

“Addiction and its Relationship to Marital Incompatibility among Sample of Divorced Women in the City of Hai’l”

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the level of Internet addiction, the levels of inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility, and the relationship between them among divorced women in the city of Hail. The sample included (123) divorced women during the year 1442/1443 AH. The research team prepared and used two scales, the first: The Internet addiction scale, which consisted of (20) items, and the second: the measure of marital compatibility inhibitors and enhancers as it consisted of (20) items.

The results indicated a high level of Internet addiction, a high level of marital compatibility inhibitors, and a low level of marital compatibility enhancers as the results indicated that all Pearson's correlation coefficients for Internet addiction relationship with marital compatibility inhibitors and enhancers among divorced women in the city of Hail were significant. Statistically ($\alpha = 0.05$) and its strength is classified according to the standard (Hopkins, 2002) as very large; Where Internet addiction is associated with: inhibitors of marital compatibility with a positive direction, stimuli of marital compatibility with a negative direction, and inhibitors of marital compatibility are linked to stimuli of marital compatibility with a negative direction.

الملخص

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على مستوى الإدمان على الإنترنت، ومستويات مثبطات ومعززات التوافق الزوجي، وعن علاقة الارتباط بينهما لدى المطلقات في مدينة حائل. شملت العينة (123) مطلقة خلال العام 1443/1442 هـ. واستخدم فريق البحث مقياسين من إعداده، الأول: مقياس الإدمان على الإنترنت وتكوّن من (20) فقرة، والثاني: مقياس مثبطات ومعززات التوافق الزوجي وتكوّن من (20) فقرة، وقد أجريت لهما دلالات الصّدق والثبات المناسبة.

أشارت النتائج إلى مستوى مرتفع من الإدمان على الإنترنت، ومستوى مرتفع من مثبطات التوافق الزوجي، ومستوى منخفض في معززات التوافق الزوجي، وأشارت النتائج أيضاً إلى أنّ جميع معاملات ارتباط بيرسون البينية لعلاقة الإدمان على الإنترنت بمثبطات ومعززات التوافق الزوجي لدى المطلقات في مدينة حائل، كانت دالة إحصائياً ($\alpha=0.05$). وتمّ تصنيف قوّتها وفق معيار (Hopkins, 2002) على أنّها كبيرة جداً؛ حيث يرتبط الإدمان على الإنترنت بكُلِّ من: مثبطات التوافق الزوجي بعلاقة موجبة الاتجاه، ومُحفّزات التوافق الزوجي بعلاقة سالبة الاتجاه، وترتبط مثبطات التوافق الزوجي بمحفّزات التوافق الزوجي بعلاقة سالبة الاتجاه.

Keywords: Internet addiction, marital compatibility, divorced women, the city of Hail.

Introduction:

In recent years, the world has witnessed successive and rapid qualitative changes in information and communication technology, which had the greatest impact on all aspects of life in human society as the change from the industrial society to the information society, the transition from physical labor to mental work, and from the production of goods to the production of information and marketing it. The Internet is one of the most prominent results of employing computer technology and the world of communications in the service of humanity, and the Internet has become an essential part of the daily life for many people. The Internet is considered one of the most important social networks. It is a global network that organizes millions of computers in the world and provides the opportunity for millions of users to exchange and share information through the availability of hundreds of thousands of computers connected to the network that contain a huge amount of data and information that can be accessed through a personal computer or smart phone at any time.

The Internet is a double-edged weapon, as it is one of the most important modern technological developments that have benefited man and provided him with a huge amount of services in various areas of life if it is well used. In case of misuse and over-reliance almost completely in life, some may fall into endless distractions, lose their independence and become a captive of the Internet and control all their life activities, which is called Internet addiction, where individuals differ in the extent of time they spend in front of the Internet, including whoever reaches the point of addiction, which poses a great danger to him, and Internet users may resort to forming relationships that may be negative or positive, but they are mostly characterized by an individual's inability to control his behavior due to the lack of control, and thus the individual allows himself to do what he cannot do in reality. He may seek to hack other people's privacy (Saracoglu, 2004). The personal guide issued by the American Psychiatric Association (APA) has clarified some of the negatives resulting from misuse of the Internet, which are mood swings, so the individual becomes unconscious and loses the sense of reality in spatial, temporal and human levels to different degrees, his social and functional skills weaken as he escapes from actual reality to virtual reality where the Internet addict finds a way to satisfy his desires that he could not achieve and satisfy in normal life (Ali, 2010).

Study Problem and Questions: Through the statistics documented in the Hail City Court, and the research team's coexistence with the people of the city, the research team noticed a rise in divorce cases between spouses, which negatively affects the relations between the families of spouses in general, and the children of spouses in particular. By researching the factors affecting the incidence of high divorce cases, it was found that the addiction of one or both spouses and spending long hours on social networking sites (the Internet) contributed to the bad relationship and incompatibility between spouses, leading to the divorce decision; This formed the desire of the research team to conduct this study to identify the level of Internet addiction and its relationship to marital compatibility, specifically in answering the following questions:

1. What is the level of Internet addiction among divorced women in the city of Hail?
2. What is the level of inhibitors of marital compatibility among divorced women in the city of Hail?
3. What is the level of marital compatibility enhancers for divorced women in the city of Hail?
4. Is there a statistically significant correlation ($\alpha = 0.05$) between Internet addiction and marital compatibility inhibitors and marital compatibility enhancers among divorced women in the city of Hail?

The Importance of the Study: The importance of the study highlights the importance of its topic, as it will reveal the level of Internet addiction, and its relationship to marital compatibility among divorced women in the city of Hail, represented in two aspects:

1. **The theoretical aspect:** The theoretical importance is evident through the information that the study will provide to add to human knowledge, and its contribution to the results it will provide that may enrich educational literature in this field.
2. **The practical aspect:** The research team hopes that families will benefit from the results of this study by increasing awareness of the dangers of the Internet and how to use it positively in strengthening family ties as the research team hopes that the concerned parties, such as women's associations and family protection, will benefit in addressing the rise in divorce cases in order to maintain the security and stability of the family. The results of the study may provoke future research aimed at addressing the phenomenon of divorce and mitigating its impact on the family and society by designing counseling programs for families. It will also provide two tools prepared by the research team for Internet addiction and marital compatibility that are suitable for the Saudi environment to benefit from them in conducting future studies.

Study Objectives: The current study aims to:

- 1- Detecting the level of Internet addiction among divorced women in the city of Hail.
- 2- Revealing the level of feeling of marital compatibility among divorced women in the city of Hail.
- 3- Revealing the relationship between Internet addiction and the feeling of marital compatibility among divorced women in the Hail region.

The limits of the study: The generalization of the results of the study is according to the following study limits:

1. Spatial limits: represented by divorced women in the city of Hail / Saudi Arabia.
2. Human limits: represented by a sample of divorced women in the city of Hail.
3. Temporal limits: it was in the year 1442 / 1443 AH.
4. Determinants of the study tools: represented by the Internet addiction scale and the marital compatibility scale, and its validity and stability transactions.

Study terms: Conceptual and procedural study terms are as follows:

Internet addiction: is a growing urgent desire to spend as much time as possible in front of the Internet, and the person spends all or most of his time in dealing with the Internet so that he forgets to perform his duties and matters of his normal life and becomes obsessed with him and he cannot do without it, as it is a kind of sensory search for many stimuli or activities. In order to achieve satisfaction, even if the Internet is not available to the individual, his psychological, behavioral and social condition is affected (Al-Qadi, 2020). It is procedurally defined as the total score obtained by the study sample on the Internet addiction scale used in this study.

Marital Compatibility: the behaviors performed by spouses that lead to each other or deprive them of satisfying their needs, or do not help them achieve their goals of marriage or spoil their marital relationship as it is an emotional state that goes to the extent of accepting the marital relationship and it is a result of the nature of the interactions between spouses in various aspects, including: expressing the emotional feelings of the other party, respecting him and his family, trusting him and expressing concern for the continuation of the relationship with him (Al-Qahtani, 2017). It is procedurally defined as the total score obtained by the study sample on the marital compatibility scale used in the study.

Theoretical framework and previous studies:

First: Internet addiction:

The Internet began to spread significantly in the year (1990); In the year 1995, 9% of adults in the United States of America access the Internet, and this percentage has increased rapidly and significantly since then, while in (2009) the percentage of Internet users has become more than (25.6%) of the world's total population, and its uses have increased in most groups, as it has become a source of information and communication and an important source for academic education and scientific research, as well as a part of the student's university life, as it contributed to satisfying his needs for knowledge, get information, and a means of communication (Lam, Peng, Mai, & Jing, 2009). The concept of addiction refers to the physiological dependence between a person and usually a specific stimulus (psychological substance), so a set of diseases characteristic of excessive Internet use can be called "pathological Internet use" (Davis, 2001). Holden also defined the term addictive behavior on excessive Internet use. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychiatry also classified people who are dependent or addicted to the use of the Internet as having increased, compulsive and persistent activity in the use of the Internet, accompanied by stamina with the emergence of some withdrawal symptoms, and a loss of self-control. These criteria also apply to addictive disorders related to substance misuse problems, addiction to the Internet and electronic games, etc. (Godman, 1993; Lacy, 1993). (Yong, 1999) explained that Internet addiction has symptoms represented in: obsessive thoughts about the Internet, decreased impulse control, and the inability to stop using the Internet, all of which emphasize the unhealthy use of the Internet.

Internet addiction is an excessive and compulsive increase in the use of the Internet and away from the Internet that leads to nervous mood behaviors (Mitchel, 2000) as it is a term for people who spend much time online, become isolated from their friends and family, indifferent to their work and duties, and thus alter their perception of the world around them, while the American Psychiatric Association considers that the use of the Internet exceeds (38) hours per week other than its use at work, with a tendency to increase the hours of Internet use to satisfy the same desire that was satiated by fewer hours, with the suffering of psychological and social symptoms when disconnected from the network, including: Psychological and psychomotor tension, anxiety, compulsive focus on the Internet, voluntary and involuntary finger movements similar to the movements of using fingers on a computer (Mansour and Al-Daboubi, 2011). Charlton (Charlton, 2002) indicates that it is a case of pathological and non-consensual use of the Internet, as it leads to clinical disorders indicated by the presence of withdrawal symptoms.

The stage of acquisition or infatuation: this stage occurs when the individual is a new user of the Internet, as this stage is characterized by being highly addictive to the Internet for individuals and reaching the second stage, **the stage of liberation:** at this stage, individuals become not interested in the activities that they were accessing as they were previously, and when the individual reaches this stage, he can easily reach the third stage, **the stage of equilibrium:** in this stage, the standard use of the Internet is summarized; It is accessed at different periods by individuals, and this stage can be repeated in its cycle if the individual finds another exciting new activity (Grohel, 2003). Internet addiction includes many behaviors and problems such as the inability to control impulse, and forms of Internet addiction may be determined by: sex addiction: a compulsive use of networks in search of sex. Whereas relationship sites addiction: is excessive online relationships. Computer addiction: is a lot of playing computer games, and conquer the Internet: such as online gambling and shopping. Information loading: It means compulsive searching on the web or databases and updating (Al-Qadi, 2020).

Internet addiction is classified through a number of diagnostic criteria for the behavior of the addicted person, provided that they have been present for at least one year. The behavioral symptoms of the addict are summarized in the following criteria:

Emergence: the addictive behavior is the most important and valuable activity in an individual's life; Where this behavior dominates the thinking and feelings of the addicted person. The second criterion is the change of mood: it is the subjective experience that the addict obtains as a result of this behavior. The third criterion is tolerance: it refers to an increase in the amount of activity or behavior required in order to obtain the effect that could previously be reached by a smaller amount. The fourth criterion refers to dependence: a psychological and organic state that interacts with the addictive substance which the addict avoids the disturbing effects that result in the absence of it, and in the case of Internet addiction, the person becomes more nervous when he stops connecting to the Internet, so he tries to connect again to avoid this feeling. The fifth criterion is conflict: The Internet addict tries to reduce the time he spends connected to the Internet, accompanied by his fear of losing the relationships he formed as a result of his previous excessive use of the Internet. Finally, the Internet addict misuse it when he uses it as a means of escaping from problems, feelings of despair, anxiety, and marital disputes. He may feel guilty as a result of neglecting his duties and hides the time he spends on the Internet; However, the addict relapses and returns to excessive use again despite being aware of the occupational, functional, social and family problems caused by Internet addiction (Al-Qadi, 2020).

Theoretical literature refers to the negative effects of Internet addiction, including: Health effects: The Internet addict is exposed to effects that affect the hands as a result of using (mouse) and eyes as a result of radiation, and the spine as a result of an unhealthy session for a long time, in addition to the ear as a result of loudspeakers, and obesity as a result of immobility (Al-Abaji, 2007). With regard to psychological effects: It is linked to an unrealistic illusion world where reality is mixed with illusion, which leads the addict to be unable to form a normal psychological personality capable of interacting with society and reality. While the social effects: it is represented in the withdrawal from social interactions, the cultural identity, habits and values of the Internet addict are affected, and relationships with friends, children and spouses weaken, the family disintegrates and divorce occurs as a result of Internet addiction (Muajil, 2011).

Second: Marital Compatibility

The family represents the basic unit of society and achieves psychological stability. Therefore, marital life has religious, psychological, social and moral importance, and Islamic law surrounds marriage with love and compassion, and defines the rights and duties of the spouses. Psychology has been concerned with marital compatibility because of its importance in the psychological and social stability of the family. Marital compatibility is marital happiness and marital satisfaction through the appropriate choice of a life partner, readiness for married life, mutual love and responsibility, solving problems to reach stability and marital happiness as it appears through the convergent level of similarity between spouses in personal traits, culture and shared values (Manani and Nougi, 2013).

The researchers pointed to factors affecting marital compatibility, the most important of which are: The emotional aspect: is the feeling of each spouse of feelings of love, appreciation, and psychological and emotional connection that provides comfort and reassurance, and pushes towards giving (Al-Qahtani, 2017). As for the sexual aspect: Sexual compatibility plays an important role in marital compatibility, as intimate relationship strengthens the bonds between spouses, and represents love and gratification or aversion and frustration. The need for sex, motherhood and fatherhood are motives that are satisfied and achieved through marriage (Morsi, 1998). The effective factors are also the personality of the spouses: emotional maturity, awareness and attention, religious commitment, and freedom from severe psychological disorders play an important role in marital compatibility (Ali, 2008). With regard to the age factor: it varies from one society to another according to the different job opportunities and the provision of housing. Whenever there is maturity in age, the marriage will be successful, and vice versa in cases of marriage at a

very early age (Mo'men, 2004). As for the duration of marriage: marital compatibility may occur within a short time and may take a long period. The time required varies according to individuals and the circumstances the husbands are exposed to at the personal and environmental level as the marriage may continue due to other factors: the presence of children, the absence of a breadwinner for the wife, the husbands accustomed to the relationship regardless of the degree of compatibility (Ali, 2008).

Psychologists and sociologists have referred to marital incompatibility due to a number of reasons, namely childhood experiences through the disruption of the relationship between parents, and the style of family upbringing that continues to affect adulthood and marriage later (Gattis, et. al., 2004). Morsi (1995) defines it as behaviors by spouses that harms each other and deprives him of satisfying his needs, and does not help him achieve his goals of marriage, leading to the spoiling of the marital relationship. Al-Khouli (1988) considers that the spouses' lack of agreement on the basics of joint life, the failure of both of them to participate in common business and activities, and the exchange of emotions leads to a state of marital incompatibility.

The second section: previous studies

This part includes a presentation of previous studies related to the current study, where Bella (2021) conducted a study aimed at determining the relationship between a husband's addiction to the Internet and marital alienation among a sample consisting of (212) wives in Gharbia, Alexandria and Cairo, and used the husband's addiction questionnaire. For the Internet, and the wife's marital alienation questionnaire, the results indicated that there is a positive correlation between the husband's addiction to the Internet and the wife's marital alienation, and a positive correlation between the husband's addiction to the Internet and the husband's educational level, and the absence of a correlation between the husband's addiction to the Internet and each of the variables of the husband's age, wife's age and duration marriage and the number of family members, and the results indicated that there is a negative correlation between the marital alienation of the wife and the variable number of family members. Al-Rashed (2020) conducted a study aimed at identifying the level of electronic infidelity on social networking sites "Facebook" as a model and its impact on the cohesion of marital emotional relationships from the point of view of working spouses in the Rusafa Directorate of Education in Baghdad Governorate. The sample included (250) married men and married women, Using the electronic infidelity scale, and the marital emotional relationships scale. The results indicated that the sample members are characterized by moderate levels of electronic infidelity, and the coherence of emotional relationships, and indicated that there are differences between males and females on the electronic infidelity scale in favor of males, and there are differences in the coherence of emotional relationships between males and females in favor of females, and the presence of a significant inverse relationship, meaning the more electronic infidelity decreased the level of cohesion of marital emotional relationships. In the study of Haroun and Issa (2020), which aimed to identify the impact of social networking sites on the relationship between spouses, and on the relationship between children and parents in the Algerian family. Its sample included (30) families. The results indicated that there were significant differences in the impact of social networking sites on the relationship between spouses and the relationship between parents and children in the Algerian family, according to the duration of their use of these sites.

Al-Ibrahim (2018) studied the impact of electronic infidelity on family stability from the point of view of a set of Jordanian couples. The sample included (94) husbands and wives, and used the marital infidelity scale and the family cohesion scale as tools for the study. The study concluded that the reality of electronic infidelity among the sample members. It was a very weak degree, and that the reality of family stability for them came to a very high degree, and it also indicated the existence of an inverse correlation between marital infidelity and family cohesion, and the absence of statistically significant differences for the electronic infidelity scale and the family stability scale, and the number of spouses attributed to variables. Al-Shimy (2018) conducted a study aimed at identifying the effects of Internet addiction and the prevalence of divorce rate between spouses from the point of view of the sample that included (80) husbands and wives in the Najran region. The results showed that there is a statistically significant correlation between the effects of Internet addiction and the prevalence of divorce rates, and the presence of psychological, social and personal effects of Internet addiction to a high degree, and a high degree of cultural and economic reasons leading to the spread of divorce rates, while the social reasons came to a medium degree. The study also found a positive correlation between the total score of the Internet addiction effects scale and the total score of the causes of divorce scale. In addition to the absence of statistically significant differences in the opinions of the sample members about the dimensions of the two measures of Internet addiction effects and the causes of the prevalence of divorce according to the gender variable. Al-Harbi (2017) conducted a study that aimed to examine the role of spouses' addiction to the Internet in the occurrence of divorce in Saudi families in the city of Riyadh. The sample included (140) husbands who attend family counseling centers in Riyadh. The researcher used the Internet addiction scale and a data collection form. The results indicated a positive correlation of Internet addiction with a number of negative variables among individuals, including feelings of psychological loneliness, depression, poor belonging and lack of self-confidence.

In Al-Tanbouli's study (2016), which aimed to reveal the impact of spouses' addiction to the Internet on their marital alienation from the perspective of general social work practice, as the sample consisted of spouses working at Delta University for Science and Technology. Marital alienation scale was used for Internet addicted couples. The results indicated the existence of a direct statistically significant relationship between spouses' addiction to the Internet and the loss of feelings of marital satisfaction, and the existence of a statistically significant direct relationship between spouses' addiction to the Internet and their marital alienation. Ibriem (2015) conducted a study aimed at examining the relationship between Internet addiction and social isolation on a sample of Oum El Bouaghi University students and gender differences in Internet addiction. The study sample included (194) university students; (92) male and (102) female students from different faculties of the university, and to achieve the purposes of the study, the Internet addiction scale and the social isolation scale were used. The results showed a positive relationship between Internet addiction and social isolation in the study sample, and there were differences between male and female students in Internet addiction score in favor of males. Chen and others (Chen, et al., 2007) conducted a study on the relationship of mental health with Internet addiction disorder among individuals on a sample of (360) individuals. The results indicated that there are differences between Internet addicts and non-addicts in both depression, anxiety and poor social support in favor of Internet addicts, and that the percentage of males who use the Internet is greater than the percentage of females, and that Internet addiction seriously affects mental health and weak social relationships. Shapira and others (Shapira, et al., 2003) conducted a study with the aim of knowing the problems of Internet use, types of satisfaction and diagnostic criteria. The results of the study showed that there are problems for misusing the Internet, including: negative social and emotional preoccupation, lack of impulse control, impulsive behaviors, and sometimes suffering from depression and anxiety. It is noted from previous studies that there is a positive correlation between Internet addiction and feelings of alienation between spouses (Bella, 2021; El-Tanbouli, 2016), to the negative impact of electronic infidelity on family cohesion and emotional relationships between spouses (Al-Ibrahim, 2018; Al-Rashed, 2020) that there is a positive correlation between Internet addiction and higher divorce rates, and that Internet addiction causes feelings of psychological loneliness, social isolation, depression, poor belonging and low self-confidence (Al-Shimy, 2018; Al-Harbi, 2017; Ibriem, 2015), and that misuse of the Internet leads to problems, including: negative social and emotional preoccupation, lack of control of emotions, impulsive behaviors, and sometimes suffering from depression and anxiety (Chen, et al., 2007; Shapira, et al., 2003).

Method and procedure:

The following is a description of the study's methodology, population and sample, the tools that were used, the indications of its validity and reliability, its procedures, and the statistical treatments used to answer its questions.

Study Methodology: The descriptive correlative approach was used; To detect the level of: Internet addiction, marital compatibility inhibitors, and marital compatibility enhancers among divorced women in the city of Hail, and to reveal its interrelationship.

Study population and sample: The study population included divorced women in the city of Hail for the year 1442/1443. The sample consisted of (123) divorced women who were chosen intentionally and who showed willingness to cooperate in the application of the study tools.

Study tools: To achieve the research objectives; Three scales were used as follows:

First. Internet Addiction Scale: In order to build the Internet addiction scale, the following steps were taken:

1. **Content validity:** for the purpose of verifying the content validity of the study scale during its construction; The following two actions were taken:
 - a. **Face Validity:** For the purpose of verifying the face validity, the theoretical literature and each of the previous studies were consulted (Al-Osaimi study, 2010, Al-Khawaja study, 2014, Abdul-Wahhab study, 2014, and Al-Shafei study, 2010) and the scale consisted of (20) items.
 - b. **Logical Validity:** The logical validity of the scale was verified by presenting it to (11) experienced and specialized arbitrators in the fields of (psychology, psychological guidance, Arabic language) with the aim of expressing their opinions on the scale content in terms of: The clarity of the content for each paragraph and the appropriateness of its linguistic formulations, and adding, modifying or deleting what they see fit on the paragraphs. The referees' agreed notes were taken in light of the results of logical validity verification, which focused on the linguistic reformulation of all items of the scale. Thus, after the arbitration, the number of paragraphs of the scale remained in its final form, consisting of twenty paragraphs.
2. **The internal consistency and stability of the Internet addiction scale:** The scale was applied to a survey sample consisting of (20) divorced women from outside the study sample; In order to calculate the corrected

correlation coefficients for the relationship of the items with the scale, as indicators of the validity of the internal consistency of their scale items, and to calculate the stability of the internal consistency using Cronbach's α equation, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1:

The corrected correlation coefficients values for the relationship of items with Internet addiction among divorced women in the city of Hail, and the scale stability value

Internet addiction paragraphs text and numbers		Paragraph Corrected Correlation Coefficient
I'm afraid my life would be boring, and devoid of fun without the Internet	1	0.50
My work performance and productivity are affected by the internet	2	0.43
I'm late going to sleep because I am staying on the internet	3	0.58
I can't wait for the time to go online again	4	0.37
I stay online longer than I want	5	0.43
I talk to myself while I am using the Internet; Just a few minutes and I do	6	0.56
I think about the internet while I'm off the internet	7	0.53
I open my email before I start doing other work that needs to be done	8	0.39
I would rather sit online than go out with my husband	9	0.44
Socialize with men online	10	0.38
I feel the boredom go away as soon as I sit back on the Internet	11	0.45
I hide from my husband how many hours I spend online	12	0.46
I avoid answering when my husband asks me what I am doing online	13	0.42
I neglect my marital duties because of sitting on the Internet	14	0.56
I get upset and angry if my husband annoys me while I'm online	15	0.39
My household chores are affected by the time I spend online	16	0.38
My husband complains because I spend much time on the internet	17	0.49
I take my mind off my family problems by remembering beautiful things on the internet	18	0.53
I'm failing in my attempt to reduce the hours of sitting online	19	0.53
I enjoy being alone on the internet to spend time with my husband	20	0.41
Consistency of internal consistency according to Cronbach		0.86

It is noted from Table 1 that the values of the corrected correlation coefficients for the relationship of Internet addiction paragraphs among divorced women in the city of Hail on its scale ranged between (0.37-0.58); This indicates the quality of the scale items (Awda, 2010). It is noted that the value of the internal consistency stability using the Cronbach equation for the scale is (0.86).

Second. The Two Scales of Marital Compatibility Inhibitors and Enhancers:

In order to build two scales of marital compatibility inhibitors and enhancers for divorced women in the city of Hail; The following steps are taken:

1. **Content Validity:** To verify the content validity of the two study scales during their construction; The following two actions were taken:
 - a. **Face Validity:** To verify the face validity during the building of the two study scales; Theoretical literature and all previous studies were consulted (Bayoumi study, 1998, Ajnaid study, 2020, Al-Qahtani study, 2017, Sahaf study, 2015 and Hanan study, 2002). The scale consisted of (20) paragraphs, where ten paragraphs were derived for each.
 - b. **Logical Validity:** The logical validity of the two measures of inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility was verified; By presenting to (11) arbitrators with expertise and competence in the fields of (psychology, psychological guidance, and Arabic language) with the aim of expressing their opinions on the content of the two scales in terms of: the extent of the clarity of the content for each paragraph, the appropriateness of its linguistic formulations, and the addition, modification or deletion of what they deem appropriate. On the paragraphs, the referees' agreed notes were also taken into account in light of the results of verifying the logical validity of the paragraphs of inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility, which focused on the linguistic reformulation of all paragraphs of the two scales. Thus, the number of paragraphs of the two scales in their final form after arbitration, consisted of ten paragraphs for each.

2. **The internal consistency and stability of the two scales of inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility:** The study's two scales were applied to an exploratory sample of (20) divorced women from outside the study sample. In order to calculate the corrected correlation coefficients for the relationship of items to the scale for each of the two scales, as indicators of the internal consistency of the items of their two scales, and to calculate the stability of the internal consistency using Cronbach's α equation, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2:

The Corrected correlation coefficient values for the relationship of paragraphs with inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility among divorced women in the city of Hail, and the value of their stability

Paragraph text and numbers	Paragraph	Corrected Correlation Coefficient
Inhibitors of marital compatibility		
We became strangers under one roof	1	0.39
We are all sleeping in a separate room	2	0.50
Dispute, conflict, and problems became the character of our lives	3	0.55
We differ in principles and way of thinking	4	0.41
The language of dialogue and understanding between us has become disconnected	5	0.53
We both hunt each other's personal secrets	6	0.42
Doubts and suspicions were began to seep into our lives	7	0.37
Each one of us is waiting for the other to make a mistake	8	0.46
We are looking for happiness outside the family	9	0.46
We feel that the permissible marital relationship is just a duty	10	0.38
Consistency of internal consistency according to Cronbach		0.76
Marital Compatibility Enhancers		
We use reason and logic in our conversations		
We see that our habits, our character and our outlook on life are similar		
We both see each other as the affectionate person		
We enjoy eating together		
We plan together for the future		
We share in solving the problems we face		
We exchange words of appreciation, love and happy memories together		
I feel like he is the man of my dreams and I am the girl of his dreams		
If we were to choose again, we would choose each other		
We organize our relationship according to the rules of religion and Islamic Law		
Consistency of internal consistency according to Cronbach		0.72

It is noted from Table 2 that the values of the corrected correlation coefficients for the relationship of items of marital compatibility inhibitors with their scale ranged between (0.37-0.55) and that the values of the corrected correlation coefficients of the correlation of items of marital compatibility enhancers with their scale ranged between (0.34-0.55); Which indicates the quality of the paragraphs construction of the two scales. It is noted that the values of internal consistency stability using Cronbach's equation are (0.76) for the scale of marital compatibility inhibitors and (0.72) for the measure of enhancers of marital compatibility.

Correction of the study tools: in light of the results of construction validity; The study tools, in their final form, included: 20 items for Internet addiction, and 20 items for inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility, answered with a Likert scale that includes five alternatives to the degree of applicability of the item's content to the respondent; They are: (always) who is given a rating of their value (4) or (often), their rating of value (3) or (sometimes), their rating of value (2) or (rarely), their rating of value (1) or (never), and their rating of (0) when corrected. . Thus, the raw scores for each of the study tools range between: (20-80) for Internet addiction, and (10-40) for inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility; Where the higher the raw score on any scale; This was an indication of the increased feature of that scale among the respondents, and vice versa. The statistical model with relative staging based on the arithmetic mean was adopted in the process of evaluating the level of Internet addiction and the inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility and its measured items among divorced women in the city of Hail. This is done by classifying the arithmetic means of the three study tools and their paragraphs according to the following criterion: a)

If the arithmetic mean is greater than (3.66), then their point of view on it is **high**, b) If the arithmetic mean is within (2.34-3.66), then their point of view; It is of a **medium level**; They are of average level, c) If the arithmetic mean is less than (2.34), then their point of view is on it; It is characterized as **low level**.

Study procedures: To achieve the objectives of the study; The following steps are followed:

1. Distributing the link of the study scale questionnaire produced using the Google Forms feature in its final form to the target study subjects.
2. Putting a cover sheet in the study scale resolution link; Explain the purpose of the study to the study members, and ask them, during their answers to the study scale items, to be as they see them expressing their point of view with honesty and objectivity, and informing them that their answers will only be used for scientific research purposes only.

Statistical treatments: Statistical treatments of the study data were carried out using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V28), as follows:

1. To answer the first, second and third study questions; The arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated for: Internet addiction, marital compatibility inhibitors and enhancers, and their paragraphs among divorced women in the city of Hail, taking into account the order of each of them in descending order according to their arithmetic mean values.
3. To answer the third study question; Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated for the relationship of Internet addiction and the inhibitors and enhancers of marital compatibility among divorced women in the city of Hail. The classification of correlation coefficients is as follows: between (0.00-0.09); very small (false), between (0.10-0.29); small, between (0.30-0.49); medium, between (0.50-0.69); large, between (0.70-0.89); very large, between (0.90-1.00); almost complete (Hopkins, 2002).

Presentation and discussion of the results:

The following is a presentation of the results of the study questions according to the sequence of their occurrence in the research study problem:

First. Results related to the first study question: "What is the level of Internet addiction among divorced women in the city of Hail?"

To answer the first question; The arithmetic means and standard deviations of Internet addiction and its items were calculated as shown in Table 3.

Table 3:

Arithmetic means and standard deviations of Internet addiction and its paragraphs among divorced women in the city of Hail

Internet addiction and its paragraphs and numbers	Arithmetic Mean			Standard Deviation	
	Value	Rank	Level		
Socialize with men online	10	4.54	1	High	0.97
I avoid answering when my husband asks me what I am doing online	13	4.54	2	High	0.90
I hide from my husband how many hours I spend online	12	4.53	3	High	1.01
I neglect my marital duties because of sitting on the Internet	14	4.47	4	High	0.89
I enjoy being alone on the internet to spend time with my husband	20	4.41	5	High	1.19
I'd rather sit online than go out with my husband	9	4.41	6	High	0.79
I'm late going to sleep because I am staying on the internet	3	4.40	7	High	1.11
I get upset and angry if my husband annoys me while I'm online	15	4.34	8	High	1.09
My husband complains because I spend much time on the internet	17	4.26	9	High	1.06
I stay online longer than I want	5	4.25	10	High	0.94
My household chores are affected by the time I spend online	16	4.15	11	High	1.23
My work performance and productivity are affected by the internet	2	4.15	12	High	0.91
I open my email before I start doing other work that needs to be done	8	4.13	13	High	1.21
I'm failing in my attempt to reduce the hours of sitting online	19	4.11	14	High	1.25
I take my mind off my family problems by remembering beautiful things on the internet	18	4.11	15	High	1.06
I can't wait for the time to go online again	4	4.06	16	High	0.73
I talk to myself while I am using the Internet; Just a few minutes and I do	6	4.02	17	High	1.31
I think about the internet while I'm off the internet	7	4.01	18	High	1.33
I feel the boredom go away as soon as I sit back on the Internet	11	3.93	19	High	1.22
I'm afraid my life would be boring, and devoid of fun without the Internet	1	3.83	20	High	1.34
Total Internet Addiction		4.23		High	0.57

It is noticed from Table 3 that they have Internet addiction with a mean of (4.23) within a high level. The items came with arithmetic mean that ranged between (4.54-3.83), respectively, within a high level; The paragraph [I socialize

with men online] ranked first, while the paragraph [I'm afraid my life would be boring, and devoid of fun without the Internet] ranked last.

Second. Results related to the second study question: "What is the level of marital compatibility inhibitors for divorced women in the city of Hail?"

To answer the second question; The arithmetic means and standard deviations of the marital agreement inhibitors and their items were calculated as shown in Table 4.

Table 4:

Inhibitors of marital compatibility, their paragraphs and numbers		Arithmetic Mean			Standard Deviation
		Value	Rank	Level	
Dispute, conflict, and problems became the character of our lives	3	4.59	1	High	0.82
Doubts and suspicions were began to seep into our lives	7	4.46	2	High	0.97
We are looking for happiness outside the family	9	4.34	3	High	1.13
We both hunt each other's personal secrets	6	4.33	4	High	1.16
Each one of us is waiting for the other to make a mistake	8	4.22	5	High	1.12
We feel that the permissible marital relationship is just a duty	10	4.07	6	High	1.28
We are all sleeping in a separate room	2	4.07	7	High	1.26
The language of dialogue and understanding between us has become disconnected	5	4.05	8	High	0.89
We differ in principles and way of thinking	4	3.89	9	High	1.34
We became strangers under one roof	1	3.85	10	High	1.36
Total inhibitors of marital compatibility		4.18		High	0.64

It is noticed from Table 4 that there are inhibitors of marital compatibility among divorced women in the city of Hail with a mean of (4.18) within a high level. The items that inhibit their marital compatibility came with arithmetic mean that ranged between (4.59-3.85), respectively, within a high level; Where the paragraph [dispute, conflict, and problems became the character of our lives] occupied the first place, while the paragraph [we became strangers under one roof] occupied the last place.

Third. Results related to the third study question: "What is the level of marital compatibility enhancers for divorced women in the city of Hail?"

To answer the third question; The arithmetic means and standard deviations of marital compatibility enhancers and their clauses were calculated for divorced women in the city of Hail, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5:

Marital compatibility enhancers and their paragraphs and numbers		Arithmetic Mean			Standard Deviation
		Value	Rank	Level	
I feel like he is the man of my dreams and I am the girl of his dreams	8	2.18	1	Low	1.27
We both see each other as the affectionate person	3	1.97	2	Low	1.25
We exchange words of appreciation, love and happy memories together	7	1.90	3	Low	1.06
We enjoy eating together	4	1.84	4	Low	1.31
If we were to choose again, we would choose each other	9	1.82	5	Low	1.19
We see that our habits, our character and our outlook on life are similar	2	1.79	6	Low	1.25
We share in solving the problems we face	6	1.63	7	Low	1.09
We use reason and logic in our conversations	1	1.61	8	Low	1.12
We organize our relationship according to the rules of religion and Islamic Law	10	1.46	9	Low	0.95
We plan together for the future	5	1.31	10	Low	0.75
Total marital compatibility enhancers		1.75		Low	0.60

It is noticed from Table 5 that enhancers of marital compatibility have appeared among divorced women in the city of Hail with a mean of (1.75) within a low level. The items that enhance their marital compatibility came with arithmetic means that ranged between (2.18-1.31), respectively, at a low level; The paragraph [I feel like he is the man of my dreams and I am the girl of his dreams] ranked first, and [We plan together for the future] ranked last.

Fourth. Results related to the fourth study question: "Is there a statistically significant relationship ($\alpha = 0.05$) between Internet addiction and marital compatibility enhancers and marital compatibility inhibitors among divorced women in the city of Hail?"

To answer the fourth question; Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated for the relationship of Internet addiction, marital compatibility enhancers and marital compatibility inhibitors among divorced women in the city of Hail, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6:

Pearson's correlation coefficients for Internet addiction, marital compatibility enhancers, and marital compatibility inhibitors for divorced women

Relationship	Internet addiction	Inhibitors of marital compatibility
Inhibitors of marital compatibility		
Correlation coefficient	0.79*	
Relationship strength	Very large	
Motivators of marital compatibility		
Correlation coefficient	-0.75*	-0.75*
Relationship strength	Very large	Very large
* Statistically significant ($\alpha=0.05$)		
* The strength of the relationship was rated according to the criterion (Hopkins, 2002)		

It is noticed from Table 6 that all Pearson's inter-correlation coefficients for Internet addiction, marital compatibility enhancers and marital compatibility inhibitors among divorced women in Hail city were statistically significant ($\alpha = 0.05$). Its strength is classified according to (Hopkins, 2002) as very large; Where Internet addiction is associated with: inhibitors of marital compatibility with a positive direction, stimuli of marital compatibility with a negative direction, and inhibitors of marital compatibility are linked to stimuli of marital compatibility with a negative direction.

The results of this study agreed with the results of previous studies that there is a positive correlation between the high level of Internet addiction, poor compatibility between spouses and high divorce rates (Bella, 2021; El-Shimy, 2018; El-Harbi, 2017; El-Tanbouli, 2016) as the electronic infidelity leads to weak emotional relationships between spouses (Al-Ibrahim, 2018; Al-Rashed, 2020). The Internet addiction causes feelings of psychological loneliness and social isolation (Ibriem, 2015). The misuse of the Internet leads to social preoccupation, negative emotion, lack of control over impulses, and impulsive behaviors. (Chen, et al., 2007; Shapira, et al., 2003).

Recommendations

From the results of the study, the following can be recommended:

- 1- Conducting more studies to confirm or deny the findings of the current study.
- 2- The importance of guiding couples to adopt positive rational ideas in dealing with the partner's addiction to the Internet.
- 3- Holding workshops and designing indicative preventive programs to develop families' awareness of the dangers of excessive use of the Internet.

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Annexes:

1. Internet Addiction Scale

S	Sentence	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1.	I am afraid my life would be boring, and devoid of fun without the Internet					
2.	My work performance and productivity are affected by the internet					
3.	I am late going to sleep because I am sitting on the internet					
4.	I cannot wait for the time to go online again					
5.	I am sitting online longer than I want to					
6.	I talk to myself while I use the Internet; Just a few minutes and I do					
7.	I am thinking about the internet while I am off the net					
8.	I open my email before I start doing other work that needs to be done					
9.	I would rather sit online than go out with my husband					
10.	Socialize with men online					
11.	I feel the pain and boredom go away as soon as I sit back on the Internet					
12.	I hide from my husband how many hours I spend online					
13.	I avoid the answer when my husband asks me what I am doing online					
14.	I neglect my marital duties because of sitting on the Internet					
15.	I get upset and angry if my husband annoys me while I am online					
16.	My household chores are affected by the time I spend online					
17.	My husband complains because I spend much time on the internet					
18.	I take my mind off my family problems by remembering nice things on the internet					
19.	I am failing in my attempt to reduce the hours of sitting online					
20.	I enjoy being alone on the internet to spend time with my husband					

2. Two Scales of Marital Compatibility Inhibitors and Enhancers:

Inhibitors of Marital Compatibility						
S	Sentence	Always	Mostly	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1.	We became strangers under one roof					
2.	We are all sleeping in a separate room					
3.	Dispute, conflict, and problems became the character of our lives					
4.	We differ in principles and way of thinking					
5.	The language of dialogue and understanding between us has become disconnected					
6.	We both hunt each other's personal secrets					
7.	Doubts and suspicions were began to seep into our lives					
8.	Each one of us is waiting for the other to make a mistake					
9.	We are looking for happiness outside the family					
10.	We feel that the permissible marital relationship is just a duty					
Enhancers of Marital Compatibility						
11.	We use reason and logic in our conversations					
12.	We see that our habits, our character and our outlook on life are similar					
13.	We both see each other as the affectionate person					
14.	We enjoy eating together					
15.	We plan together for the future					
16.	We share in solving the problems we face					
17.	We exchange words of appreciation, love and happy memories together					
18.	I feel like he is the man of my dreams and I am the girl of his dreams					
19.	If we were to choose again, we would choose each other					
20.	We organize our relationship according to the rules of religion and Islamic Law					

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