness of the scale for its purposes.

3. The Family Security Scale: The Family Security Scale was developed by reviewing the literature and previous measures related to family security, such as the study (Al-Tayyar, 2013) (Al-Zahiri, 2017) (Al-Husni, 2016) and the scale in its initial form consisted of (50) items (25 positive) , 25 negatives) distributed over (5) basic dimensions that include (the ability of the family to confront its problems, family stability and cohesion, marital and family performance pattern, family marital relations pattern, the feeling of satisfaction and happiness in the family and avoiding conflict) where each dimension includes ten expressions (5 positive, 5 negative), and each paragraph has a triple response scale consisting of (always) and has (2) degrees, sometimes and has (1) degree, rarely and has (0) degrees, in case the paragraph is positive and the scale and grades are reversed for negative items and the scale The overall score ranges between (0-100) and the score for each dimension ranges between (0-20) degrees.

The dimensions of the scale are: The first dimension: It measures the family's ability to confront its problems, and it measures the extent of the spouses' ability to cooperate in finding appropriate solutions, avoiding disputes and controlling violent feelings and behaviors and anger. The second dimension: It measures stability and family cohesion, and it measures the extent of stability, understanding, sense of comfort, safety, and the extent of Belonging and interdependence between spouses and the

third dimension: the pattern of marital and family functioning, and it measures the extent to which the family is able to perform its functions, manage its affairs, and satisfy the needs of its members. As for the fourth dimension, it measures the pattern of family marital relations, and measures the extent of strong relationships in the interactions of all family members, and between parents each other. And between children each other, and between children, parents and children, with features of friendliness, compatibility, clarity of relationships, and finally the fifth dimension: It measures the feeling of contentment and happiness and the avoidance of marital conflict, and measures the feeling of happiness, contentment and optimism in the family and spouses, and the ability to avoid conflict and control anger.

veracity of scale

1. Content validity: For the purposes of the current study, the scale was presented to (10) arbitrators from university professors in the field of psychological counseling, psychology, sociology, measurement and evaluation, and they were asked to express their opinion on the extent to which each paragraph belongs to the scale, the accuracy of the linguistic formulation, the clarity of the paragraphs, and adding or modifying Or delete what they deem appropriate, and the criterion represented by an agreement percentage of (80%) or above was adopted to keep the paragraph, delete it or modify it, and the scale consisted of (50) paragraphs, the language of (6) paragraphs was modified or no paragraph was deleted, and this It is an indication of the validity of the scale.

.2Construction validity (internal consistency): Finding construct validity indicators for the divorce scale by applying it to (20) female teachers from the study community and from outside its sample of married female teachers in the capital Amman who were present during the academic semester 2017-2018. The correlation

coefficients between the scale and degree items were calculated. The totality of the dimension and the total degree of the scale, Table No. (5) shows this.

Table (5) Correlation coefficient of each paragraph of the family security scale with the dimension under which the paragraph falls

The ability of the family to face its problems			family stability and cohesion			Marital and family functioning pattern			Family marital relationship style			Feeling satisfied and avoiding marital conflict		
Parag raph	Dimen sion	Total	Parag raph	Dimen sion	Total	Parag raph	Dimen sion	Total	Parag raph	Dimen sion	Total	Parag raph	Dimen sion	Total
1	0.61*	0.74*	11	0.67*	0.69*	21	*0.58	*0.53	31	0.70*	0.73*	41	0.69*	0.60*
2	0.64*	0.68*	12	*0.61	*0.79	22	*0.56	*0.58	32	0.62*	0.69*	42	0.76*	0.81*
3	0.79*	0.82*	13	*0.68	0.69*	23	0.68*	*0.59	33	*0.56	0.42*	43	*0.48	0.47*
4	0.72*	0.50*	14	*0.56	0.48*	24	*0.53	*0.51	34	0.58*	*0.47	44	*0.53	0.48*
5	0.68*	0.78*	15	0.68*	*0.58	25	0.81*	0.83*	35	*0.53	*0.48	45	0.48*	0.54*
6	0.41*	0.54*	16	0.89*	*0.79	26	0.67*	*0.61	36	0.85*	*0.79	46	*0.49	0.55*
7	0.82*	0.74*	17	*0.51	0.69*	27	0.89*	*0.81	37	*0.85	0.81*	47	0.89*	0.81*
8	0.56*	0.64*	18	*0.72	0.81*	28	0.78*	*0.72	38	*0.91	0.89*	48	*0.53	0.61*
9	0.58*	0.48*	19	0.68*	0.67*	29	0.89*	0.81*	39	0.70*	0.78*	49	0.81*	0.89*
10	0.61*	*0.58	20	*0.53	*0.51	30	*0.59	*0.61	40	0.62*	*0.79	50	0.71*	0.78*

***Statistically significant at the level of significance (p value ≤ 0.05)**

Table (5) shows that all correlation coefficients between each item of the scale with the total score of the scale and with the dimension under which it falls were statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), which indicates the sincerity of the internal consistency of the family security scale, and this is an indication of the scale's appropriateness for his purposes. The stability of the family security scale: To verify the stability of the construction scale of the family security scale, it was applied to (20) female teachers from the study community and from outside its sample of married female teachers who work in primary and secondary

schools of the Ministry of Education in the capital Amman and who were present during the 2017-2018 academic semester After collecting the data, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was extracted, as well as the half-segmentation method at the level of each of the scale areas, as well as the total level, and Table No. (6) shows the results of that.

Table (6): The stability coefficients of the family security scale

Dimension	Cronbach Alpha	split half
The ability of the family to solve its problems	0.91	0.92
Family stability and cohesion	0.74	0.79
Marital and family functioning pattern	0.78	0.81
Family marital	0.80	0.77

relationship style		
Feeling content and avoiding conflict	0.92	0.90
Total	0,83	0,84

The results in Table (6) show that the stability coefficients of the family security scale by Cronbach's alpha method ranged between (0.74 - 0.92) and for the tool as a whole (0.83) and in the half-segmentation method, it ranged for distances between (0.77 - 0.92) and for the scale as a whole (0.84). Such values are acceptable for the purposes of the current study and this is an indication of the appropriateness of the scale for its purposes.

Study procedures:

The Ministry of Education was addressed and its approval was obtained in order to implement the study tools and to determine the levels of each of the use of social networking sites, emotional divorce and family security among the sample members. The researchers and a number of assistants who were trained on how to deal with the study tools and volunteered to distribute the scales to the sample of schools that were Choosing and helping to clarify how to answer the questionnaires and then working on compiling the answers and processing them statistically.

Study variables:

The independent variable: social media.

Dependent variable: emotional divorce, family security.

The statistical treatment used: It included a description of the study members and their

sample, the study tools used to collect data, as well as the procedures followed in the application of the study, the study variables and statistical treatment, where the arithmetic averages and standard deviations of the sample members were found, and the weighted arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted, as well as the standard error on the use scales Social networking sites, emotional divorce scale, family security scale, and a number of statistical treatments were used to answer the study questions.

Presentation and discussion of results: The current study mainly aimed to identify the effect of social networking sites on emotional divorce and the level of family security for a sample of female teachers in the Jordanian capital, Amman. The results of the study will be presented and discussed based on its questions:

The first question which states:

What is the level of using social networking sites for married teachers?

To answer this question, the weighted means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the responses of the study sample members on the scale of using social networking sites were extracted, and Table (7) shows the results of that.

Table (7): Weighted means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the responses of the study sample members on the scale of using social media sites

The level of social media usage	weighted mean	standard deviation	Relative importance	Level
Total marks	3.93	0.71	78%	High

It is clear from Table (7) that the weighted average of the performance of the sample

members on the scale of using social networking sites at the total level amounted to (3.93) with a relative importance of (78%) and

at a high level. This is due to the time they spend using social networking sites and spending time communicating with friends through these sites, so they show their unwillingness to mix directly and just follow life through these virtual interactions. The spread of these sites around the world made it look like a small village and life became more open to each other. Some, which now do not find enough time to communicate with others or even with their husbands, and this result is consistent with the study (Younis, 2016) and the study (Al-Helou et al., 2018), which was conducted on a sample of students, which found an increase in the use of communication sites and a study (Najadat, 2012), which aimed to show the impact of the use of Facebook by married women working in Jordanian universities and the achieved gratifications. It

Table (8) Weighted means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the responses of the study sample members on the emotional divorce scale

Dimensions of emotional divorce	weighted mean	standard deviation	Percentage %	Relative importance	Level
Love field	3.36	0.67	12%	63%	Moderate
Gender field	3.25	0.44	11%	59%	Moderate
Psychological field	3.67	0.58	19%	72%	Moderate
Economic field	2.97	0.57	13%	61%	Moderate
Professional field	2.96	0.62	10%	58%	Moderate
Social field	3.64	0.90	18%	71%	Moderate
Total	3.59	0.65	17%	69%	Moderate

It is clear from Table (8) that the weighted average of the performance of the sample members on the emotional divorce scale at the total level was (3.59), with a relative importance of (69%) and at an average level. Love is the third of the areas in which emotional divorce appears, followed by the sexual and then economic and professional fields in the last order according to the weighted circles. These results show that the emotional divorce experienced by the teachers,

concluded that (65.5%) of the study sample have a personal account on the Facebook website, as well as a study (Bohilal, 2016) and a study (Abu Arqoub et al., 2012), which aimed to demonstrate the impact of the Internet on personal communication, and a study (Khaddam, 2013), which showed that Facebook affects the behavior of Irbid College students because it reduced their desire for personal communication.

The second question, which states:

2. What is the level of emotional divorce among married female teachers?

To answer this question, the weighted means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the responses of the study sample members on the emotional divorce scale were extracted. Table (8) shows the results of that

despite living in one house with their husbands, they live in a state of emotional isolation and each of them His own world away from the other party, which results in a state of absence of love and satisfaction between the spouses. Emotional divorce passes through several stages, represented in the beginning of the loss of love and affection, ending with complete abandonment. And the psychology of both spouses and usually affects the positive communication between them, which affects the stability of marriage and marital life. Bedi,

2015), which showed that married university students suffer from emotional divorce, and the study of Valenzuela, Halpern and Katz (Valenzuela, Halpern, Katz, 2014), which revealed a positive association between having a troubled relationship and thinking about divorce, and these associations were associated with the concept of real or even emotional divorce As well as the study of Mukhtar and Saleh (Saleh & Mukhtar, 2015), which showed that the use of social networking sites can lead to infidelity and that it can lead to divorce.

The third question, which states:

3. What is the level of family security for married female teachers?

To answer this question, the weighted means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the responses of the study sample members on the emotional divorce scale were extracted, and Table (9) shows the results of that.

Table (9): Weighted means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the responses of the study sample members on the family security scale

dimensions of family security	weighted mean	standard deviation	Percentage %	Relative importance	Level
The ability of the family to face its problems	3.23	0.65	18%	67%	Moderate
family stability and cohesion	3.18	0.47	19%	66%	Moderate
Marital and family functioning pattern	3.05	0.57	13%	60%	Moderate
family marital relationship style	2.94	0.56	15%	59%	Moderate
Feeling satisfied and happy and avoiding marital conflict	2.79	0.64	17%	58%	Moderate
Total marks	2.89	0.71	18%	71%	Moderate

It is clear from Table (9) that the weighted average of the performance of the sample members on the scale of family security at the total level was (2.81), with a relative importance of (71%) and at an average level. On facing its problems, then after stability and family cohesion, third of the dimensions in which family security appears, followed by the pattern of marital and family job performance, then the pattern of family marital relations in the last order according to the weighted circles shown in the above table. To the inconveniences of life, which may affect the serenity of life, feelings are at their lowest levels, which affects the family security of the family, so the couple may resort to using social media to satisfy their self-needs, which leads to

an increase in silence and distance between them, which affects the general climate and family security. The study with the study of (Al-Zahiri, 2017), which revealed the impact of social networks on human and family security, and the study (Al-Tayyar, 2013), which aimed to identify the Interactive relationship in socialization on family security.

The fourth question, which states:

4. Is there an effect of using social networking sites on emotional divorce and family security for a sample of married female teachers? To answer this question, the binary variance of the impact of social networking sites on emotional divorce and family security was analyzed for the responses of the study sample members, and Table (10) shows the results of that.

Table (10) results of the two-way variance analysis of the impact of social media sites on emotional divorce and family security

Contrast source	Dependent variable	Sum of squares	Free degree	Mean squares	F- level	Probability level
Social Media	Emotional divorce	2875.22	1	2875.22	15.40	0.000
	Family security	1525.13	1	1525.13	6.80	0.009
The error	Emotional divorce	38313.98	593	173.98		
	Family security	46172.64	593	250.11		
Total	Emotional divorce	38475.42	598			
	Family security	46053.42	598			

It is clear from Table (10) that there is a statistically significant effect ($P \leq 0.05$) attributed to social networking sites. The P-value of the emotional divorce variable reached (15.40) and the level of significance (0.000), and the P-value of the family security variable reached (6.80) and the level of significance (0.009), and this result may be attributed to the fact that communication via the Internet has spread in all its fields and ways, and its use has become for the purposes of emotional emptying first, which had an impact on the level of feeling and emotional connection between spouses, it may lead the husband or wife to use it as a way of entertainment and spending free time, but with time it may weaken Feelings towards the other party, as a result of the increase in psychological and social pressures and the preoccupation of both spouses with the other, especially that the wife always needs affection and a kind word, and in our societies, husbands do not care about emotions as they care about their work and home requirements, so the wife finds someone who bridges that emotional gap through social networking sites and many Sitting behind the screen with girlfriends and friends, through whom she finds an outlet to express feelings and complaints and relieve family pressure, in addition to the comparisons that some of them may make by

comparing the lives of her friends and medicine Their husbands interact with them, which leads to an emotional divorce between her and her husband, and this applies completely to the husband.

All of this destabilizes the family entity and disrupts the family security in it. The relationship of the spouses affects the relationship of the children with them and with each other as well. Relationships deteriorate and neglect, violence and betrayal may spread, so that family security becomes nonexistent in the shadow of a family on the edge of the abyss, and this result partially agrees with Clayton's study. , 2014), which explained the impact of the use of social networking site, specifically (Twitter) on personal relationships, especially romantic relationships, leading to infidelity, disintegration, and divorce. Also, the study of Saleh and Mukhtar (Saleh & Mukhtar, 2015) agreed about the impact of social media on the marital relationship and how social media can lead to divorce and infidelity. This study also agreed with the study (Al-Zahiri, 2017) in revealing the impact of social networks on Human and family security.

Recommendations:

1. The importance of conducting awareness and rehabilitating guidance programs for those who are about to get married.

2. The necessity of working to promote the use of social networks to benefit from them in maintaining family security and strengthening family construction and social cohesion to achieve community security.
3. Working on raising society's awareness of the effects of using social networks on the positive side of spreading cultural, political, scientific and media awareness and showing their negative effects resulting from excessive use of time
4. Awareness of the impact of social media networks related to the spread of pornographic crimes, the increase in crime rates, extortion and the dissemination of misleading or false rumors.

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