

Electronic Cuckoldry and Its Relationship to Marital Speechlessness Among Couples in the Gaza Strip as Perceived by Their Wives

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Abstract

The study aims at identifying the level of electronic cuckoldry and marital speechlessness among couples in the Gaza Strip from the point of view of their wives, the relationship between electronic betrayal and marital speechlessness, and identifying the differences in electronic cuckoldry and matrimonial speechlessness ascribable to the variables of husband's age and marriage period. The study was conducted on a sample of (100) wife. The researcher constructed and used two scales: the electronic cuckoldry scale and matrimonial speechlessness scale. The study found that electronic infidelity and marital speechlessness levels were less than the hypothetical mean. The results of the study also showed a positive relationship between electronic betrayal and marital silence. In addition, there were significant differences in marital silence according to the age variable in favor of the youngest, and according to the variable of marriage period in favor of the category less than ten years. There were also differences in electronic infidelity in favor of the category less than ten years, while there were no differences in treason according to the variable of the age of the husband.

Keywords: Electronic Cuckoldry, Marital Speechlessness

1. Introduction

Marriage is a nucleus for the formation of the family. It is a sacred relationship, but it is subject to many variables that manifest themselves negatively or positively. These reflect in more either adjustment, affection or estrangement that leads to divorce or emotional separation that appears in the form of marital silence as the couple lives together as if they were complete strangers to each other.

The family is the first cell in society, and the growth and prosperity of society depends on its interconnectedness and cohesion. Marriage is the bond on which the family is based and the stability and success of marriage depends on the extent of understanding and satisfaction between the spouses.

The circumstances and crises experienced by the Palestinian family politically, economically, socially and culturally have led to the violation of the value system. This has been aggravated by the open and globalized culture and the culture of the West through satellite TV channels and internet networks, which in turn led to the spread of behavioral phenomena that do not accord with the values system of Palestinian families and the Palestinian individual. (Abu Hudros and Al-Farra: 2015: 5)

Some see the electronic communication networks as catastrophic, seeing that they are a source of real danger to social relations, and lead to the birth of a society that has the factors of estrangement from cultural traditions. They also cause the isolation and disintegration of the fabric of social life. This results in reducing opportunities for interaction and communication within the family (Bushelebi: 2006: 143)

The most common forms of cuckoldry is electronic, which is a social scourge because it has a great amount of anonymity and ease of communication. It is a vantage that may be resorted to by one of the spouses in the absence of good communication with the other or to escape from a problem or a stressful reality, entertainment and the desire to experiment or imitate others.

When we call engagement in an emotional relationship over the Internet as a form of treachery, we do not exaggerate, even if it is an electronic cuckoldry, where mental and emotional integration is so intense that it causes deep pain and feelings of inadequacy, betrayal and failure by the actual partner (Fouad: 2014: 180)

It is also not necessary to indulge in a complete romantic relationship to call an action betrayal of the actual partner. Some couples have cited examples of some acts that represent a kind of betrayal for them, even if these were through electronic space. Instances are falling into a love relationship via the Internet, flirtation, talking about the secrets of marital relationship, the continuous exchange of mail or chat, waiting, the denial of the husband's marital status, and spending a long time in cyberspace with a certain person (Fouad: 2014: 134)

There are many reasons for electronic treachery, according to studies, perhaps the most prominent, are the lack of emotional satisfaction among the couple, the absence of familiarity and affection in the relationship between them, in favor of the routine relationship governed by marital duties.

The causes of this phenomenon are the cool relationship between the couple, as it is one of the characteristics that may accompany betrayal to compensate for lack of warmth, the presence of an easy alternative available through the Internet sites, the missing needs within the marital relationship, including love, respect, self- feeling, and self-esteem. In the absence of these, a man looks for them outside the marital

relationship. Besides, daily pressures spur the husband to use the Internet as a field of emotional venting of anxiety and psychological need to those who understand him and a change and search for a space for freedom through the websites.

The absence of emotional life between the two spouses has also had an effect, as it is easy with this technology for a spouse to know another partner and share with them their feelings and exchanges emotional emptiness.

Numerous studies have been conducted on marital speechlessness, including Shahri's (2009), which indicated that the most important negative effects of the use of Facebook and Twitter sites is weak family interaction. Al-Khulaifi's study (2002) found that the most prominent disadvantages of the Internet is that it caused social and moral problems. Khadr's study (2003) indicated that 38.6% had challenged the mechanisms of family and social control and conducted face-to-face meetings with those who knew them online. The use of the Internet led to a decrease in daily interaction between family members. Saud's study (2015) indicated that about (24%) of divorces was due to the misuse of the internet by a spouse and addiction of one of the spouses to this type of sites will reduce the chances of interaction between spouses. This causes family conflict. Azab and Ghamdi's study (2011) showed that the majority of internet users tend to be bold in contacting the other sex. Zamori and Baghdadi's study (2005) proved the majority of the sample investigated confessed that they wanted to establish an intimate relationship and exchange ideas with the other sex with the aim of getting entertainment and recreation.

A long and intimate relationship with the partner requires communication skills such as the mutual ability to understand the spouse, as well as the ability to empathize and adapt to him / her. Recognition and management lead to improved emotional relationships, thus attaining emotional satisfaction (Sana al-Khuli: 2007: 199)

Al-Makhzoumi (2004) pointed out that marital silence is one of the deadlocks in the marital relationship, which results in lack of exchange of conversations and friendly feelings with the other party because he/ she is convinced of the futility of dialogue with the other, which causes an increase in the gap between the spouses. (2014: 31). When there is a state of emotional separation between spouses, cyberspace is the refuge to find some of the emotions, warmth, familiarity and excitement of life. The more emotional separation between spouses, the more resort to this space.

The married life goes through several stages, eventually reaching the so-called emotional divorce. Mayer (2006: 36) points out that these stages are a stage of shaken and lost confidence, a stage of the coldness and loss of love, where both parties or one of them feels that the emotion between them is no longer strong as it used to be. Besides, both of them start to avoid the other and they no longer exchange looks of love and admiration followed by demerits exaggeration, selfishness and marital speechlessness. Marital silence is one of the deadlocks in the matrimonial relationship and is accompanied by a lack of exchange of conversations and feelings of friendship with the other party and his/ her conviction of the futility of dialogue with the other and finally the stage of emotional divorce, where psychological barriers between spouses become greater.

The silence of the husband inside the house is a great concern for the wife. It interrupts all communication between the spouses, and reduces the dialogue, which is supposed to be the language prevailing between couples. Marital silence has become a threat to the stability of families as the husband prefers silence, and wife, however, in return wants to talk to her husband, and push him to tell her everything that happened to him in his day, hence the problems arise.

Marital speechlessness leads over time to a setback and family failure, and threatens the continuation and stability of matrimonial life, as well as an increase in clashes between the two parties. The silence occurs when the marital life is cold, there are many concerns, and when the husband is exhausted.

There are numerous studies that addressed matrimonial silence. For example, Asif kamal's (2013) study found a strong positive relationship between emotional expression and satisfaction with life. Duck (1992) found that happy couples use a more intimate language of communication and exchange more verbal communication, and talk with their spouses about their relationships much more than unhappy couples do. On the other hand, poor communication is related to marital unhappiness and collapse. (Taabli and Amamra, 2014). Lavner & Bradbury's study (2012) confirmed that the continued success of the marital relationship or its collapse depends heavily on the way the couple communicate. Mohammed (2015) asserted that self-disclosure and exchange of ideas and feelings between spouses increases rapprochement between the two parties, and strengthens the marital relationship.

A Khatib (2011) found that silence and self-disclosure are common problems among married couples, and that many divorce cases are due to women's suffering from emotional dryness and lack of expression of feelings on the part of husbands towards their wives. Mu'min (2000) also found that the problems of communication, such as stopping dialogue and lack of understanding, and not expressing love, represent 33% of the marital problems.

Hadi's (2010) study showed that there is an inverse relation between emotional divorces and the bad economic situation, and emotional divorce increases as the length of marriage decreases. The study of Abidi and

Abbas (2010) revealed the existence of emotional divorce in the sample of the study, and showed differences in emotional divorce in favor of the anciently married couples. Al-Obaidi's study (2015) showed the suffering of the sample from emotional divorce. The results also showed differences in emotional divorce according to the variable of the marriage period in favor of (less than 5 years). Abu Zneid's study (2016) disclosed the prevalence of marital speechlessness phenomenon in a striking and disturbing manner among Palestinian spouses, and the existence of differences in the degrees of marital silence. Additionally, the study did not reveal differences in degrees of marital silence ascribable to the variable number of years of marriage.

It is possible to say that there is a rarity of the studies that examined the phenomenon of electronic cuckoldry in the Palestinian context and its relationship with some psychological variables, especially those concerning marital relations such as the phenomenon of marital speechlessness. There is no study to the best knowledge of the researcher that explored the two variables together. The current study differs from the previous ones in that the former dealt with electronic betrayal and its effects. Similarly, the studies that dealt with the phenomenon of marital silence differ from the current one in terms of objective, sample and results, depending on the nature of the current study and the way it differs from the previous ones in terms of the variables explored. However, this does not compromise the value of previous studies, as they helped the researcher formulate the questions of the study and determine the demographic variables of the sample, and build its tools and interpret its results.

In the manufacturing sector today, human capital is still essential for most factories to carry out a variety of manual operations, in spite of the rapid advancement of automation technology and robotics. Futuristic vision of "unmanned manufacturing" (Deen 1993) is forbiddingly expensive, because all its hardware components need to be computer controlled so as to freely communicate with each other; and yet, most of the outcomes are not promising (Sun & Venuvinod 2001). By and large, factories equipped with relatively simple machinery controls will require continuous attendance of human operators; for examples, textile mills, leather products, and medical appliances. With limited capital investments in production equipment, the main budget of their fixed costs lies on the workforce size (Techawiboonwong *et al.* 2006).

With regard to cost-effectiveness, labour planning always opts for the minimum amount of workers needed to deal with the daily operations, as well as the probable rate of disturbance (Lim *et al.* 2008). The workforce disturbance is often ascribed to absenteeism and turnover, which may result in considerable loss of productivity for any labour-intensive division (Easton & Goodale 2002). Buffering with redundant skilled workers (Molleman & Slomp 1999) or relief workers (Redding 2004) might be a direct solution to absenteeism; however, the rising labour cost must be justifiable due to the fact that underutilisation of labour during low demand seasons is considered a waste of resources. Absenteeism is the measure of unplanned absences from workplace due to some reasons like personal emergency, accident, illness, etc. Turnover occurs when an active worker resigns from the company of his own accord, thus leaving a vacant post until a replacement is found. If such disturbance has caused a large number of tasks become unattended and overdue, the company is then vulnerable to overtime cost, shrunk capacity and productivity, extra queuing time, lost business income, etc. In order to prevent these deteriorative effects, optimising the number of workers can be helpful. As a fundamental branch of knowledge in manufacturing business, workforce management will never fall behind the times. Therefore, it is worth an attempt to incorporate a novel methodology, such as HMS, into the state of the art of workforce sizing.

2. Problem of the study

Although the Internet has become one of the most prominent aspects of communication technology in the developed world, its spread in the rest of the world is growing steadily. The use of the Internet has spread in the Palestinian society and has become a phenomenon that has expanded and extended to social aspects and has negative effects alongside the positive one, specially the social field. Unfortunately, this technology poses a threat to the family and stability in the Palestinian society. This is accompanied by the absence of moral and cultural reference frameworks, the absence of specific standards that control the behavior of individuals. This widespread misuse of the internet has led to the rise of electronic infidelity and matrimonial speechlessness among couples and which manifests itself on the family as a social structure. The researcher felt the existence of this phenomenon in Palestinian society in his capacity as an educationalist and a psychological counselor working in the field. In view of the above, the researcher finds that the study problem can be identified in the following questions:

1. Is the level of electronic cuckoldry in couples higher than the hypothetical level as perceived by their wives?
2. Is the level of marital speechlessness in couples higher than the hypothetical level as perceived by their wives?
3. Is there a relationship between electronic betrayal and marital speechlessness among couples as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates?
4. Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the level of electronic betrayal

among husbands as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates according to the variables of (age of the husband - the marriage period)?

5. Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the level of marital speechlessness among husbands as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates according to the variables of (age of the husband - the period of marriage)?

3. Objectives of the study:

The current study aims to detect the level of electronic betrayal and marital speechlessness from the point of view of wives in the Gaza Strip. It also aims to detect whether there is a statistically significant relationship between electronic betrayal and the level of marital silence among the sample members. It also aims to detect if there are statistically significant differences in the mean scores the subjects get on electronic betrayal and matrimonial silence scales due to the variables of: (husband's age / marriage period)

4. The importance of the study:

A functional structure made up of holons is called holarchy. The holons, in coordination with the local environment, function as autonomous wholes in supra-ordination to their parts, while as dependent parts in subordination to their higher level controllers. When setting up the WOZIP, holonic attributes such as autonomy and cooperation must have been integrated into its relevant components. The computational scheme for WOZIP is novel as it makes use of several manufacturing parameters: utilisation, disturbance, and idleness. These variables were at first separately forecasted by means of exponential smoothing, and then conjointly formulated with two constant parameters, namely the number of machines and their maximum utilisation. As validated through mock-up data analysis, the practicability of WOZIP is The importance of the study at the theoretical and practical levels stems from the following points:

- The importance of the variables covered by the study namely electronic treason and its relation to marital silence. These two variables, according to the best knowledge of the researcher, are new to the Palestinian environment in the Gaza Strip. The difficulty of dealing with these variables and collecting data about them by virtue of confidentiality and its impact on special issues at the heart of the marital relationship make the study particularly important.
- There is a scarcity in the Arab studies in general, and the Palestinian in particular, which examined the subject of electronic treason, and its relationship to a phenomenon worthy of research and affects the marital relationship in the family namely the phenomenon of marital speechlessness.
- Stimulating practical research on the field of family and marital relations due to the importance of these two areas in the life of the Palestinian society from the stance of preventive and therapeutic treatment.
- Enriching the theoretical side with studies of marital and electronic betrayal.
- The study may help interested people to learn about the psychological variables related to marital life.
- Results may assist workers in counseling psychology to build remedial programs to reduce the problem of marital silence and electronic betrayal.
- Specialists may benefit from the standards of marital and electronic treason.
- Couples may benefit from knowing the reasons for matrimonial silence.
- Couples may benefit from the study in combating the risk of electronic treason

5. Study limitations:

Spatial limitation: The current study was limited to couples in the Gaza Strip.

Time Limitation: The study was implemented in 2017.

Objective limitation: The study was limited to the variables of electronic treachery and its relationship to marital speechlessness from the perspective of wives.

6. Terms of Study:

Electronic cuckoldry:

Creating romantic relationships in the virtual world via the Internet through images, chat or electronic means. It is operationally defined as the score, which the sample gets on the electronic cuckoldry scale used in the study.

Marital speechlessness:

Rigidity in the marital relationship accompanied by a lack of exchange of conversations, feelings and friendship with the spouse due to the conviction of the futility of the dialogue and is operationally defined as the score the sample members get on the marital speechlessness scale used in the study.

Methodology and Procedures:

The researcher used the descriptive analytical method namely the correlational technique to identify the relationship between electronic cuckoldry and marital silence among husbands in the Gaza Strip from the point

of view of their wives.

7. Study population

The study population consists of all married women in the Gaza governorates.

8. The study sample

The sample of the study consisted of (100) wives in the governorates of Gaza. The following are the statistical characteristics of the sample of the study:

Table (1) **Distribution of sample members according study variables**

Variable	Statement	Number	Percentage
Husband's age	34 or less.	40	40%
	34 or more	60	60%
	Total	100	100%
marriage period	10 years or less	42	42%
	10 years or more	58	58%
	Total	100	100%

9. Study Tools:

9.1. Electronic cuckoldry Scale

Description of the scale:

The electronic infidelity scale consists of (24) items.

Reliability and Stability of the Scale:

1. Validity and reliability :

- Construct Validity

The researcher calculated the correlation between the score of each item and the total score of the scale on a sample of (30) married women. The correlation coefficients of the items with the total score of are (0.56 - 0.86) and all the items of the scale are statistically significant at 0.01. This indicates that the items of the scale have internal consistency with the total score of the scale.

Table (2) the correlation coefficients between the electronic cuckoldry and the total score of the field

No	Correlation	Sig Lev.	No	Correlation	Sig Lev.	No	Correlation	Sig Lev.
1	0.745	**	9	0.66	**	17	0.658	**
2	0.695	*	10	0.726	**	18	0.695	**
3	0.784	**	11	0.758	**	19	0.789	**
4	0.633	**	12	0.695	**	20	0.865	**
5	0.852	**	13	0.854	**	21	0.657	**
6	0.745	**	14	0.798	**	22	0.784	**
7	0.569	**	15	0.695	**	23	0.798	**
8	0.620	**	16	0.584	**	24	0.584	**

**Sig at level 0.01 *sig at level 0.05 /// non sig

It is clear from Table (2) that all the items are statistically significant in the sense that there is a relationship between all items with the total score. The sig level is of 0.01.

2. Test reliability:

The researcher calculated the stability of the scale in several ways:

A. Cronbach Alpha

Reliability was calculated using Cronbach Alpha making use of the pilot sample scores .Reliability coefficient was (0.84), which is statistically significant at 0.01, which confirms that the scale is characterized by a high degree of stability.

B. Split-half method

The correlation coefficient was calculated by the Spearman equation by finding the correlation of the even and odd numbers. The reliability coefficient by the split-half method was (.,78) and the modified reliability was (.,86) This is high reliability and is statistically significant at 0.50.

9.2. The matrimonial speechlessness scale:

The researcher prepared the marital speechlessness scale .it consists of (30) items. The researcher presented it to a group of arbitrators, and they added some items, modified others, and deleted some items. The final version of the scale included (30) items. Positive items were (19) whereas negative ones were (11).

1. Validity and reliability of the scale

First: the internal consistency validity:

The internal consistency of the scale was ensured by finding the correlation between the items of the scales and the total score by using SPSS. The correlation coefficients were between (0.58 - 0.95) and statistically significant at 0.01. This indicates the validity of the items and their suitability..

Table (3)

Correlation coefficients between the matrimonial speechlessness scale items and the total score of the scale

No	Correlation	Sig Lev.	No	Correlation	Sig Lev.	No	Correlation	Sig Lev.
1	0.777	**	11	0.584	**	21	0.798	**
2	0.658	**	12	0.695	**	22	0.854	**
3	0.741	**	13	0.851	**	23	0.695	**
4	0.695	**	14	0.658	**	24	0.784	**
5	0.841	**	15	0.632	**	25	0.852	**
6	0.784	**	16	0.95	**	26	0.695	**
7	0.695	**	17	0.64	**	27	0.666	**
8	0.784	**	18	0.66	**	28	0.798	**
9	0.695	**	19	0.73	**	29	0.854	**
10	0.784	**	20	0.70	**	30	0.695	**

Ensured using two ways:

**Sig at level 0.01 *sig at level 0.05 /// non sig

It is clear from Table (3) that all the items of the scale are statistically significant in the sense that there is a relationship between all these items with the total score where sig level is less than $0.01 = \alpha$.

2. Test Reliability

Reliability of the speechlessness scale was ensured using two ways:

Cronbach Alpha:

The scale overall reliability was ensured by calculating the Cronbach Alpha coefficient by the SPSS program. The Cronbach coefficient of the whole scale was (0.79) which is statistically significant at 0.01.

Split-half method:

The researcher ensured the scale reliability by finding Pearson correlation coefficient between the even and odd as items of every dimension of the scale. Correlation coefficients were corrected using the Spearman Brown equation. The reliability coefficient of the scale is (0.75) and the modified reliability coefficient is (0.84) which are statistically significant at 0.01.

10. Results

In this chapter, the researcher reviews the results of this study after answering the questions and verifying the hypotheses using the appropriate statistical methods. The researcher also explained them, discussed the results reached in the light of the previous studies, and the theoretical framework.

The results of the first question and its presentation and interpretation

- Is the level of electronic cuckoldry in couples higher than the hypothetical level as perceived by their wives level?

To answer this question, the researcher calculated the arithmetic mean, the standard mean deviation, and the value of "T" for one sample as shown in table (4).

Table (4) The arithmetic mean, the standard deviations and the value of (T) for one sample to detect the level of electronic betrayal.

Scale domains	No. of items	arithmetic means	Stander deviations	Hypothetical mean	T calculated value
Scale Total score	100	54.7	33.1	72	0.522

The table (T) value for a single sample at sig level $0.01 = 1.98$

The table (T) value for a single sample at sig level $0.05 = 2.56$

The mean: The mean is calculated by collecting the weights of the alternatives of the scale (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) which equals (15), then dividing the output by their number which equals $(15/5 = 3)$, then multiplying the output in the number of items $(24 * 3 = 72)$.r.

It is clear from the above table that the mean of "electronic cuckoldry is (54.7) and standard deviation (33, 1). Comparing tabled (T) and calculated (T) shows that the level of "electronic treason" is below the hypothetical mean. This result is consistent with those of Nie and Erbing (2002), which pointed out that human use of the Internet has increased by increasing the average number of hours of use, leading to poor communication and direct social relations of the individual with those around him. Besides, this finding is

consistent with those of Zamuri and Baghdadi (2005) indicated that the majority of those who frequently visit electronic sites aim to create relationships with the other sex with the aim of getting recreation. It also agrees with Al-Azab Al-Ghamidi's finding (2011), which showed that the motives of the highest proportion of male users of chat rooms were for entertainment and leisure time and that the majority of users have a tendency to be bold in dialogues with the opposite sex.

The result may be caused by an addiction to the Internet and the conviction of the husband that his character online is unknown, and that his relationship is a transient relationship and will not affect his wife. This result may be due to the availability of the Internet everywhere, making electronic treachery easier, as the husband can practice this betrayal while he is at work, at home or anywhere besides the possibility of concealing these contacts once deleted from the Internet. As well as the husband feels comfortable to reveal intimate details with someone who is real.

This can be explained by emotional emptiness and poor education that leads to the occurrence of electronic treason. The new alternative is to become acquainted with Internet networks in websites, forums, blogs, chat rooms, or telephone calls via mobile lines, whether by random or premeditated nightly telephone calls. All these lead one to fall victim to electronic infidelity.

The result may be ascribable to family disintegration, inequality of spouses, poverty, low living income, age difference, educational level, suspicion and mistrust between spouses, and the search for others to compensate for the lack, as well as the absence of the value system. As well as when the relation becomes boring, cool, routine, and the husband begins to search for romance that has disappeared from his life and look for it in cyberspace. This result can also be explained by the lack of appreciation of the wife to her husband and the lack of her feelings of his desires and inclinations, whether intellectual, emotional or sexual. Additionally, the wife may ridicule of his actions or publicize and uncover marital problems outside home, which drives him to search for another woman who can give him this missing thing. The result may also lead the wife not to listen to her husband's problems and sufferings, and this will push him to others to achieve his goal and find those who listen to him.

The vacuum is also a major cause of marital infidelity. In some cases, the vacuum is psychological resulting from being ignored and neglected by the other spouse. The individual, by nature, likes to be part of a group with whom he can talk and share interests. One of the advantages of online dating is that one can choose the person who suits his or her personal desires and wishes easily. The search for the new is a cause of treachery, as the husband may resort to adventure, considered at first an amusing game that soon becomes part of his life and wastes his time. Another reason the husband's need to satisfy his need for self-esteem, which is one of the basic needs of an individual's life. Alternatively, this can be explained by the love of some husbands for adventure and experimentation, or because of their desire to show off their masculinity and the return to youth or boredom of married life. The emotional vacuum and constant preoccupation makes the husband go to try to satisfy his emotional and sexual desires on the net. The web invasion of most homes contributed to this betrayal.

This result can be explained by boredom and monotony in married life when the wife becomes more interested in children and the house chores to become a routine hovering over the family life. Then the husband starts looking for renewal outside the house because of the absence of love words from married life, and the neglect of the emotional needs of the husband's as well as the aspiration of the husband to perfection in his wife and not accepting his wife as she. This motivates him to look for alternative person to build a relationship with her.

The results of the second question and their presentation and interpretation

Is the level of marital speechlessness in couples higher than the hypothetical mean as perceived by their wives?

In order to answer this question, the researcher calculated the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, and the value of "T" for one sample as shown in Table (5).

Table (9) The arithmetic means, the standard deviations and the value of (T) for one sample to detect the level of marital treason.

Scale domains	No. items	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Hypothetical mean	T calculated value
Total scale score	100	84.4.7	17.6.	90	0.316

Tabled (T) value for one sample at level 0.01 equals1.98

Tabled (T) value for one sample at level 0.05 equals2.56

Total score of the scale. 100 84.4 17.6 90 0.316

The hypothetical mean: is calculated by collecting the weights of the alternatives of the scale (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) which equal (15), then dividing the output by the number which equals (15/5 = 3), then multiplying the output in the number of items (30 * 3 = 90).

It is clear from the above table that the mean of marital speechlessness is (84.4); its standard deviation is (17.6). Comparing the calculated "tabular" and *calculated "t" shows that the level of marital speechlessness is*

less than the average. The results of this study are consistent with the results of the study of Obeidi and Abbas (2010), which indicated the existence of emotional divorce in the study sample and Oneid 's study(2015), which showed the suffering of the sample from emotional divorce. Additionally, this finding is of consistent with those of Abu Znaid's (2016), which reported the prevalence of the phenomenon of marital segregation between Palestinian spouses.

This result can be explained by the couple's exposure to external pressures, such as labor or internal problems such as the economic side. The resulting friction between the couples is difficult to control, especially when each one is not convinced of the other's viewpoint. Therefore, they live together under one ceiling without any mutual understanding, which makes it extremely difficult for them to communicate with each other. Every one sticks stubbornly to their opinion without flexibility, interaction, and communication between them fail. Repetition of this situation without concession from one of the couple may drive them to live without any contact or what psychological counselors call "marital speechlessness ". This result may be due to lack of awareness of the couple of the nature of the problems they face and how to resort for dialogue in the event of those difficulties arise so that marriage may prosper. Besides, this result can also be explained by the absence of common understanding between the spouses and their surrender to life pressures and the absence of entertainment and recreation in addition to the fact that the couple reside with husband's parents. The researcher attributes this finding to the accumulation of marital problems, differences in attitudes and desires, lack of communication and communication skills, and traditional marriages in the conservative Eastern society. It may be due to the lack of language of dialogue and family communication during the education stages, which negatively affects the ability to conduct dialogue and discussion.

The results of the third question and their presentation and interpretation

Is there a relationship between electronic betrayal and marital speechlessness among couples as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates?

The researcher calculated the correlation coefficients between marital speechlessness and electronic treason and got the results found in table (6)

Table (6) Pearson correlation coefficients between electronic betrayal and marital speechlessness

Scale	Electronic treason	Sig value	Sig level
Marital speechlessness	0.51	0.00	0.01

Pearson correlation coefficient between marital betrayal and marital speechlessness is 0.51, which is statistically significant at 0.01, indicating that the greater the electronic treason the higher the marital speechlessness. The results of this study are consistent with those reached by Khalifa's study (2002), which pointed out that the most prominent disadvantages of the Internet is that it caused social and moral problems. My finding agrees with Khadr 's(2003), which indicated that 38.6% had challenged the mechanisms of family and social control and conducted face-to-face meetings with those who identified with them online. The use of the Internet led to a decrease in daily interaction between family members. Azab and Gandhi's study (2011 showed that the majority of internet users have a tendency to be bold in dialogues with the opposite sex. Zoukan Abidat's study (2003) pointed to the existence of social dangers of the use of the Internet, namely isolation and weak social relations.

This can be explained by the psychological effect of this betrayal on the husband, causing some kind of psychological anxiety and frustration resulting from this illegal relationship and a feeling of insecurity. The practice of this kind of betrayal is in secret and therefore the level of anxiety is much higher than the normal rate. This reflects negatively on the nature of communication and marriage. Therefore, the marital relationship becomes a compulsory, monotonous, and boring. The electronic betrayal is an expression of dissatisfaction with married life in one of its components or all components combined besides the negative consequences of this betrayal on marital adjustment. Fouad (2014: 31) reported that when there is a state of emotional separation between spouses, electronic space is the refuge to find some of the emotions, warmth, familiarity and excitement of life, and the more emotional separation between spouses, the more the recourse to electronic space. Young (1996) also asserted that Internet addiction is linked to many negative effects, such as withdrawal and self-isolation, and cutting off contact with society, even with family members in addition to dryness of feelings.

The results of the fourth question and its presentation and interpretation

Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the level of electronic betrayal among husbands as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates according to the variables (age of the husband - the marriage period)?

Emanate from the question the following hypotheses:

Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the level of electronic infidelity in husbands as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates due to the variables of (age of the husband - the period of marriage)?

The researcher used the T test to identify the differences between the two groups

Table (7) Mean and computed value and its significance to identify differences in electronic betrayal according to the variable age of the husband

statement	age	frequency	mean	St. deviation	t-value	Sig.level
Total	34 or less	40	65.83	34.27	2.88	,..6
score	34 or more	60	47.42	30.4		

The (T) value at the level of 0.01 is 1.96

The (T) value at the level of 0.05 "equals 2.58

It is clear from the previous table that the value of the sig = 0.006 is less than 0.05 = α and that the calculated value of t is greater than the tabular value of t. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, because it is clear that there are statistically significant differences in electronic betrayal according to the variable of the husband's age in favor of 34 years or less.

This may be due to the fact that youth groups are more used to the Internet and are the most abusive of this use. Therefore, abuse can be associated with some social and psychological effects. There are tempting things for this category to spend long hours using the Internet. Observing realistic behavioral social patterns indicates a continuous increase in the number of people, and from various sectors of society to use the Internet, especially the youth whose misuse of the network reaches addiction, which may badly affect social relations, and ways of thinking about dealing with life variables.

This result can also be explained by the fact that young people find the Internet fun, amusing and recreational. The wide spread of the Internet and social media is a clear evidence of the use of this means of entertainment more than anything else for young people in society,

A study in the field of social service indicated that 40% of the users of the network are between the ages of 18-24 (1997Schein and Pollack).

Therefore, the youth groups are more used to the Internet, and they mostly abuse of this technology, and therefore, it is very possible that the abuse is associated with some social and psychological effects. There are tempting things for this category to spend long hours in the use of the Internet. The young people in the Gaza Strip are living in a state of vacuum, the product of division and siege and thus find in cyberspace an outlet for this situation.

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the electronic treason in couples from the perspective of their wives in the governorates of Gaza attributable to marriage period.

The researcher used the T test to identify the differences between the two groups

Table (10) Mean and computed value and its significance to identify differences in electronic betrayal according to the variable marriage period

Statement	Marriage period	Frequency	Mean	St. Deviation	T- Value	Sig. level
	10 or less	42	64.55.	35.14	2.59	0.01
Total score	10 or more	58	47.71.3	29.9		

The (T) value at the level of 0.01 is 1.96

The (T) value at the level of 0.05 "equals 2.58

It is clear from the previous table that the value of the sig level = 0.01 which is less than 0.05 = α and that the calculated value of (t) is greater than the tabular value of t. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis because there are there are statistically significant differences in electronic treason ascribable to the variable of marriage period and in favor of (10 years or less..

This result is attributable to the fact that this category is younger. The results of studies indicate this category use more the Internet, which may lead to addiction and negative impact on the individual. Al-Yousef (2006) confirmed that in the case of addiction to Internet use, this would lead to loss of self-control, lack of attention to personal status, and weak interpersonal relationships. Saud's study(2015) indicated that about (24%) of divorce cases were due to the misuse of one of the spouses to the Internet and that in the case of addiction of one of the spouses to this type of sites, it will reduce the chances of interaction between spouses. Besides, the result may be caused by suffering of this group from psychological pressures due to the poor economic conditions experienced by Gazans in general and the youth in particular. This influenced family relations and created an atmosphere in which tension prevails and the husband's resort to electronic space to search for compensation for lost happiness. Fouad (: 2014: 132) stated that when there is a state of emotional separation between the couple cyberspace becomes a refuge to find some sympathy, warmth, affection, and excitement. The more emotional separation increased the more the indulgence and satisfaction in Internet relations.

The results of the fifth question and its presentation and interpretation

Are there statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the level of marital speechlessness among husbands as perceived by their wives in the Gaza governorates according to the variables (age of the husband - the period of marriage)?

The following hypotheses emerge from the previous question:

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in marital speechlessness level in

husbands as perceived by their wives in Gaza governorates due to the variable of age of the husband.

The researcher used the T test to identify the differences between the two groups

Table (11) Mean and computed value and its significance to identify differences in marital speechlessness due to the age of the husband

Statement	Husband's age	Frequency	Mean	St. deviation	T-value	Sig.level
Total score	34or less	40	87.58	19.72	0.11	0.14
	34 or more	60	82.3	16.01		

The (T) value at the level of 0.01 is 1.96 level

It is clear from the previous table that the value of the sig = 0.14 which is greater than $0.05 = \alpha$ and that the calculated value of (t) is less than the tabular value of (t). Therefore, we will accept the null hypothesis, where it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences in marital speechlessness ascribable to the variable of husband's age. This result may be attributed to the peculiarity of the Palestinian situation in the Gaza Strip and the suffering Gazans experience as a result of the division, siege , unemployment , and bad the economic situation. The government in Ramallah stopped employing Gazans and the authority in Gaza is unable to create employment opportunities. This situation has impacted all sectors of society in general and the category of married in particular and the consequent is family tensions. This is consistent with the results of of Obeidi's study (2015), which showed differences in emotional divorce according to the variable of economic situation in favor of the poor economic situation.

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of ($\mu = 0.05$) in the level of marital speechlessness in husbands as perceived by their wives in Gaza governorates due to the variable of the marriage period.

The researcher used the T- test to identify differences between the two groups

Table (14) The mean and the computed value and its significance to identify the differences in marital speechlessness due to the variable of the marriage period

statement	Marriage period	Frequency	Mean	St. Deviation	T-value	Sig. Level
Total score	10 years or less	42	89.81	16.93	2.69	0.009
	10 or more	58	80.5	17.32		

The value of "T" at the level of 0.01 is 1.96

The value of "T" at the level of 0.05 "equals 2.58

It is clear from the previous table that the value of the sig level is 0.009 which is less than $0.05 = \alpha$ and that the calculated value of (t) is greater than the tabular value of (t). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis, where it is clear that there are statistically significant differences in marital speechlessness due to marriage period in favor of (10 years or less). The results of the present study are consistent with those of Hadi's study (2010), which showed an increase in emotional divorce as the duration of marriage decreased. Similarly, my finding here agrees with Obaidi's (2015), which showed differences in emotional divorce according to the variable of marriage duration in favor of (less than 5 years). It is also consistent with Obaidi's study, which indicated differences in emotional divorce according to variable of marriage period in favor of the number of least years of marriage. However, the results of the current study differ with those of Abu Zneid's study (2016) that indicate that there were no differences in the degrees of marital silence according to the variable of number of years of marriage.

The finding can be explained by the fact that these couples move from one lifestyle to another, from a life with few responsibilities to a life with many responsibilities for which the husband may not have prepared himself well. Besides, many of the newly wedded live with their parents, sisters, and brothers in the same home because of the economic pressures experienced by the residents of the Gaza Strip. Therefore, the husband is forced to try to satisfy all parties. This overshadows the stability of married life and matrimonial speechlessness. Al-Makhzoumi (2004) pointed out that the marital silence is one of the deadlock in the marital relationship, which is the lack of exchange of conversations and friendly feelings with the other party because he/ she is convinced that dialogue with him/ her is not worthwhile. .

This result is also due to economic conditions and the consequent lack of ability of these spouses to meet their obligations in terms of spending on the family and the provision of their needs. This generates a gap and alienation, conflict and marital dystopia. Hadi's study (2010) confirms these results and report that there is an inverse the relation between emotional divorce and the economic situation, the higher the economic situation the less emotional divorce.

11. Recommendations of the study

Striving to develop the skills of marital communication.

Working on developing the selection of the right style to talk.

Working to optimize the use of social media that distract the husband from his family.

The use of psychological counseling before marriage to overcome obstacles after it.

Helping couples to master the policy of distribution of roles between husband and wife to facilitate things during marriage.

The need to raise the level of awareness of the optimal use of the Internet and means of social communication.

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