

Patterns of Attachment to Spouse in Battered Women: A Comparative Study between Jordanian and Algerian Women

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Abstract

The current study aimed at detecting the level and type of attachment in battered women. The study sample consisted of (290) women divided into two sections (207) Jordanian women and (173) Algerian women. To answer the questions of the study; the arithmetical averages, standard deviations, t-tests for groups, and tests for the two independent groups were used. The results of the study showed that the dominant attachment pattern among battered women was the avoidance pattern followed by the safe mode and the anxiety pattern. Results also showed that there are significant differences between Jordanians and Algerian women in the pattern of attachment to the benefit of Jordanians. There were no statistically significant differences in the safe pattern between Algerian and Jordanian women. There were no statistically significant differences in the anxiety pattern between Algerian and Jordanian women.

Keywords: Attachment patterns, Spouse, Battered women.

Introduction

Marriage is one of the basic transitional stages in an individual's life. It is a continuous and lasting social relationship between a husband and wife who differ from each other in the characteristics of their personality, their economic and social circumstances, and the methods of their formation.

Marital life is not going at one pace, but it witness many changes in the existing marital relations, at times, marital life is calm, stable and at other times revolting and changing. Accordingly, patterns of marital interaction change, hence, marriage is a difficult task for the couple, they may be subject to the differences that surround them and make the marriage in the crucible of violence. Women become battered by their husbands.

The phenomenon of violence against women is a global phenomenon that is not limited to a specific society or social group. Attention has been given to the issue of violence against women since 1970, when the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed that year the International Year of Women. This marked a turning point in women's progress and issues. In 1993, women's organizations began to address this issue at the Vienna International Conference on Human Rights by issuing the World Declaration against Violence against Women in all countries of the world, including Arab countries, which states that violence against women is "any act of violence based on sex that results in physical or psychological harm or suffering to women, including the threat of such an act, memory or psychological deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life" (United Nations, 1995).

Although there is no single definition of domestic violence that sets out its course, all the definitions that I have addressed are consistent with the abuse of a family member. The World Health Organization (WHO) identifies violence as the intentional use of force, the threat of use of force, the physical exploitation of oneself or against another person or group of persons, leading to injury, death, or developmental or health difficulties. More specifically, violence is any psychological or physical abuse leads to the results include harming the physical and psychological pain (World Health Organization, 2002).

The American Medical Association (AMA) defines domestic violence as intentional hostile behavior that involves causing injury or burning through the use of the body or the use of solid instruments, often directed by the current or former partner in order to control Partner behavior (Fisher, Andrea & Sbetton, 2006).

Violence against women is widespread in all parts of the world. Its existence is not limited to a State, a people or a social class, in America, women are very vulnerable to violence, with 27-50% of women exposed to violence. In Canada, one out of every eight women is subjected to violence in various forms. In Mexico the percentage of battered women was 75% of the city's women, and 44% of rural women. In Colombia, one out of every five women suffer physical violence, and one out of every three suffers from emotional violence or Psychological (Krane, 1996).

Matlin (2000) recalls that abuse rates in European societies are similar to those in North America. Data from Asia, Latin America and Africa also reveal high rates of abuse.

In studies conducted in Arab countries, it was found that the issue of violence against women is clearly evident in Arab societies. Hamdan (1996) found in the study of Palestinian society that the percentage of abused women in the city of Tulkarm reaches (35.9%) of the size of the sample (421) families. In Egyptian society, the

study of Abdel Wahab (1994) shows that Egyptian women are subjected to physical violence such as beatings, burning, knife stabbing, murder, slaughter or poison, and that these forms of violence vary according to the social and cultural environment of the study sample. In Lebanese society, women are exposed to violence regardless of her level of education or the nature of their profession. Sharaf al-Din (2002) found that women are subjected to physical and psychological violence from the husband and various social strata.

In the Jordanian society, there are no accurate statistics on violence against women. However, the number of cases handled by the Department of Family Protection in 2014 was recorded as cases of domestic violence in Jordan reached 2105 cases, most of which are directed by the husband to his wife. Al-Awawdah (1998) found that the married women of the sample (300) Jordanian women were subjected to various forms of verbal, physical, social and sexual violence. The results also showed that violence against women occurs in various urban, rural, Bedouin and refugee settings.

The study of the Beijing conference on violence against women in Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Palestine confirmed that violence is linked to the problems of these societies such as wars, conflicts and crises. As Arab women are part of these societies, they suffer from these problems.

According to UN Special Rapporteur on the right to health in Danyos Boras, there is a widespread "injustice" about violence against women and children in Algeria. He added that "There is a legacy of tolerance for some forms of violence in some circumstances against certain groups and sectors of the population," Boras explained that the violence witnessed by Algeria during the civil war in the nineties of the last century, killing 200,000 people that caused "A deep trauma that has not yet been properly addressed" He stressed that corporal punishment "is still acceptable in the family and prisons," pointing out that the victims deserve protection, not punishment. According to official statistics in Algeria, nine thousand complaints filed by women subjected to violence in 2015, while specialists emphasize that this figure does not represent the reality since many women do not complain about the fear of negative social perception. <https://www.alhurra.com>.

In the results of a study conducted by the Humanitarian Forum on Women's Rights (2000) on the violence of the husband against his wife in society, 28.6% of the total violence within the family was formed.

In addition to violence and abuse, battered women receive the blame of society. Women are blamed as people tend to blame battered women without proof, and the longer they endure beatings, abuse and humiliation, the more people think it deserves beatings and victimization, the victim is blamed for being a victim. The common belief is that battered women usually come from broken and abusive environments; however, studies have not shown that the environments of battered women are more vulnerable than those of not battered women (Mullender, 1996).

Violent women are subjected to various forms of violence, including physical, psychological, sexual, verbal, health, social and economic violence. All these forms are associated with a wide range of mental and behavioral disorders that affect women's physical and psychological health and their functioning as mothers, wives and working women, the Brown and Herbert (1997) study suggests that battered women considers herself incompetent and has no value, unpopular and useless and has no right to control her own life, as she tends to be uncertain of herself in her relations with others, it is she who said or did something that angered her husband, and assume responsibility for what happened, as she constantly blames herself and lives in social and emotional isolation and has a few acquaintances and friends, it relies heavily on the husband, accepts violence as a normal thing, and has unrealistic expectations of improvement.

Women who are victims of marital differences and conflicts may be caught up with the existing psychological breakdown, which primarily affects the emotional vacuum and lack of psychological orientation of their husbands. This is reflected in the low degree of attachment to their husbands.

Abu Ghazal and Jaradat (2009) identified the attachment as: a strong reciprocal emotion between the child and the caregiver, reflecting their desire to maintain their proximity, and is the basis upon which the subsequent intimate relations, and social interactions in general, (Papalia, Old and Feldman, 1999) defined it as a mutual emotional bond between infant and caregiver, both of which contribute to their quality, Kim (2005) defines him as a psychic association of feelings and attraction between adults in the form of intimate relationships or friendship. Ainsworth and Bowlby (1991) define it as an individual tendency to establish intimate emotional bonds with certain people in his or her surroundings.

The theory of attachment to Bowlby revolves around the child's relationship with his mother in the circumstances of attachment and separation. Bowlby describes the behaviors associated with the child's separation from his mother as an anxious behavior, and angry behavior, which later turns into apathy and despair, and in his view, the most inflammatory and angry responses may occur in children or adults who have never experienced separation, but have been constantly or repeatedly threatened with separation and abandonment, in the opinion of many specialists, the outcome of attachment behaviors and experiences of separation and loss it is a basis for the emotional relations of the rational.

The researchers confirm that adults appear to have a similar attachment behavior as in children who are frequently separated from their parents, through relationships between friends and couples and between parents and older children.

Attachment is no longer merely a description of the child's relationship with the caregiver - which is often the mother - but extends this connection to subsequent stages of life, including emotional and social relationships and the strength and continuity of the relationship, it also extends to personal characteristics and physical and psychological health (Bercheid, 1999). Bowlby presented a theory of attachment in which he saw social interest as a distinct human motivation, such as biological motivation, affirming that the bond of attachment has biological roots where the infant's relationship with his mother begins in the form of internal signals by the child to attract attention, and evolve over time to a real emotional link between the baby and his mother, and continue beyond weaning, and extends to others, which contributes to satisfying the basic needs, and the pattern of this emotional attachment shifts to later stages (Lafreniere, 2000).

Psychological theories are concerned with explaining the roots of attachment. Where the theory of psychoanalysis sees that the roots of attachment are due to the biological needs that are saturated by the breastfeeding process of both the mother and the infant, the breastfeeding process is accompanied by oral stimulation that leads to the attachment of the infant to his mother. While behaviorists see it as a result of breastfeeding the child and satisfying his need for food, thus satisfying the hunger drive and reducing the resulting stress. The presence of the mother becomes secondary because of its association with the breastfeeding process and leads to the infant's adhesion to his mother, which indicates the beginning of attachment (Hetherington and Barke, 1987).

Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters and Wall, Hazan and Shaver (1987) emphasize that attachment is not one pattern but consists of three patterns:

1. Secure Attachment Style.
2. Avoidant Attachment style.
3. Anxious-Ambivalent Attachment Style.

The safe attachment pattern is the most common pattern, with more than 50% between individuals, children with safe attachment are characterized by low anxiety when the mother leaves, and show joy and rejoicing when she return, and explore the environment when the mother is close, and are characterized by their positive social interaction compared to individuals with insecure style, they are characterized by confidence and lack of fear of failure in the workplace, and are more satisfied and agreeable in their social life (Abu Ghazal, Jaradat, Papalia, 2009, old and Feldman, 2004).

The avoidant is unsafe and frightening. The child does not care too much about the mother's absence, nor about her return, as if she has a presence or not, and then shows a weak attachment to her, he also seeks to avoid others and shows weakness in social skills and low emotional competencies (Bartholomew and Horowitz, 1991).

The Anxious-Ambivalent Attachment Style, the child will sometimes be preoccupied with busy-minded, perhaps this pattern is more complicated, children are moody even before the mother leaves, expressing extreme anxiety and anger when she leaves, and a mixture of happiness and resistance when she returns. He also becomes emotionally volatile in his future relationships and interactions with others (Kim, 2005, Rosswum, Pierson, and Woodward, 2007).

Hazan and Shaver (1987) have shown that attachment patterns are not limited to the child's attachment to the caregiver, but moving to subsequent relationships in the coming stages, such as emotional relations, "romantic" and social, and with personal variables such as self-esteem and loneliness, where stable, secure emotional relationships and higher self-esteem emerged in adults with safe attachment, while those with insecure attachment patterns had unstable and cold relationships, whether the relationship was related to their parents, the opposite sex, and a greater sense of loneliness.

The Study problem and its questions

The analytical school goes on to explain how this wife was in her childhood and showing her social connections, so that the child's attachment pattern is reflected in marital compatibility.

In this context, Belmihoub (2006) noted that early relationships with family and peers affect personality building, psychological and social compatibility and mental health, all of which affect marriage, as well as our first experiences, may affect our expectations regarding husband and wife roles.

Therefore, Sabban (2007) stated that attachment patterns in children are positively correlated with the positive relationship with the husband and marital compatibility, pointing to the importance of marital harmony as a psychological impact affects the personality of children and their mental health. In this regard, we find that the behavior of intimate attachment between couples is one of the important factors behind psychological compatibility and the associated satisfaction and different behavioral, cognitive and social aspects (Bint Rashad, 2009).

The problem of the present study was crystallized after the researchers were informed of the results of previous studies on attachment patterns. Jeffrey et al. (1996) found that the safe attachment pattern is less prone to divorce, while security is linked to constructive communication during conflicts, while security is linked to avoidance, aggression and withdrawal. In a study of Owens, individuals who had secure models of romantic relationships had more commitment to relationship and less conflict than those who had insecure models, individuals from the insecure model are more jealous and tend to perceive the other side as more jealous than the safe model (Joudeh, 2009).

In the same context, many studies have shown the role that attachment may affect in the initial stages of life on marital relations and marital compatibility in the future, since the Jordanian and Algerian communities are similar in customs and traditions regarding marital life and social conditions. Specifically, the present study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the degree of attachment to spouse in battered women?
2. Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of attachment to spouse in battered women due to the prevailing attachment pattern?
3. Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of attachment to spouse in battered women due to the cultural pattern (Jordanian-Algerian)?

The importance of the study

The psychological aspect affects the personality of the individual, both present and future. We had to resort to the longitudinal developmental developments of the individual in all his mental, psychological and social developments, as all of them are predicted to a good or excellent marital relationship, and from this research provides a discussion that combines the previous stages reflect the marital compatibility in later stages, and that the research was interested in the identification of harmonic and non-consensual behaviors in couples, as the phenomenon of attachment in the stages of childhood reflected on the marital relationship, the other is not isolated from this behavior, which has a side either negatively or positively on marital compatibility in particular and the public in general, the importance of research also appears to be establishing guidelines and treatment programs to address the problems of battered women in the Arab world in general.

The Study Terms

Attachment: Attachment is one of the few terms used in psychological literature - (within the knowledge of the researcher) - and this is due to the reason that the theory of attachment, has not yet taken the right to psychological research, and this is what we note at the level of several studies were supposed to employ this theory in the interpretation of the problem of social adjustment in children kindergarten, for example, on the other side of his use to explain the important psychological aspect which is the nostalgia for the homeland as a separation anxiety and this is what we have seen in these studies, which confirms to us that the term attachment is new.

Tchaver defines attachment as an intimate relationship between two people characterized by mutual emotion and the desire to maintain the proximity between them.

In the same vein, Feeney said: That through the bonds attached to some couples to get close to each other and feel upset and lack of partner in the absence, they get emotional security through their relationships with their husbands and they resort to them in times of trouble (Tatash, 2009).

From the above we conclude that the behavior of attachment is much more extensive than friendship and love, because it is based on a solid sociological social dimension, and this explains the intensity of maintaining the proximity between the attached and the attached to, to the degree of feeling upset in the absence, and this leads us to talk about the patterns of attachment.

Wounded woman: A woman who has been subjected to any kind of abuse, or harm intended by her husband, father, brother or any other person in the family.

Study determinants

The current study is determined by the following:

- Time Limit: The present study was conducted in 2015.

-Spatial Limit: The study was conducted in Algeria and Jordan.

- Objective Limit:

1. The sample of the study was limited to battered women.
2. The study used a scale of attachment patterns.

Previous studies

There are many studies that have been conducted on attachment in general but there are no studies - according to researchers - dealt with attachment to couples. Here are some studies in the attachment:

Freeman and Brown (2001) conducted a study on adolescents' dependence on parents and peers on a sample of 99 adolescents enrolled in grades 11 and 12, the results showed that individuals' preferences for attachment patterns in childhood were positively and statistically associated with the rate and pattern of their attachment in adolescence.

Abu Ghazal and Jaradat (2009) conducted a study aimed at the extent to which adult attachment patterns contribute to predicting self-esteem and loneliness, the study was applied to a sample of university students with (520) students (215 males and 311 females). The researchers measured attachment, self-esteem and loneliness in the sample, analysis of the results showed that the most common safe attachment pattern followed by alienation and anxiety, the results also showed a correlation between the pattern of safe attachment and self-esteem, while correlation to worried attachment was negative, the results showed a statistically significant association between avoidance and self-esteem, and the results showed that the two types of safe attachment and anxiety were good predictors of self-esteem, while the sense of loneliness was negative in the safe mode and positive in the pattern of anxiety, and positive is not statistically significant in the pattern of avoidance, the results showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the averages on attachment patterns due to gender and level of education.

In a study conducted by Abdul Ghani (2009) to determine the relationship between patterns of attachment to satisfaction and ways to face the psychological pressure among wives, the sample consisted of (620) wives. The results revealed a positive correlative relationship between the pattern of safe attachment and satisfaction compared to the fearful and rejective attachment patterns, the positive attachment pattern was negatively correlated with positive coping styles, while the attachment pattern was negatively associated with negative coping styles, and positive attachment was positively associated with positive coping methods.

Abu Nimer (2011) conducted a study aimed at detecting the pattern of attachment and the level of self-disclosure among adolescent students in Upper Jalil, whether this varies by gender and age group, the sample of the study was composed of (647) male and female students from the Upper Galilee schools. The results of the study indicated that the attachment pattern is the pattern of attachment, safe and avoidance and anxiety respectively, the results also showed statistically significant differences due to the sex of the student in a safe attachment and avoidance pattern, attributed to sex in favor of females, in attachment style concern in favor of males, the results also indicated that there were statistically significant differences due to the age group in the positive attachment pattern in favor of the second age group (15-18) compared to the first age group (11-14).

Abulghasem, Hosseyn, NafisehYari and Marzieh (2012) conducted a study aimed at examining the relationship between attachment styles and thinking styles among high school students in the Iranian city of Hamadan, the sample of the study consisted of (340) students who were chosen by random stratified method. The results indicated that students with attachment anxiety were less inclined to use the legislative and judicial modes of thinking compared with the students who were more dependent on the method of executive thinking.

Floh (2013) conducted a study aimed at revealing the relationship between the attachment patterns and solving social problems in a sample of adolescent students. The study sample revealed that 627 male and female students were selected by the available method. The results of the study revealed that the safe attachment style is the most common attachment type and that there are statistically significant differences due to gender variable in the attachment pattern of concern in favor of males and in the dendritic attachment pattern in favor of females.

Methodology of the Study

To answer the current research questions, descriptive research was used.

Population of the Study

The study population consisted of abused women, Jordanians and Algerians, who reviewed the competent centers of both countries.

Sample of the Study

The study population consisted of (390) battered women, the study sample consisted of (207) Jordanian women and (178) Algerian women who were chosen in a purposeful way.

Study Tools

Attachment patterns' scale:

The Yarmouk scale of "Adult attachment patterns" developed by Abu Ghazal and Jaradat (2009), adapted by Mohamed Melhem et al. (2015) the scale has already been applied to samples of university students and has shown satisfactory levels of validity and reliability. The scale consists of (20) paragraphs (Appendix 2), which are answered using Hexagonal hexadecimal Likert scale so that the number (0) does not apply at all, and the number (5) is fully applicable. The paragraphs are divided into three types, as follows:

- Secure Attachment Style This pattern shows to what degree the individual looks positively at himself and others. This pattern consists of (6) paragraphs. And grades ranging from (0) to (30) degrees.
- Anxious - Ambivalent Attachment Style This pattern shows to what degree the individual perceives himself negatively and positively to others. This pattern consists of (7) paragraphs, the grades range from (0) to (35) degrees.
- Avoidant Attachment Style This pattern shows to what degree the individual perceives himself positively and negatively to others. It consists of (7) paragraphs and grades ranging from (0) to (35) degrees.

The psychometric properties of the scale

The validity of the tool was verified in the present study through the validity of the internal consistency between the dimensions of the scale and the scale as a whole and Table (1) shows this.

Table 1: Reliability coefficients of consistency to scale dimensions

Scale dimensions	Correlation Coefficient	Df	Correlation Coefficient	Sig
Secure	0.74	41	0.38	0.01
Anxious	0.78	41	0.38	0.01
Avoidant	0.91	41	0.38	0.01

Table (1) shows that all correlation coefficients are high at the mean level (0.01) and this indicates a sufficient degree of validity of the scale used in this study

For the stability of the scale, the internal consistency equation Alpha Cronbach was used. Where the value of the coefficient of stability using the coefficient of internal consistency Alpha Cronbach (0.87) a value that indicates consistency between the items and the scale as a whole and the consistency of the items between them, i.e. there is consistency in the tool used to be applied in the current study, 8. Correct the scale.

The response pattern consists of paragraphs of "Yarmouk Scale for Adult Hanging Patterns" during the Likert style of hexagonal staging so that the number (0) does not apply at all, and the number (5) is fully applicable.

Study Procedures

After the completion of the extraction of indications of validity and reliability of the study tool, the study population and sample were identified, coordination with psychologists was coordinated and specialists the study tool was distributed to a sample of (300) women, prior to implementing the implementation procedures, the objective of the study was clarified. And the way to answer the paragraphs and emphasize the need for accuracy and objectivity in the answer, the scale was programmed electronically, and after reviewing and verifying the questionnaires, 10 questions were excluded for incomplete responses.

Study variables

The study included the following variables:

Independent variable: marital violence

Dependent variables:

Attachment styles: include three patterns: (safe mode, anxiety, avoidance).

Statistical Processes

To answer the current study questions, the following statistical treatments were used:

Correlation coefficients to measure the validity and reliability of the tool

t- Test for one group, and t-test for two independent sample tests to answer the study questions.

Results of the study

The first question, which states: "What degree of attachment to spouse in battered women?"

To answer this question, arithmetical averages, standard deviations were calculated; the use of one group test, to test the degree of attachment to spouse, Table (2) shows this.

Table 2: Significance of differences in the degree of attachment to spouses in battered women

Degree of attachment	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Weighted average	T value
	290	61.42	6.67	60	**4.11

It is noticed from Table (2) that the average degree of attachment was medium with an average mean of 61.42 for the weighted average of (60) and from the degree of attachment to the battered women couples medium, in terms of the existence of the phenomenon, it is present at a medium level, this result can be attributed to the formation of identity and personality and the fundamental differences in patterns of parental attachment at an early stage, as well as the harassment, isolation and psychological isolation felt by battered women making them less social and more isolated. This was followed by the study of Zimmerman and Crossman (1996). The results of the statistical analysis showed that individuals with active interpersonal relationships had higher attachment levels than those with low levels of interpersonal relationships.

The second question, which states: "Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of attachment to spouse in battered women due to the prevailing attachment pattern?"

Arithmetical averages, standard deviations were calculated and the using the group test for two independent samples, to test the degree of differences in attachment patterns, Table (3) shows this.

Table 3: Significance of differences in the patterns of attachment to spouses in battered women

Degree of attachment	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Weighted average	T value
Anxious	290	22.04	4.54	27	**25.52
Secure	290	21.46	3.69	18	**18.28
Avoidant	290	17.92	3.09	15	**18.08

Table (3) shows a high average grade of (17.92) for the weighted average of (15) and high in the safe mode with an arithmetic mean of (21.46) than the weighted average of (18) and a decrease in anxiety pattern with an average mean of (22.04) than the weighted average of (27) from this we conclude that there are statistically significant differences at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.01$) in the degree of attachment to husbands in battered women due to the prevailing attachment pattern, for the benefit of recessive style, followed by the safe mode, followed by the anxiety pattern. The result of this is inconsistent with several studies that have been based on adolescents and young people in attachment patterns even on women who are not affected, this result can be explained by the fact that avoidant is unsafe and scary; abused women do not care about getting away from their husbands, do not care about their affairs, and It is no different for abused women to have or not to have a husband, and then show a weak attachment to them, as they seek to avoid others.

This avoidance leads them to become more elevated in the safe mode and less anxious. This is what Jeffrey et al, (1996) found that the safe attachment pattern is less likely to divorce, while the pattern of anxiety is quickly married more than the safe mode or avoidance, they may view marriage as a way to reduce their fears of abandonment and reassure themselves that they are loved, while security is linked to constructive contact during conflicts, while security is linked to avoidance, aggression and withdrawal.

The recessive style is one of the characteristics of women compared to men this is the result of the study of Flo (2013) that there are differences of statistical significance due to the gender variable in the attachment pattern of concern in favor of males and in the pattern of attachment to the benefit of females, the abused women resorted to avoidance as a solution to the problems and thus safe and it stems from the characteristics of personal thinking and this is what the study of (Abolghasem, Hosseyn, NafisehYari, & Marzieh, 2012) have indicated women with attachment anxiety are less inclined to use both legislative and judicial modes of thinking as compared to women with safe attachment who were more inclined to use executive thinking.

Violence as a conflict position makes the female adopt ways to confront problems this was discussed by the study of Rabab (2009), it is a negative correlation pattern of positive attachment with positive coping styles, while pattern attachment anxiety was negatively associated with negative coping styles, and positive attachment was positively associated with positive coping methods.

However, there remains the effect of a safe attachment pattern resulting from the avoidance of attachment to battered women in their sense of psychological loneliness and self-esteem, which was followed by the study of Abu Ghazal and Jaradat (2009), the results showed that the two types of safe attachment and anxiety are good predictors of self-esteem.

The third question, which states: "Are there any statistically significant differences in the degree of attachment to spouse in battered women due to the cultural pattern (Jordanian-Algerian)?"

Calculation averages, standard deviations were calculated and the use of group tests for two independent samples to test the degree of differences between Jordanian and Algerian in attachment patterns. Table 4 shows this.

Table 4: Significance of differences between Jordanian and Algerian in the patterns of attachment to spouses in battered women

Patterns of attachment	Nationality	N	Mean	Standard deviation	T value	Df	Sig
Anxious	Jordanian	207	22.17	4.78	0.53	278	1.01
	Algerian	173	21.92	4.34			
Secure	Jordanian	207	21.76	3.83	1.45	278	0.22
	Algerian	173	21.21	3.55			
Avoidant	Jordanian	203	17.64	3.31	1.51	278	*0.04
	Algerian	173	18.15	2.89			
Total		290					

There are no statistically significant differences in degree of attachment anxiety for husbands in battered women is due to the cultural pattern (Jordanian - Algerian) is attributed to a statistically significant relationship at the level of statistical significance.

There were no statistically significant differences in the degree of safe attachment of couples in battered women due to the cultural pattern (Jordanian-Algerian).

There was a statistically significant relationship at the level of statistical significance. There were statistically significant differences at the level of statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$) in the degree of attachment to couples in the battered women due to the cultural pattern (Jordanian - Algerian) in favor of Jordanians.

It is clear from the above that Jordanian battered women more inclined to the avoidance pattern in attachment to their spouses compared to Algerian abused women, this is due to the differences in the cultural and social patterns of both Jordanians and Algerian women, the construction of personality, beliefs and ideas, and levels of experiences and memories.

This was followed by a study conducted by Busch (1993), which examined the relationship between childhood memories and experiences of attachment to adolescents with their personalities on a sample of individuals in the late adolescence, the results showed that adolescents with unpleasant experiences and memories and unsafe attachment were characterized by a low level of cohesion, identification and excellence, their personalities were also ineffective in their work or friendships compared to adolescents with experiences and fond memories and safe attachment experiences, the results of the study also showed that adolescents who did not resolve their position from experiences and memories of attachment characterize their description of their child experiences in excessive detail and a sense of anger or exclusion and low value.

Recommendations

In light of the findings of the present study, the following recommendations can be made:

The need to provide family counseling for battered women in the light of the development of personal skills and development of social responsibility, self-esteem and social self-containment rooting for psychological guidance and providing cross-cultural counseling to take advantage of the experience of the victims and their personalities and their migration to marital crises and then come up with an effective model in psychological counseling for battered women. Make a guide to avoid battered women and guide them to develop positive communication with their husbands rationally and more effective ways to change the conflict into a marriage consensus.

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