

Adolescents' Use of Social Networking Sites and Its Impact on Family and Social Relations from Their Viewpoint in Jordanian Society

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify adolescents' use of social networking sites and its impact on the family and social relationship from their viewpoint in Jordanian society, the analytical descriptive approach was used, and the questionnaire was used to collect data. The study sample consisted of (1534) adolescents; were chosen randomly, the results of the study found that the general arithmetic mean as a whole for the impact of the use of social networking sites by adolescents on family relations was (2.73), with a medium degree, where parents' refusal to publish children's pictures on social networking sites was ranked first with a rate of 3.17, but after knowing the effect of using social networking sites by adolescents on social relations, the general arithmetic mean as a whole was 3.34, and with a medium degree, where the feeling of comfort while visiting friends and relatives came in the first place with a percentage of (3.54), it also found that there are statistically significant differences in the arithmetic means according to the gender variable, in favor of males with an arithmetic mean of (2.89), and there are statistically significant differences according to the variable of place of residence, in favor of the city, with an arithmetic mean (2.80), and there are statistically significant differences in the arithmetic averages according to the monthly income of the family.

Keywords: Adolescents, Social Networking Sites, Family And Social Relations, Jordanian Society.

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Introduction

Human societies have witnessed social, economic and technological changes throughout history until our time, but the changes that occurred from the beginning of the mid-nineteenth century until our time were broader, more comprehensive and deeper than past eras, especially in the field of the digital revolution and the information society, which are qualitative and quantitative changes that have contributed to opening new horizons and uses in life, and the contributions of communication technology and its effects exceeded all expectations in the invention, spread and use of communication technology and knowledge that changed the direction of human history. And that the impact of communication technology has included all areas of life and fields, facilitated access to information and its variations, and made members of societies and on a large scale use new cognitive technological sites and applications of utmost importance and effectiveness (Khaled, 2008). And that developments in digital technology and the spread of the World Wide Web have contributed to social networking sites in creating social phenomena that humanity has not experienced before, and the increase in the speed of using communication technology at the present time and the increase in its effects on humanity and the human need for it through the uses of technology and the World Wide Web in official institutions and necessary work and in all areas of life, and that the great changes in all its forms imposed new ideas of thinking about social and family relations between people, which led to an increase in the use of social networking sites and smart devices, especially by young groups and adolescents, and they became part of their daily lives and interactions (Abu Saree, et al., 2018).

Study Problem

The problem of the study lies in the human use of technology, increasingly and on a large scale, and its use in all forms of life, especially knowledge technology, including social networks, which have contributed to the creation of positive spaces with this technology, and at the same time, undesirable negative effects may occur on the social and family levels, and their consequences. risks, hence the current study focused on specific aspects of the effects of the use of social networks by adolescents and to know the effects of their use on the family and social relationship among adolescents.

Importance of studying

The importance of the study emerges from a theoretical point of view through the increase in the effects of technology of various types and the resulting changes on various social groups such as adolescents, youth and others in general, in terms of behavior, interactions, beliefs, thinking, the speed of their acquisition of information, and new behavioral patterns, which contribute to bringing about new and important changes in their lives, interactions and family relationships, as for the practical aspect, it may contribute to presenting an aspect of family life in a scientific and cognitive framework, and presenting digital data from the field study that illustrates the nature of family and community relations that technology contributes to its crystallization and events.

Study questions

1. What extent does the use of social networking sites by adolescents affect family relationships (father and mother)?
2. What extent does the use of social networking sites by adolescents affect social relationships (friends and relatives)?
3. What are the statistically significant differences in the effect of using social networking sites on adolescents' family and social relationships in the light of a number of social and demographic variables?

Objectives of the study

1. Knowing the extent of the impact of the use of social networking sites by adolescents on family relationships (father and mother)?
2. Knowing the extent of the impact of the use of social networking sites by adolescents on social relations (friends and relatives)?
3. Knowing the extent of statistically significant differences in the effect of using social networking sites on adolescents' family and social relationships in the light of a number of social and demographic variables?

Study determinants

Spatial limitation: The current study was limited to the residential areas of Irbid Governorate in Jordan.

Time limit: This study was limited to the first semester of the academic year 2022/2023.

Human Limit: This study was limited to a sample of male and female adolescents from Irbid governorate between the ages of (12 to 18).

Theoretical framework and previous studies

1- Theoretical concepts

Family relationship: "It is the mutual interaction that lasts for a long period of time between family members through contact and exchange of rights and duties between the father and mother on the one hand, and between them and their children on the one hand, and between children with each other on the other hand." (Al-Awadi, 2004).

Adolescents: It is a descriptive term for the period during which the individual is emotionally immature, has limited experience, and is approaching the end of his physical and mental development. It is a stage in which the adolescent looks at this world (with new eyes). (Al-Sherbiny, 2006).

Social Relationship: A link or bond between individuals and between groups, including family ties and relationships to all other social organizations such as factories, schools, and universities. These social relations form an essential part of social construction. (Omar, 1992).

Social networking sites: It is a system of electronic networks that allow the subscriber to create his own website and then link him through an electronic social system with other members who have the same interests and hobbies, or gather him with university or high school friends (Radi, 2003).

procedural concepts

Family relationship: It is the relationship that exists between the members of the same family, represented by the husband, wife, and children, and they have contacts, interactions, rights, and duties.

Social Relationship: These are the relationships that arise between individuals in society, and they have affection, cooperation, love, harmony, and exchange of visits.

Adolescents: It is the period of life for an individual from the age of 13-18. During this period, physical, psychological and biological changes occur that affect the individual's family, social and personal life.

Social networking sites: These are sites and applications that adolescents use to communicate with members of society, and they are characterized by the possibility of conversation, communication, exchange of pictures and opinions, and other important ones (Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, Tik Tok, YouTube, Telegram, Twitter, Like).

Social networks

The development of social networks has led to an increase in the demand for the use of various networks, and this is in line with the increase in the number of Internet users worldwide, social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, Skype, and Whatsapp are among the best means in the modern era, and they have contributed to real developments in direct and indirect communication between global societies through the presentation, exchange, and viewing of ideas and beliefs (Ammar, 2010).

Importance of social networking

Social networks allow rapid communication between people, and they are considered a tool for disseminating important events and news that take place in all parts of the world, whether economic, political, social, artistic or sports. And make them adopt these ideas and affect the brain of individuals, it is also considered a place through which goods, products, and multiple commodities from factories and companies are marketed through advertising and promotion of these products through these networks. It is also possible to shop through them and pay by credit card. solve various problems, these networks also work to achieve self-development by acquiring positive communication skills and mechanisms, as well as by exchanging experiences through social communication, achieving creativity in multiple areas of life, strengthening social relations with friends and relatives, communicating with each other, and shortening the distance between them. Personal development and the breadth of knowledge and perception among individuals (Abdul Sadiq, 2009).

Disadvantages of social networking

There are many people who use these networks for pornographic and corrupt purposes, which leads to a waste of time that is useless, and these negative effects result from the ineffectiveness of the current means of controlling these sites, especially since a large part of the people do not like the presence of this type of control and censorship; On the grounds that they are personal freedoms (More, 2012), these sites have also contributed to the increase in cases of divorce and marital infidelity, especially with the widespread use of social networking sites through smart phones and the Internet. They have also affected the cohesion of society and caused social and moral problems, among the negative effects that result from addiction to the Internet and social networks is isolation, loneliness, silence and lethargy inside the room of the house, because this may lead to a loss of joy in life and social relations (Sadiq, 2008), and may also lead to anxiety, depression and envy through the time spent watching perfect pictures on social media platforms, it may arouse your jealousy and envy and affect your mental health without you feeling or not sleeping. Being anxious and jealous of what we see on social media keeps the brain on high alert and deprives us of sleep, which affects our mental health.

Motives for using social networks:

There are many motives that can push a person to use social networks, and among the most important of these motives that motivate everyone, especially young people, to participate are family issues, and the emptiness that results from not arranging time and using leisure time for useful things, as well as unemployment, curiosity, and building friendships and relationships social, whether real or virtual. (Jadaanah, 2016) among the most important social networks that individuals use to achieve these motives are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, Tik Tok, and Snapchat. There are many theories related to the study, the most important of which is.

Uses and gratifications theory

The theory means that the audience is exposed to media materials to satisfy certain latent desires and in response to motives and needs, this theory believes that the audience is not just a passive recipient of mass communication messages, but rather individuals choose consciously the means of communication that they wish to be exposed to and the type of content that meets their psychological and social needs through the available information and entertainment channels, (Razengin) presents a set of elements that form the perspective of uses and gratifications, which begin to generate biological, psychological and social needs in humans, interact with the individual with his characteristics and his social surroundings, and generate problems, and thus generate motives to solve problems and satisfy needs, and the individual is exposed to the media to satisfy some of these needs, so it happens Satisfaction or non-satisfaction, and this leads to the creation of new needs that go through the same previous stages. (Hatem and Mohamed, 2015).

Previous studies

There are a lot of studies that have studied the phenomenon of teenagers' use of social media and its impact on the family and social relationship from their point of view in Jordanian society and from these studies Muhammad Salim alzabunu, dayf allah eawdat abu saeilik (2014), and the study aimed to reveal the social and cultural effects of social networks on children in adolescence in Jordan from the age group from fifteen to eighteen, the study sample consisted of (276) children of adolescence involved in Facebook, including (141) males and (135) female age. The study followed the descriptive analytical approach, the questionnaire was used to collect data, and the results of the study showed that the most prominent negative social and cultural effects were the waste of time by following the topics and games that are not useful for long hours on the networks and acquaintance with members To follow her long times. The percentage of negative effects in males was greater than females, Dghiri study (2017). The aim was to reveal the relationship between addiction to social networking and loneliness among adolescents, and to identify the level of addiction to social networking, and the researcher used the descriptive correlation method, the results of the study showed that there is a statistically significant wave correlation between social networking addiction and psychological loneliness. Their addiction to social networks is high, and (18.1%) of the respondents had a low degree of addiction to social networks, Maghari Study (2018). It aimed to identify the negative effects of using social networks on adolescents: an applied study on a sample of secondary school students. The research was applied to a sample of (300) male and female students in Gaza City, the results showed that male and female students use social networks at high rates, and they use all of them, and the majority percentage is 91%, especially Facebook, and it had a moderately negative effect on adolescents in the social, psychological, cultural and health aspects, Djojouj Study (2017). With the title of the use of social media and its relationship to the deviating behavior of the university student, in Algeria, it aimed to identify the extent of adolescents affected by the contents of violence and the crime that is seen through the media and communication, such as Facebook, Twitter, and others, the study sample consisted of 50 male and female students, and the results showed that there is a statistically significant correlation in the negative effects of the use of social media sites on student behaviors according to the gender variable. It is in favor of the largest average, that is, females, Hana Al - Nabulsi 2021 study aimed to identify the impact of social media sites on university youth and the study community is a university youth in the bachelor's degree who use social media sites on a sample consisting of 371 male and female students at Amman National and Applied Universities, the study showed that there is an effect of a statistical significance of social media sites on university youth socially, and it was revealed that there was an effect on both behavior, personality, relationships with the family, relatives and friends, and the lack of differences of statistical significance attributed to the gender and the type Age variable.

Commenting on previous studies

Most of the previous studies focused on the knowledge of adolescent addiction to the use of social networks, the relationship between them and their feeling of loneliness, and this is consistent with a study of Daghiri (2017) and the presence of psychological and health disorders and their impact on the value, cultural and social system and on personal communication with the family and friends this is consistent with the study of Maghari (2018). It was also shown during previous studies that there are high addiction rates in adolescents on the use of social networks due to excessive use of social media with negative effects on individuals and this is consistent with the study of a customer (2014) and Djojouj (2017) . the current study on previous studies was distinguished as the first study that studies the impact of social networks on the family relationship among adolescents in Jordan, and this is consistent with a Maghari study (2018).

Method and procedures

Study methodology: In this current study, the researcher followed the analytical descriptive approach. This method was used to study the impact of adolescents' use of social networks on their family and social relationships. Due to its suitability for such type of studies, and the analysis of field study data.

Study population: The study population consisted of all adolescents in Ajloun Governorate for the year 2022 AD, whose ages ranged from (12-18) years.

Study sample: The study sample consisted of (1534) adolescents in Ajloun Governorate, who were chosen randomly.

Study tool: The questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting information and data related to this study. For its suitability with the nature of the study in terms of its objectives, methodology, and its ability to collect data, information, and facts. The tool, in its final form, included (38) paragraphs, distributed over five dimensions.

The validity of the instrument scale: The virtual honesty method was adopted, and the tool was presented in its initial form to (8) arbitrators with specialization and experience from faculty members in Jordanian universities, it was applied to a survey sample consisting of (50) people from the study population, in order to calculate the values of the Pearson correlation coefficients for the relationship of the paragraphs with the tool.

Statistical processors: a set of statistical treatments were used, such as the use of Pearson's correlation coefficient, Cronbach's alpha equation, and the use of frequencies and percentages. The arithmetic mean and

standard deviations were calculated for the responses of the study sample, an independent sample t-test was calculated according to the variables of the study.

Analyze and discuss the results

Table No. (1) Distribution of the study sample for demographic variables

Variable	Classification	Repetition	Percentage %
Sex	Male	648	42.2
	Female	886	57.8
	Total	1534	100.0
Place of residence	city	790	51.5
	Village	744	48.5
	Total	1534	100.0
Monthly household income	Less than 500 JOD	880	56.7
	501 – 1000 JOD	637	41.5
	1001 – 1500 JOD	12	0.8
	1501 – 2000 JOD	10	0.7
	2000 JOD and above	5	0.3
	Total	1534	100.0

The data of Table No. (1) indicate the following results:

1. The majority of the study sample, according to the gender variable, were males with a percentage of (42.2%), while the percentage of females was (57.8%).
2. The majority of the study sample, according to the variable of place of residence, live in (the city) with a percentage of (51.5%), while those who live in the village have a percentage of (48.5%).
3. While the monthly household income of the study sample members constituted the vast majority of those whose household income was less than 500 dinars, with a percentage of (56.7%), and the lowest income of the study sample members were those whose family income was 2000 dinars or more, with a percentage of (0.3%).

First question: What extent does the use of social networking sites by adolescents affect family relationships (parents)?

Arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated to find out the impact of the use of social networking sites by adolescents on their relationships with their parents, taking into account their descending order according to their arithmetic mean, as shown in Table (2).

Table No. (2)

Paragraph number	Paragraphs	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Rank	Power level
1	Parents refuse to post pictures of children on social media	3.17	1.55	1	medium
2	Parents refuse to watch some movies available through social networking sites	3.06	1.54	2	
3	Lack of social interaction with parents	3.05	1.31	3	
4	Weakness dialogue with parents	2.95	1.31	4	
5	Coercion from parental intervention	2.90	1.38	5	
6	Plenty screams of the parents	2.88	1.36	6	
7	Parents don't allow watching all channels	2.85	1.51	7	
8	Parents do not allow the use of social media sites at all times	2.82	1.37	8	
9	Not taking parental advice when using social networking sites	2.82	1.36	9	
10	Parents refuse to watch Tik Tok	2.79	1.54	10	
11	parents' interference in the use of social networking sites	2.75	1.44	11	
12	Plenty parents' threats	2.71	1.41	12	
13	Increase social distancing between parents	2.68	1.39	13	
14	parents' interference using Facebook	2.61	1.40	14	
15	Plenty conflict with the father	2.58	1.37	15	
16	Plenty aversion to religion	2.50	1.38	16	
17	parents' hatred of Snapchat	2.42	1.42	17	
18	Parents are punished if they do not refrain from using some social sites	2.11	1.36	18	low

	Total dimension	2.73	0.94		
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It appears from Table No. (2) that the general arithmetic mean as a whole was (2.73), with a average degree. In addition, the arithmetic means of the paragraphs after knowing the effect of the use of social networking sites by adolescents on their relationships with their parents ranged between (2.11 - 3.17), where Paragraph No. (1) states, "Parents refuse to publish pictures children on social media" came first with a percentage of (3.17), while in the last rank came Paragraph No. (18), which states "parents will punish you if you do not refrain from using some social websites" came with a percentage of (2.11).

Second question: Know the effect of the use of social networking sites by adolescents on social relations (friends and relatives)?

Arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated to find out the effect of social networking sites by adolescents on social relationships, taking into account their descending order according to the arithmetic means, as in Table (3).

Table No. (3)

Paragraph number	Paragraphs	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Rank	Power level
1	Feeling comfortable while visiting friends and relatives	3.54	1.22	1	medium
2	Comfort when sharing friends and relatives	3.52	1.19	2	
3	Like topics and conversations of friends and relatives	3.50	1.18	3	
4	Know the news of friends and relatives	3.49	1.21	4	
5	Caring for the conditions of friends and relatives	3.48	1.18	5	
6	Plenty dealing with friends and relatives	3.46	1.22	6	
7	Plenty attention to the feelings of friends and relatives	3.44	1.22	7	
8	Desire to visit friends and relatives	3.43	1.24	8	
9	Increase harmony between friends and relatives	3.42	1.18	9	
10	Increase love between friends and relatives	3.41	1.18	10	
11	Plenty attachment to friends and relatives	3.39	1.20	11	
12	Deepen the relationship between friends and relatives	3.38	1.19	12	
13	Plenty pride in friends and relatives	3.36	1.18	13	
14	Share learning between friends and relatives	3.35	1.21	14	
15	Plenty meeting with friends and relatives	3.25	1.23	15	
16	Plenty group viewing friends and relatives	3.20	1.20	16	
17	Lack of hostility between friends and relatives	3.08	1.19	17	
18	Reduce resentment from some friends and relatives	3.05	1.13	18	
19	Plenty competition between friends and relatives	3.04	1.18	19	
20	Weakness distancing with friends and relatives	2.94	1.25	20	
21	Plenty animosity between friends and relatives	2.55	1.17	21	
	Total dimension	3.34	0.94	-	medium

It appears from Table No. (3) that the general arithmetic mean as a whole was (3.34), and to an average degree, the arithmetic averages of the paragraphs after knowing the effect of using social networking sites by adolescents on social relationships (friends and relatives) ranged between (2.55 - 3.54) Paragraph No. (1), which states "feeling comfortable while visiting friends and relatives," came first with a percentage of (3.54), while paragraph No. (21) came last, which states "a lot of hostility between friends and relatives," with a percentage of (2.55).

Third question: What are the statistically significant differences in the effect of using social networking sites on adolescents' family and social relationships?

In light of a number of social and demographic variables? an independent sample t-test was applied according to the variables (sex, place of residence), also, (One way ANOVA) was applied according to the variable (the

monthly income of the family). The following are the results:
 First: the statistically significant differences according to the gender variable

Table No. (4):

The results of the (t) test to reveal the significance of statistical differences between the average responses of the study sample to the effect of using social networking sites on their family and social relationships according to the variable (gender).

Domain	Sex	Number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degrees of freedom	T value	Level of significance
First dimension	male	648	2.89	1.02	765	3.534	0.000
	female	886	2.71	0.93			
Second dimension	male	648	3.33	0.94	765	0.041	0.970
	female	886	3.25	0.89			
The scale as a whole	male	648	3.03	0.78	765	1.844	0.068
	female	886	2.89	0.64			

The results of Table No. (4) indicate the following:

- The value of (t) for the first dimension of the gender variable amounted to (3.534) and a statistical significance (0.000), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences and differences in the arithmetic averages of the sample members' estimates for the first dimension, depending on the gender variable, these differences were in favor of males with an arithmetic mean of (2.89), while the arithmetic mean of females was (2.71).

- The value of (t) for the second dimension of the gender variable was (0.041), which is a non-statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are no differences in the arithmetic means of the sample's estimates of the fifth dimension, depending on the gender variable.

- The value of (t) for the scale as a whole according to the gender variable was (1.844), which is a non-statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are no differences in the arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates for the scale as a whole, depending on the gender variable.

Second: Statistically significant differences according to the place of residence variable

Table No. (5)

The results of the (t) test to reveal the significance of the statistical differences between the averages of the responses of the study sample the effect of using social networking sites on their family and social relationships according to the variable (place of residence)

Domain	Place of residence	Number	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Degrees of freedom	T value	Level of significance
First dimension	city	790	2.80	0.98	765	-2.286	0.025
	Village	744	2.60	0.95			
Second dimension	city	790	3.38	0.91	765	2.115	0.037
	Village	744	3.24	0.87			
The scale as a whole	city	790	2.98	0.71	765	-1.137	0.259
	Village	744	2.92	0.69			

The results of Table No. (4) are as follows:

- The value of (t) for the first dimension of the place of residence variable was (-2.286) with a statistical significance of (0.025), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences and the existence of differences in the arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates for the first dimension, depending on the variable of place of residence, these differences were in favor of a city with an arithmetic mean of (2.80), while the arithmetic mean of a village was (2.60).

- The value of (t) for the second dimension of the place of residence variable was (2.115) with a statistical significance of (0.037), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences and the existence of differences in the arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates for the second dimension, depending on the variable of place of residence, these differences were in favor of a city with an arithmetic mean of (3.38), while the arithmetic mean of a village was (3.24).

- The value of (t) for the scale as a whole according to the place of residence variable was (-1.137), which is a non-statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are no differences in the arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates for the scale as a whole, depending on the place of residence variable.

Third: the statistically significant differences according to the variable of the monthly income of the family
 Table No. (6)

One way ANOVA to detect differences in the effect of using social networking sites on their family and social relationships according to the variable (monthly household income)

Domain	Monthly household income	Number	Average	Deviation	F value	Degrees of freedom	Statistical significance
First dimension	Less than 500 JOD	880	2.87	0.97	3.036	762	0.018
	5001 – 1000 JOD	637	2.72	0.96			
	1001 – 1500 JOD	12	2.74	1.06			
	1501 – 2000 JOD	10	2.48	1.12			
	2000 JOD and above	5	2.14	0.68			
Second dimension	Less than 500 JOD	880	3.37	0.88	0.196	762	0.942
	500 – 1000 JOD	637	3.32	0.95			
	1001 – 1500 JOD	12	3.30	0.86			
	1501 – 2000 JOD	10	3.02	0.94			
	2000 JOD and above	5	3.36	0.97			
The scale as a whole	Less than 500 JOD	880	3.07	0.48	3.063	762	0.016
	500 – 1000 JOD	637	2.91	0.66			
	1001 – 1500 JOD	12	2.89	0.87			
	1501 – 2000 JOD	10	2.69	0.98			
	2000 JOD and above	5	2.68	0.74			

The following can be seen from Table No. (6):

- The value of (F) for the first dimension of the variable of the monthly income of the family amounted to (3.036) and a statistical significance (0.018), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences in the arithmetic averages of the sample members' estimates for the first dimension, depending on the variable of the family's monthly income.

- The value of (F) for the second dimension towards the effect of using social networking sites on their family and social relationships for the variable of the monthly income of the family was (0.196), it is a non-statistically significant value at the level of significance ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), which indicates that there are no statistically significant differences in the arithmetic means of the sample members' estimates for the fifth dimension, depending on the variable of the monthly income of the family.

- The value of (F) for the scale as a whole for the variable of monthly household income amounted to (3.063), and statistically significant (0.016), which is a statistically significant value at the significance level ($0.05 \geq \alpha$), this indicates that there are statistically significant differences in the arithmetic averages of the respondents' estimates for the scale as a whole, depending on the variable of the monthly household income.

Discuss the results

With regard to the first question, which states: " what extent does the use of social networking sites by adolescents affect family relationships (parents)?" That the arithmetic mean as a whole was (2.73), the mean of strength, it is a reflection of the averages of the paragraphs, all of which were of medium strength, with the exception of paragraph (18), which came with a low arithmetic mean (2.11), and this indicates that the relationship of the emerging generations to the use of social networking sites, it has become an important part of the reality of contemporary life for individuals, families and groups, especially with the social, cultural, educational and technological changes and developments in life, it has become a reality imposed on people's lives, and through it learning about the cultures, customs, traditions and developments of human societies, and that the lack of controls on social networking sites will lead to a negative impact, especially on adolescents and young age groups who are still at the beginning of social and educational upbringing, and this will be reflected in their relationship with their parents, that is why parents may resort to preventing their children from using some social networking sites and directly interfering in publishing pictures and comments for fear of deviating from them and indulging in behaviors that are against the customs and traditions of the society in which they live, this may disturb the children and make them feel monitored and excessive interference in their lives, and this may lead to quarrels, screaming and violence between parents and their children.

The paragraphs of the second question were all average, as the first paragraph was "Feeling comfortable while visiting friends and relatives" in the first rank with a percentage of (3.54), and paragraph No. (21) was in the last rank, which states "a lot of hostility between friends and relatives." this is due to the fact that teenagers are using

technologies and technological applications, especially during the Corona pandemic period, which contributed to opening the horizons of adolescents to technological applications of great importance and influence and raising the pace of interaction between all groups and societal sectors, and integrating them into many virtual sites, friendships and relationships, especially with the spread of smart devices and the ease of handling them between hands, which contributed to increasing the number of friends, expanding and communicating with each other with common topics and tasks.

As for the third question about the statistically significant differences of the impact of the use of social networking sites on adolescents' family and social relationships according to the gender variable, there are no statistically significant differences in the arithmetic averages of the sample members' estimates, as the scale as a whole amounted to (1.844), which is not statistically significant, the reason can be attributed to the fact that male adolescents in Arab societies have more freedom and free time compared to females in using social networking sites, as for the residence variable, it may indicate that there are statistically significant differences in the arithmetic means, depending on the city residence variable, this is attributed to the fact that the nature of family relations and family bonding in the city is less than in the village, where we find the level of freedom, and non-compliance with the restrictions on children in the city is less, they consider that social networking sites are important in the lives of children and work to increase awareness and awareness among children, this may lead to increased problems and isolation between parents and their teenage children, as for the monthly income variable, it may indicate that there are statistically significant differences in the arithmetic means, with a total percentage of (3.063), this is due to the fact that people with low incomes did not have sufficient facilities to use technology and smart devices, which reduces social relations and friends, the opposite of those with high salaries who have access to modern technology and smart devices and increase the number of friends and the expansion of social relations.

Recommendations

- Preparing counseling and guidance programs for adolescents on how to use social networking sites.
- Educating adolescents to benefit from the use of social networking sites in the development of social, educational and cultural relations and increase their level of awareness and through the use of modern technology.
- Conducting seminars and lectures through the media and educational and youth institutions to educate adolescents about the negatives and positives of social networking sites, educate parents to monitor their children's behavior on the use of social networking sites.
- Conducting more research and studies to learn more about the impact of using social networking sites on social and family relationships to reduce this phenomenon.

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