

COMMUNICATION PATTERNS IN THE FAMILIES FROM ARAB SECTOR (ISRAEL)

Sirhan Haj Ebtisam

Abstract

The current research is aimed to examine the communication patterns that parents in the Arab family are characterized with and their influence on children's adaptation to school and society. Therefore, this research checked which communication patterns are being used while referring to the gender variable (fathers and mothers) whether there's a difference between fathers and mothers regarding the use of communication patterns in addition to the education variable whether parents' education has any effect on their use of communication patterns which help children adapt to school and society. To examine the issue questionnaires were distributed to children, parents and teachers in addition to interviewing teachers. The findings indicated that answers were different between boys and girls, the boys were against having good communication with their parents on the other hand the girls were more satisfied with the communication they had with their parents. The findings indicate adaptation problems among children of permissive and dictatorial\ authoritarian parents, permissive parents are more permitting to their children they appease their children and do not set boundaries, they use aggressiveness and punishments, do not discuss things with their children, children imitate the communication pattern of violence towards others used by their parents, on the other hand children of authoritative parents who are able of setting boundaries alongside the ability to listen and to support adapt to school and society.

Keywords: communication patterns, adaptation children, parental styles.

Research Goals And hypothesis

Research goals : To investigate the communication patterns in Arab families, and the influence on children's adaptation in school.

Research hypothesis:

1. Parents' communication patterns influence their children's adaptation to school and to society.
2. There is a positive influence of parents' education on the awareness to communication patterns that contributes to their children's adaptation.
3. There is a difference between mothers and fathers in communication use in Arab families.

Population and sample:

In the current research participate 322 parents of students in junior high schools between the ages 30-50 with different levels of from different social, 322 students from three junior high schools from 7th -8th grades, 150 boys and 172 girls (figure 1) and 22 classroom teachers from 3 junior high schools each one of them will give a report about 15- 17 students.

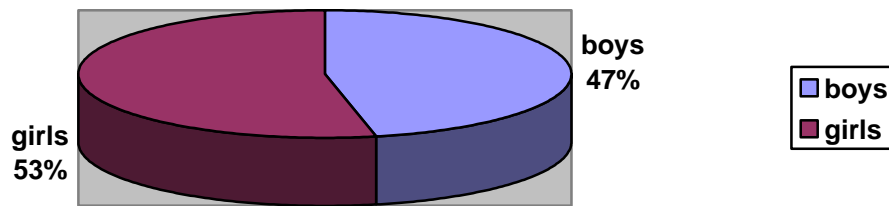


figure 1: Distribution of students by gender

The research findings

To examine the issue questionnaires were distributed to children, parents and teachers in addition to interviewing teachers, a demographic questionnaire including questions that examine the communication patterns being used in the family. A parental style questionnaire that examines the parental style and the communication characterizing each style was distributed. A self-report questionnaire was given to the students in order to examine their social adaptation in addition to a teachers' report questionnaire, teachers who describe their students' adaptation to school and teachers' interview for a deep examination of students' adaptation and their relations with their parents.

The children reported about having indirect communication with their parents, and that the messages from their parents weren't clear, they also reported that emotions such as anger and joy were not being expressed. In addition children reported that their parents weren't listening to them and used to blame and judge them as well. They further reported that their parents weren't encouraging the creation of social ties (figure 2).

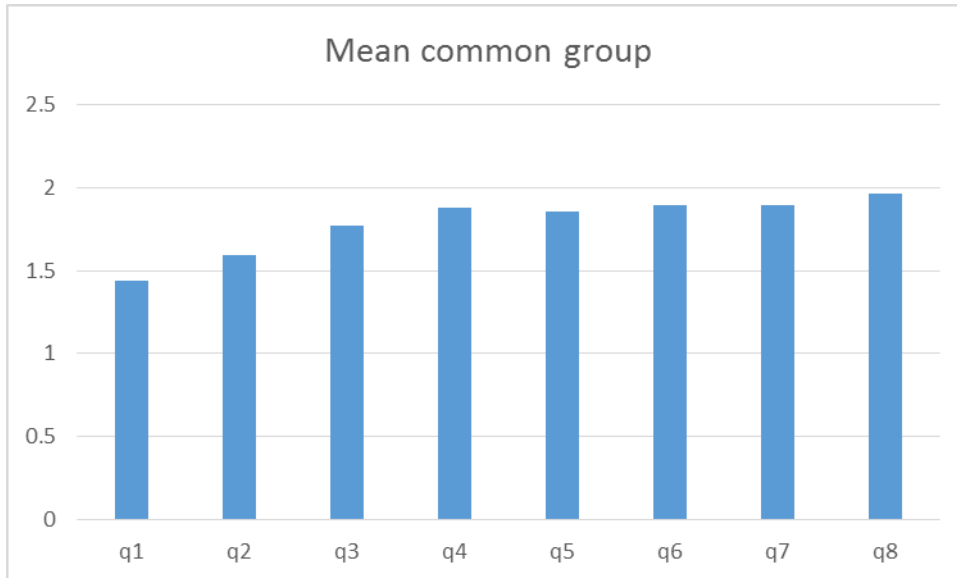


figure 2: Communication Parents – children

Answers were different between boys and girls, the boys were against having good communication with their parents on the other hand the girls were more satisfied with the communication they had with their parents, especially girls reported a good communication with mothers and the mothers reported communication and relationships with girls better than boys . Teachers also reported about a lot of tension between the boys' and parents more than with girls, parents also reported that sometimes they faced difficulties confronting mostly with the boys who are in their adolescence period(figure3).

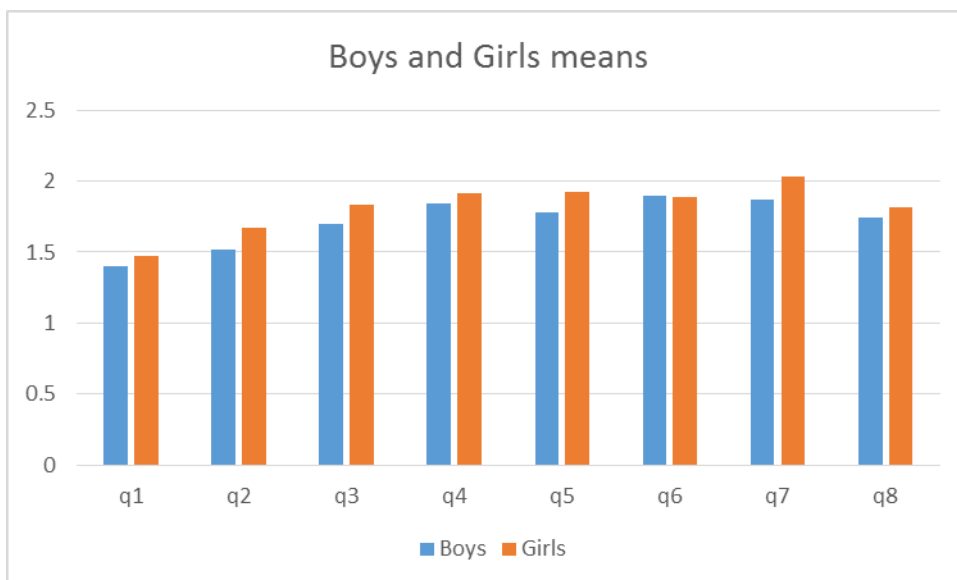


figure 3: Communication comparison – Student gender

The checking of the parental style that characterizes the research group showed three types of styles: the permissive style, authoritative style and the dictatorial/

authoritarian style. the findings indicated There was a no significant difference between mothers and fathers regarding the use of parental style(figure 4).

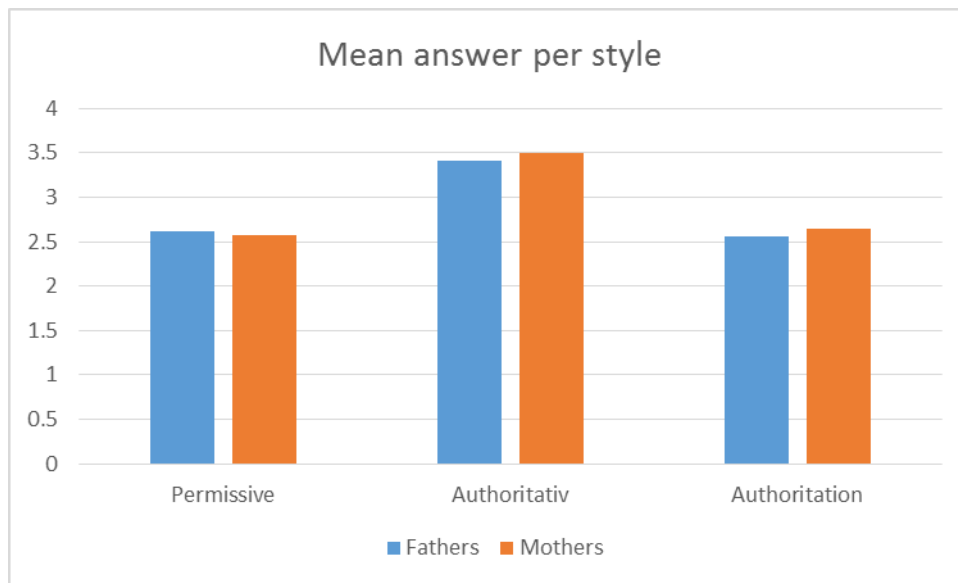


figure 4: No found significant differences between fathers and mothers of parental style.

There was a different regarding the use of a parental style that is characterized with different communication between parents with different education levels. Parents' education level affects parents' decision regarding which parental style and which communication pattern they should use, the findings indicate that highly educated parents (mothers and fathers) use more authoritative style that allows supportive communication along with setting boundaries that leads to a social, emotional and educational development.

The findings indicate adaptation problems among children of permissive and dictatorial\ authoritarian parents, permissive parents are more permitting to their children they appease their children and do not set boundaries, authoritarian parents they use aggressiveness and punishments, do not discuss things with their children, children imitate the communication pattern of violence towards others used by their parents, on the other hand children of authoritative parents who are able of setting boundaries alongside the ability to listen and to support adapt to school and society.

Conclusions

These findings give an answer to the first research hypothesis- Parents' communication patterns influence their children's adaptation to school and to society, authoritative parents who are able of setting boundaries alongside the ability to listen and to support adapt to school and society.

In response to the second hypothesis- There is a positive influence of parents' education on the awareness to communication patterns that contributes to their children's adaptation. is a positive relationship between parents' education and social adaptation of children, parents academic characterized by communication supports, encourages, attention, setting limits, causes to social adaptation. In response to the third hypothesis- There is a difference between mothers and fathers in communication

use in Arab families. Although there is no difference in style parents and no significant difference between fathers and mothers using patterns of communication , the girls reported a good communication with mothers than fathers ,and the boys not satisfied communication with fathers and mothers. the mothers reported their good communication with their daughters than their sons, the fathers reported no differences between boys and girls in the communication.

Bibliography

1. Sirhan Haj E. The influence of communication Patterns in the families from Arab Sector (Israel) on school and social adaptation of children. ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, December 2016.