

Measuring the Saudi Society's Awareness of Verbal Violence's Contribution to Low Self-Esteem, Feelings of Psychological Loneliness and Depression in Children

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to measure the Saudi society's awareness of the impact of verbal violence on low self-esteem, feelings of psychological loneliness and depression among children, identify the forms of verbal and emotional violence practiced against the child, the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child, measure the role of the media and the educational and counseling community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child, and determine the relationship of the number of family members, the level of parental education, and the social status to verbal violence against the child. The study released on the descriptive analytical approach, which depends on collecting data from the study sample using the questionnaire prepared for the purposes of this study, and studying and analyzing the sample responses. The study included a random sample of (88) fathers and mothers from the western, southern, central, northern and eastern regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The researcher formulated a questionnaire of (23) items to measure Saudi society's awareness of the impact of verbal violence on low self-esteem, feelings of psychological loneliness and depression among adolescents. The questionnaire dealt with four topics as follows:

1. The first axis: the form of verbal and emotional violence against the child: (5) paragraph.
2. The second axis: knowledge of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child (8) paragraphs.
3. The third axis: the role of the media and the awareness and counseling community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children (5) paragraphs.
4. The fourth axis: the relationship of the number of family members to verbal violence against the child (5) paragraphs.

The study revealed the forms of verbal violence practiced against the child, and the results of the questionnaire showed an expressive percentage indicating the awareness of the respondents of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child and the presence of a relative need to Strengthen the role of the media and educational and counseling community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child. The results of the study also revealed a relationship between the increased number of family members and the prevalence of verbal violence against children. The study recommended, among a set of recommendations, to allocate television programs aimed at introducing the family

Keywords: verbal violence, media, self-esteem, psychological loneliness, depression

INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH

The childhood stage, especially the first five years, is of particular importance in the development of the child's personality and psychological compatibility (Ahmed, 1998).

Various theories, such as the psychoanalytic theory, stress the importance of child care in the first years of life, and this theory sees that some psychological disorders arise from negative experiences that the child has gone through, and these experiences are characterized by being of a nature affecting his psychological development, so the individual is exposed to any trauma or mal-treatment at any of the five stages of development identified by Freud in which he distinguished images of psychological and cognitive development that appear in each stage, thus leading to the individual suffering from psychological and mental disorders (Mansi et al. , 2000).

Theorists of the psychoanalytic school also explain the importance of the early years in an individual's life, which witness the formation of the individual's personality and his habits and tendencies . According to Freud, the behavior of a person and the psychological and mental disorders that he may suffer during adolescence and adulthood, are mostly due to the wrong parenting methods that he was exposed to in the first five years of his life (Al-Abd Al-Ghafoor and Ibrahim, 1998).

Verbal abuse by parents is a phenomenon that exists in all societies despite the respective religious, cultural and social differences , and it is driven by internal and external motives and influences, which made the individual lose his most important energies, which is the ability to control the management of his feelings.

This phenomenon continues in our present age, where various types of physical and psychological abuse of children are still practiced, and abuse of children occurs in all societies, whether civilized or underdeveloped, and is also practiced at all economic, social and educational levels (Hajiya, 1989).

The phenomenon of child abuse is very complex, and there are multiple factors involved in it, and none of them alone can explain the occurrence of this phenomenon sufficiently, but identifying the causative factors is important for determining treatment goals and developing a prevention program (Al-Dakhil, 1997).

According to Danan (2006) Verbal abuse includes contempt, ridicule, mockery, and insults by parents to children and young adolescents, as noted by Allison (2007) that verbal abuse is a form of verbal behavior that involves many derogatory behaviors for a specific person or group, regardless of whether there is an intent to harm or not (Eliasson, 2007).

From this point of view, the study highlights three main effects associated with verbal abuse, including self-esteem , psychological loneliness , and depressive disorders.

The absence of motivation affects the self-esteem of children, and abusive words injure and weaken them, and hostile behavior and neglect kill their self-esteem (Saleem, 2003). Self-esteem in itself is an end that many societies seek to establish in the hearts of their children, but many individuals in the adult stage suffer from low levels of self-esteem, and perhaps the

reason for this is due to the various experiences of abuse they were exposed to during childhood (Harris, 2009).

Some researchers tried to reveal the relationship between self-esteem and abuse when they defined child abuse, as they defined it as any form of abuse or ill-treatment at the physical, psychological, social or emotional level, which would seriously affect the levels of security, growth, and self-esteem. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 2012). Talaat & Noh (2012) confirm that children who were subjected to verbal abuse suffered later, especially in adulthood, from low levels of self-esteem.

Psychological loneliness is among the prominent effects of verbal abuse of children. Psychological loneliness has many causes, some of which are due to the nature of the persons themselves and some of them are due to quantitative or qualitative disturbances in the form of social relations (Hussain , 1994). Scientists differed about the factors responsible for psychological loneliness. Weiss indicated that painful social situations lie behind the feeling of psychological loneliness in the individual . Rubenstein and Schaefer also hypothesized that the psychological loneliness experienced by adolescents is related to the childhood stage they went through. So if, in the first years of his life, a child is exposed to neglect, and cruelty by his parents, or is exposed to relationships fraught with conflict and disagreement with them, he will have an average level of psychological loneliness. While "Rokac" indicated that one of the most important reasons behind the feeling of psychological loneliness is the loss by death of an important person, and the experience of losing children to one of the parents in childhood by death or divorce makes him a target for psychological loneliness (Khoj, 2002).

Depression is a consequence of childhood abuse. It is in the nature of man to be affected by life influences and interact with them through his various emotions (such as joy, love, fear, sadness ... etc.) and sadness is one of the simplest forms of psychological depression that is exposed to man during his interaction with life's stimuli in situations of failure, frustration and disease (Ismail,).

Depression does not happen to a teenager overnight , but rather it is the result of a group of processes that start from childhood and continue until it appears in an advanced stage of life as a mental disorder (Hamza, 1976). Abd al-Razzaq (1987) asserts that the wrong parenting methods that parents in educating children are one of the most important causes of depression , as these methods reinforce their feelings of inadequacy, and this feeling may become dominant and influential on their relationships and view of life (Mansour, 1989).

STUDY PROBLEM

A lot of parents and mothers weigh verbal abuse of their children without being aware of the serious consequences this abuse may have on their children 's personalities in the advanced age stages . Verbal abuse by parents towards their children expresses a profound imbalance in family education , and it is an old phenomenon that has been dealt with by many previous studies from different perspectives. The researcher noticed, through her contact with her surroundings, the lack of awareness of some families of the negative effects that such actions have on the future of their children, which prompted her to think about measuring the size of this phenomenon and contributing to raising awareness about its danger at the national, arab and regional levels. The researcher also noted the scarcity of studies dealing with the serious

negative effects of verbal violence on children, and the absence of a study to measure the extent of Saudi society awareness of the impact of verbal abuse that causes low self-esteem, psychological loneliness and depression in children.

From this standpoint , the study questions are determined as follows:

1. What are the forms of verbal and emotional violence against children?
2. Are parents aware of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child ?
3. Do the media and educational and counseling community institutions play a role in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children ?
4. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the number of family members and the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child ?

Objectives of the study

1. Know the forms of verbal and emotional violence practiced against the child.
2. Knowing the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child ?
3. Measuring the role of media and community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children
4. Determining the relationship of the number of family members , parents' education level, and social status to verbal violence against the child.

The study's significance

The current study is gaining importance on both the theoretical and applied levels as follows:

Theoretical significance

- Shedding more light on the relationship between verbal abuse , self-esteem , loneliness and depression , which will contribute to enriching research in this field, which did not receive an adequate share of study.
- She sheds light on some of the parental treatment methods affecting the children's personality.
- The study provides theoretical knowledge of domestic violence directed at children in terms of form, causes and consequences .
- This study is useful, through its findings, in helping to reduce the phenomenon of domestic violence directed at children .
- This study is an addition to the Arabic library with its subject on measuring the Saudi society's awareness of verbal violence's contribution to low self-esteem, feelings of psychological loneliness and depression in children.

Practical significance

- Provides a tool to measure Saudi society's awareness of verbal violence's contribution to low self-esteem, feelings of psychological loneliness and depression among adolescents, in preparation for determining the level of awareness and determining the appropriate practical measures by sharing the results of the research with the authorities concerned with family and social matters in the Kingdom to take the necessary measures.

- The results of the study will benefit parents in recognizing the consequences of verbal abuse and avoiding it, which leads to reducing psychological and behavioral disorders .
- The results of the current study benefit guidance and counseling workers in order to provide assistance to students who suffer from low self-esteem and who suffer from symptoms of psychological loneliness and depression.
- The study encourages psychiatric patients and the treating team to increase their efforts to develop positive ideas about family tackling of the problem.

Study terms

Self-esteem

Self-esteem is confidence in one's own worth or abilities; self-respect. Self-esteem encompasses beliefs about oneself (for example, "I am loved", "I am worthy") as well as emotional states, such as triumph, despair, pride, and shame.[1] Smith and Mackie (2007) defined it by saying "The self-concept is what we think about the self; self-esteem, is the positive or negative evaluations of the self, as in how we feel about it." [2]

Self-esteem is an attractive psychological construct because it predicts certain outcomes, such as academic achievement,[3][4] happiness,[5] satisfaction in marriage and relationships,[6] and criminal behavior.[6] Self-esteem can apply to a specific attribute or globally. Psychologists usually regard self-esteem as an enduring personality characteristic (trait self-esteem), though normal, short-term variations (state self-esteem) also exist. Synonyms or near-synonyms of self-esteem include: self-worth,[7] self-regard,[8] self-respect,[9][10] and self-integrity.

Depression

Depression (major depressive disorder) is a common and serious medical illness that negatively affects how you feel, the way you think and how you act. Fortunately, it is also treatable. Depression causes feelings of sadness and/or a loss of interest in activities you once enjoyed. It can lead to a variety of emotional and physical problems and can decrease your ability to function at work and at home.

Depression is a common mental disorder. Globally, it is estimated that 5% of adults suffer from the disorder. It is characterized by persistent sadness and a lack of interest or pleasure in previously rewarding or enjoyable activities. It can also disturb sleep and appetite. Tiredness and poor concentration are common. Depression is a leading cause of disability around the world and contributes greatly to the global burden of disease. The effects of depression can be long-lasting or recurrent and can dramatically affect a person's ability to function and live a rewarding life (WHO)

https://www.who.int/health-topics/depression#tab=tab_1

Loneliness

Loneliness has been defined in different ways. A common definition is "A state of solitude or being alone". The other definition is "Loneliness is not necessarily about being alone. Instead, "it is the perception of being alone and isolated that matters most" and is "a state of mind". "Inability to find meaning in one's life", "Feeling of negative and unpleasant" and "A subjective, negative feeling related to the deficient social relations" "A feeling of disconnectedness or isolation." etc., are the other ways to define loneliness.

Study Methodology

The study relied on the descriptive analytical method, which is based on determining the characteristics of the phenomenon, describing its nature and the quality of relationship between its variables, causes, trends, analysis, linking, interpreting and classifying these data, and measuring it and then extracting the results.

As Al-Mashhadani (2020) pointed out, the descriptive approach is based on describing a phenomenon to reach its causes and the factors that control it, and to draw conclusions and generalizations, in order to collect, organize and analyze data.

Study community

Parents of the age group from 25 to 65 years of both sexes, who are citizens of the five regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Limitations of the study

Objective limits: Measuring Saudi society's awareness verbal violence's contribution to low self-esteem, psychological loneliness and depression among adolescents.

Human limits: Random samples of adults in the age group between 40-70 years, males and females, from the different western, southern, northern and eastern regions of the Kingdom.

Spatial limits: the different western, southern, central, northern and eastern regions of the Kingdom.

Time limits : the second semester of the year 1434 AH

Study sample

A random sample of (88) parents from different western, southern, central, northern and eastern regions of the Kingdom.

Study tools

After reviewing the previous literature, and to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher drafted a questionnaire consisting of (23) items for measuring Saudi society's awareness of verbal violence's contribution to low self-esteem, loneliness and depression among adolescents.

The questionnaire, in its final form, consisted of (23) items, corresponding to a triple standard (yes, sometimes no)

The questionnaire dealt with four axes as follows:

First axis: the form of verbal and emotional violence against the child (5) paragraphs.

Second axis: knowledge of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child (8) paragraphs.

Third axis: the role of the media and community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children (5) paragraphs.

Fourth axis: the relationship of the number of family members to verbal violence against the child (5) paragraphs.

The questionnaire was built by following the following steps

After reviewing the previous studies related to the topic of measurement of Saudi society's awareness of verbal violence's contribution to low self-esteem, feelings of psychological loneliness and depression among adolescents, and a survey of the opinions of elite specialists in educational administration through informal interviews, and based on the continuous directions of the academic supervisor, the researchers built a questionnaire according to the following steps:

- **Determine the main areas covered by the questionnaire.**
- **Drafting the paragraphs of each field.**
- **Preparing the questionnaire in its initial form.**
- **Presenting the questionnaire to the supervisor to approve what he deems appropriate, and amend what he deems inappropriate.**
- **The questionnaire was presented to (8) assessors, all of whom are faculty members at Leeds International College**
- **After making the modifications recommended by the assessors, it was presented again to the academic supervisor.**

Validity of the study tool

First: Face Validity

The face validity method was used, in order to ascertain the validity of the questionnaire and its suitability for research purposes, by presenting it to a group of **assessors** including academics and specialists, and asking them to express their opinion regarding the validity of each paragraph and its suitability for measuring what it was set for, and introducing necessary modifications, whether by deletion, addition or reformulation. The **assessors** made several substantial modifications to the study tool, and the researchers responded to these modifications, and reformulated the questionnaire in the light of the observations made by the **assessors**, until the questionnaire took its final form.

Second: Internal consistency

Correlation coefficients were calculated between the degree of each paragraph and the total degree of the axis to which it belongs, with the aim of verifying the validity of the questionnaire, and the following tables show the results of verification of the internal consistency of the questionnaire paragraphs.

Table (1-3): The validity of the internal consistency of paragraphs of the first axis

M	Paragraph	m.Validity	m.significance
1	Sometimes I insult my son/daughter because of a wrong thing he/she committed	.601**	.000
2	Sometimes I describe him/her in bad terms	.580**	.000
3	I scream in the face of my son/daughter violently and frighteningly	.634**	.000
4	I insult him/her in front of others	.601**	.000
5	I do not meet her needs/needs unlike other children	.585**	.000

*Statistical significant at the significance level of 0.05.

** Statistical significant at 0.01 significance level.

It is clear from the above table that all the paragraphs of the first axis are linked with a statistically significant correlation at the level of significance of 0.05 with the total score of the first axis, and thus the internal consistency is achieved in the paragraphs of this axis.

Table (3-2): The validity of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the second axis

M	Paragraph	m. Validty	m.connotation
	Verbal violence disrupts a child's creative energies	.484**	.000
	Verbal violence contributes to the formation of a nervous personality in the child	.569**	.000
	Verbal violence causes psychological problems in the child such as depression	.547**	.000
	Verbal violence increases a child's sense of failure	.617**	.000
	Verbal violence causes introversion to the child	.519**	.000
	Verbal violence reduces the child's self-confidence	.659**	.000
	Verbal violence affects the future of the next generation and thus society	.726**	.000
	Verbal violence contributes to family disintegration	.681**	.000

*Statistical significant at the significance level of 0.05. ** Statistical significant at 0.01 significance level.

It is clear from the above table that all the paragraphs of the second axis are linked with a statistically significant correlation at the level of significance of 0.05 with the total score of the second axis, and thus the internal consistency is achieved in the paragraphs of this axis.

Table (3-3): The validity of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the third axis

M	Paragraph	m. Validty	m.connotation
	I receive invitations from social institutions to participate in activities aimed at reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children	.564**	.000
	I participate in seminars and lectures offered by educational institutions with the aim of reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children	.649**	.000
	Various media such as television and radio present programs aimed at introducing and combating the effects of verbal violence against children	.635**	.000
	Social institutions provide legislation to protect children from all forms of violence	.682**	.000
	Social institutions provide family guidance offices on the phenomenon of verbal violence against children	.478**	.000

*Statistical significant at the significance level of 0.05.

** Statistical significant at 0.01 significance level.

It is clear from the above table that all the paragraphs of the third axis are linked with a statistically significant correlation at the level of significance of 0.05 with the total score of the third axis, and thus the internal consistency is achieved in the paragraphs of this axis.

Table (3-4): The validity of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the fourth axis

M	Paragraph	m. Validity	m.connotation
1.	Increasing the number of family members helps to increase violence between its members	.564**	.000
2.	Increasing the number of family members reduces parental care in the child	.649**	.000
3.	Increasing the number of family members leads to the parents' inability to meet their needs, and this in itself is emotional violence	.635**	.000
4.	Verbal violence is directed at females more than males in large families	.682**	.000
5.	A verbally abused child hates home and frequently tries to escape from it	.478**	.000

***Statistical significance at the significance level of 0.05. ** Statistical significance at 0.01 significance level.**

It is clear from the above table that all the paragraphs of the third axis are linked with a statistically significant correlation at the level of significance of 0.05 with the total score of the third axis, and thus the internal consistency is achieved in the paragraphs of this axis.

Third: The stability of the study tool

There are many ways by which the stability of the study tool can be measured in order to ensure that the questionnaire gives the same results if it is redistributed more than once under the same conditions. Both Cronbach 's Alpha method and Split_Half method were used to calculate the data stability, and the following tables illustrate this:

a. Stability by the alpha-Cronbach method:

Table (3-5): Stability coefficient by Alpha Cronbach method

The axis	number of paragraphs	Cronbach's alpha coefficient
The first axis	5	0.791
The second axis	8	0.815
The third axis	5	0.844
The fourth Axis	5	0.863
The questionnaire as a whole	23	0.914

It is noted from the previous table that the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the paragraphs of the first axis is (0.791) and the value of the alpha Cronbach's coefficient for the paragraphs of the second axis is (0.815), while the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the paragraphs of the third axis is (0.844). While the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the fourth axis items is (0.863), the value of the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire items as a whole is (0.914), and this indicates that there is good stability in the data, which supports the validity of the data collected by the study members in this regard.

b- Stability by the split-half method:**Table (3-6): Stability coefficients of the study instrument using the split-half method**

the axis	Pearson's correlation coefficient (t)	The stability coefficient of the modified Spearman-Brown equation
The first axis: The form of verbal and emotional violence against the child	0.750	0.857
The second axis: Knowledge of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against children	0.752	0.854
The third axis: The role of the media and awareness and counseling community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children	0.748	0.837
The fourth Axis: The relationship of the number of family members to verbal violence against the child	0.766	0.837
The questionnaire as a whole	0.901	0.944

It is noted from the previous table that the value of the Spearman-Brown coefficient for the items of the first axis is (0.857), the value of the Spearman-Brown coefficient for the items of the second axis is (0.854), and the value of the Spearman-Brown coefficient for the items of the third axis is (0.837), And the value of the Spearman-Brown coefficient for the items of the fourth axis is (0.837), and the value of the Spearman-Brown coefficient for the items of the questionnaire as a whole is (0.944), and this indicates that there is good stability in the data, which supports the validity of the data collected by the study members in this regard.

Data analysis and discussion

After presenting the theoretical framework of the study, which prepares the ground for the problem of the study, the procedures followed by the researcher, starting with the exploratory study, the approach followed and the tools used in the research, and the fields of research and the sample collected from (88) respondents, comes the presentation of the statistical methods used for data processing and analysis.

Demographic data

Table No. (4-1) Demographic Data

Feature	Category	number (ratio)
Age group	25 - 34 years old	29 (33 %)
	35 - 44 years old	35(40 %)
	45 years and over	24 (27 %)
Qualification	without university	19 (22 %)
	Graduate	43 (49 %)
	Post Graduate	25 (29 %)
Region	Southern	4 (5 %)
	North	3 (3 %)
	Central	12 (14 %)
	Western	67(76 %)
	Eastern	2(2 %)
Marital status	Married	65(74%)
	Unmarried	9(10%)

Frequency (ratio)

As shown in the table above, the percentage of respondents was similar with respect to the age group, as the percentage of the age group 25-34 years was (33%), and the age group 35-44 years was (44%), while the percentage of the age group 45 or above was (27%). The majority of the respondents were holders of a university degree (49%), while there is a convergence between those without a university degree and those with a postgraduate degree (22%) and (29%), respectively. With regard to the surveyed region, the majority of the sample members were from the western region with a percentage of (76%), followed by the central region by 12%, the southern region (5%), then the northern region by (3%) and finally the eastern region by (2%). As for the marital status of the respondents (74%), of them are married, (10%) have never been married, (12%) are divorced, and (2%) are widowed.

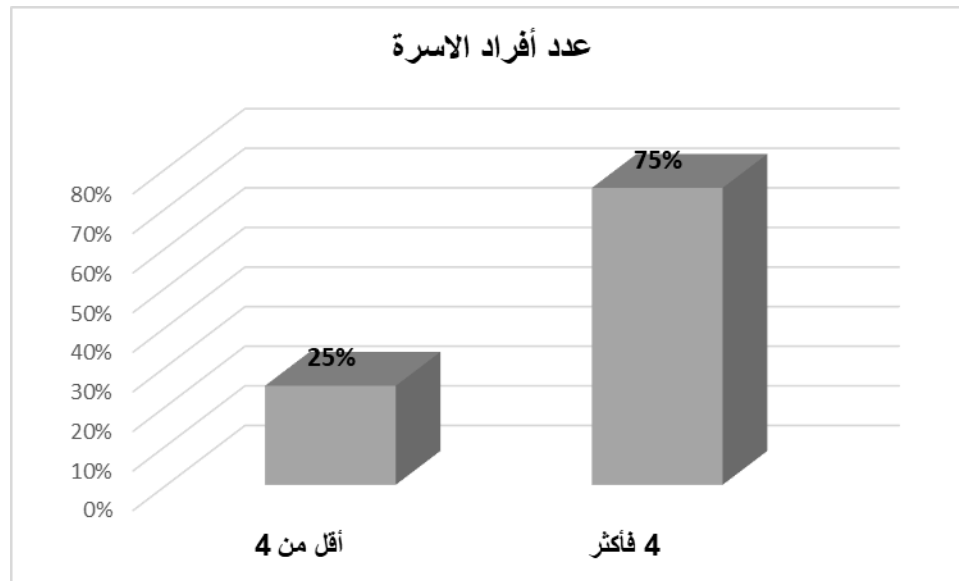


Figure (1): the number of family members among the respondents

Chart No. (4-2) above, shows the number of family members of the respondents, as (75%) of them have 4 members or more, while (25%) have less than 4 family members.

The form of verbal and emotional violence against the child

Table 4-1 : The form of verbal and emotional violence against the child

Phrase	yes	Sometimes	no
Sometimes I insult my son/daughter because of a wrong thing he/she did.	8 (9%)	39 (46%)	38(45%)
Sometimes I describe him /her in bad terms that lower my self-esteem.	6 (7%)	17(20%)	63(73%)
I scream violently and frighteningly at my son/daughter.	7(8%)	34(40%)	45(52%)
I insult him/her in front of others.	1(1%)	9(11%)	75(88%)
I am not meeting her/his needs.	1(1%)	20(23%)	65(76%)

Table No. (4-1) above shows the form of verbal and emotional violence against the child, as (46%) of the respondents indicated that they sometimes insult their sons or daughters because of wrong actions they commit, while (45%) indicated that they do not. And (76%) indicated that they do not describe their sons or daughters in bad terms that reduce their self-esteem. (40%) indicated that they sometimes shout in the face of their sons or daughters in a violent and frightening manner, while (52%) indicated that they do not do that. And (88%) indicated that they do not insult them in front of others. (76%) indicated that they meet the needs of their sons or daughters, while (23%) indicated that they sometimes meet them.

Knowledge of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child

Table No. (4-2) Effects of verbal violence against children

Phrase	yes	Sometimes	no
Do you see that verbal violence disrupts the creative energies of the child?	71 (83%)	9(10%)	6(7%)
Verbal violence leads to the formation of a nervous personality in the child.	74(86%)	10(12%)	2(2%)
Verbal violence causes psychological problems in the child such as anxiety and depression.	72(84%)	11(13%)	3(3%)
Verbal violence leads to an increase in the feeling of failure in the child.	65(78%)	17(20%)	2(2%)
Verbal violence causes introversion and avoidance of the child.	66(78%)	17(20%)	2(2%)
Verbal violence negatively reduces the child's self-confidence.	72(86%)	9(11%)	3(3%)
Verbal violence negatively affects the future of future generations and thus society.	71(83%)	10(12%)	4(5%)
Verbal violence leads to family disintegration.	60(72%)	17(21%)	6(7%)

Table No. (4-2) above shows the knowledge of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child, where (83%) of the respondents indicated that verbal violence disrupts the energies of the child, while (86%) indicated that verbal violence leads to the formation of a nervous personality in the child. . And (84%) indicated that verbal violence leads to psychological problems in the child, such as anxiety and depression, while (78%) indicated that verbal violence leads to an increase in the feeling of failure in the child. (78%) indicated that verbal violence leads to introversion and avoidance of the child, while (86%) indicated that verbal violence leads to a decrease in the child's self-confidence. And (83%) indicated that verbal violence negatively affects the future of future generations and thus the society, while (72%) indicated that verbal violence leads to family disintegration.

The role of the media and awareness and counseling community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children

Table No. (4-3): The role of the media and awareness and counseling community institutions

Phrase	Yes	Sometimes	No
I receive invitations from social and educational institutions to participate in activities aimed at reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children.	11(13%)	23(27%)	50(60%)
I participate in seminars and lectures offered by educational institutions with the aim of reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children.	14 (12%)	25(30%)	47(56%)
Various media such as television and radio present programs aimed at introducing and combating the effects of verbal violence against children.	39 (46%)	32(38%)	13(16%)
Social institutions provide recommendations to protect the child from verbal violence and its effects.	37 (44%)	25(30%)	22(26%)
Social institutions provide counseling offices for prisoners to combat the phenomenon of verbal violence against children.	41(49%)	23(27%)	20(24%)

Table No. : (4-3) above shows the role of the media and the awareness and counseling community institutions in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children, as (60%) of the respondents indicated that they did not receive invitations from social and educational institutions to participate in activities aimed at reducing the phenomenon of violence verbal against the child. And (56%) indicated that they did not participate in seminars and lectures offered by educational institutions in order to reduce the phenomenon of verbal violence against children. While (46%) explained that the various media such as television and radio present programs aimed at introducing and combating the effects of verbal violence against children. (44%) and (46%) indicated that social institutions provide recommendations to protect the child from verbal violence and its effects, and guidance offices on combating the phenomenon of verbal violence against children, respectively.

Relationship of the number of family members to verbal violence against the child

Table No. (4-4) The number of family members with verbal violence against the child

Phrase	Yes	Sometimes	No
Increasing the number of family members helps to increase verbal violence between its members.	19(23%)	34(40%)	31(37%)
Increasing the number of family members reduces parental interest in the child.	32(27%)	34(41%)	23(27%)
Increasing the number of family members reduces the parents' ability to meet their needs.	32(38%)	38(46%)	13(16%)
Verbal violence is directed at females more than males.	17(20%)	24(29%)	43(51%)
The verbally abused child hates the home and frequently tries to escape from it.	53(63%)	24(29%)	7(8%)

Table No. 4-4: above shows the relationship of the number of family members to verbal violence against the child, as (37%) of the respondents reported that increasing the number of family members does not help to increase the verbal violence between its members, while (40%) said it does sometimes. (32%) indicated that increasing the number of family members reduces the parents' interest in the child, while (41%) indicated that it does so sometimes. (38%) indicated that increasing the number of family members reduces the parents' ability to meet their children's needs, while (46%) indicated that this happens sometimes. (51%) indicated that verbal violence is directed to females more than males, while (29%) said this occurs sometimes. And (63%) indicated that the verbally abused child hates the house and tries to escape from it frequently, while (29%) indicated that this occurs sometimes.

Testing the relationship between demographic variables and study variables

Through the results of the Chi-square test to test whether there is a relationship between demographic variables (gender, age group, academic qualification, number of family members) and study variables, the form of verbal and emotional violence against the child and knowledge of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child, at the level of significance (0.05), it was found in general that there is no statistically significant relationship attributed to any of the categories of demographic variables.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study sought to identify the forms of verbal and emotional violence against the child, the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child, the role of the media and awareness and counseling community institutions in limiting the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child. It also sought to determine the relationship of the number of family members , parents' education level, and social status to verbal violence against the child. In the

following, we discuss the results of the study in the light of the objectives and questions raised, which are as follows:

1. What are the forms of verbal and emotional violence against children?
2. Are parents aware of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child ?
3. Do the media and educational and counseling community institutions play a role in reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children ?
4. Is there a statistically significant relationship between the number of family members and the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child ?

Forms of verbal and emotional violence against children

The results of the questionnaire revealed a statistically significant percentage among the respondents with regard to the practice of forms of verbal violence against children, and the forms of verbal violence included verbal abuse of children because of wrong actions they commit (46%) , and shouting at them in a violent and frightening manner (40%). insulting others (12%). The results of the current study agree with Tiba (2013), who identified some patterns of psychological abuse to which a child is subjected and approved some forms of verbal violence such as naming the child or using vulgar language, in addition to constantly criticizing him and threatening physical harm, blaming the child and using sarcasm . The current study also agrees with McCoysek's (2013), which identified some forms of verbal violence, such as insults, sarcastic or humiliating criticism, and violent screaming. The current study also agrees with Al-Masry et al. (2000), which identified some of the words used by parents in verbal abuse of children, including words related to reprimand, scolding and threat, reducing mental abilities, likening the child to inanimate and animal, wishing them illness, rejecting the child, insulting parents, and compromising child dignity.

Parents' awareness of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child

The results of the questionnaire showed the presence of a significant percentage indicating the awareness of the respondents' parents of the effects resulting from the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child , such as awareness of the impact of verbal violence by disrupting the child's energies, forming a nervous personality in the child and causing psychological problems in the child such as anxiety, depression and increased feelings of failure among children , introversion and avoidance , and reduced self-confidence. The opinions expressed by parents in the current study are consistent with the results of Ngoki et al. (2013) , who showed that verbal abuse affects children's ability to determine self-confidence and damages their ability to form relationships or achieve achievements in their academic and social skills, and lower their self-esteem in addition to lack of social skills, resorting to suicidal thoughts, and emotional disturbances . The current study also agrees with McQuezek (2013), which indicated that the wrong methods such as screaming dig into the child's mind a feeling of frustration, and affect his life to a severe degree, and also agree with Mansour (2012), who indicated that there is a negative correlation with statistical significance between child abuse from the father side and their self-esteem in late childhood , and that the most important personal characteristics of mistreated children are feelings of frustration, anxiety, isolation, and inferiority.

The role of the media and awareness and counseling community institutions to reduce the phenomenon of verbal violence against children

The results of the study indicate that there is a relative need to strengthen the role of the media and awareness and counseling community institutions to reduce the phenomenon of verbal violence against children where (60%) of the respondents indicated that they did not receive invitations from social and educational institutions to participate in activities aimed at reducing the phenomenon of verbal violence against children . The results also indicate that there is also a need to strengthen community participation in seminars and lectures offered by educational institutions in order to reduce the phenomenon of verbal violence against children. The results of the current study are consistent with the results of Rafei, Amina et al. (2015), who aimed to find out the extent of Algerian media interest in the phenomenon of domestic violence against children , and disclosure of the most concerned media outlets with the phenomenon of domestic violence against children , and the extent of the media's contribution to proposing solutions to reduce the phenomenon of domestic violence against children. The study concluded that verbal and physical violence together is the most common type of domestic violence practiced on the child , and that the attention of the media to the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child is insufficient.

The results of the current study also agree with the results of reached by Al-Saib (2012), who aimed to clarify the role of the media in combating violence and stressed that the media is a double-edged sword, as it can be a tool for reform in society, or it can be a dependant for the demolition and sabotage of the pillars of society and the family. The study showed the diversity of media that help in the transmission of violence between people, including Facebook, Twitter, mobile phone, as well as cartoon films offered to children. The study confirmed that one of the factors that contributes to the spread of violence among adolescents is their exposure to domestic violence or witnessing or hearing about violent events, as well as the lack of family supervision. The study concluded that the media should play a major role in combating violence by educating society about violence and responding to it by replacing information that is useful to the community in place of that which is not useful , and reducing the dissemination and broadcasting of news that contain scenes of violence and working to deliver a good and an informative message for the benefit of the community .

The relationship between the number of family members and the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child

The results of the study revealed a statistically significant relationship between the increase in the number of family members and the prevalence of the phenomenon of verbal violence against the child . The current study agrees with the study of Al-Masry et al. (2000), which indicated that increasing the number of family members increases the use of verbal abuse. It also agrees with the study of Huda et al. (1998), which concluded that psychological and physical punishment is the most prevalent in families with low educational levels, large families, and families with a low economic and social level.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To launch specially designed television programs to familiarize the family with proper parenting methods and risks associated with child abuse.

- Advocating the commitment of the media to provide what works for the positive direction to elevate the community, and stay away from the negatives that affect the members of society and contribute to anger and confusion among them and lead to the occurrence of violent crimes .
- Do kindness to children and be patient with them, giving them the opportunity after another to make mistakes and learn from mistakes, and to build their personalities with love, so that they lead life with a pure soul and creative and creative thought.
- There is no creativity with fear. A child cannot become creative if he is raised on humiliation and insult humiliation
- The punishment should be reformative and not retaliatory, that is, not due to the turbulent mood of the mother or father.
- Urging the activation of dialogue and discussion between family members to give the juveniles the opportunity to express their opinions, and work to meet their physical and psychological needs .
- Focusing on the role of the media in spreading the correct methods of education and skipping the stage of violence in dealing with children within the family environment and educational institutions.
- Conducting more studies and research aimed at measuring the extent of the phenomenon of domestic violence against children.
- Conducting more studies related to domestic violence on other age groups.

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