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## Electronic Violence Against Women After Bridge Via Whatsapp Messages: An Analytical Study Based on the Reality of Jordanian Society

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### Summary

*A study was conducted to know and understand cyber violence, which differs from the post-Bulger partner, where he agrees to marriage. This was done by conducting a group of in-depth interviews to obtain answers about this phenomenon. Five women were exposed to this form of violence via WhatsApp messages. Whether through text messages, pictures, or private messages, Vietnamese women (aged between 20-45 years) volunteered to participate in this study. Through understanding and analyzing the contents of a group of these messages and pictures, the results showed that the most important contents of these messages or shameful pictures and messages focused on the threat to publish shameful pictures of the partner in first place, then the pictures and messages related to threats of death or harm, and finally the contents related to the shameful messages that contain flirtatious language. And the words are intimate. Women believe that the reason behind this phenomenon may be due to the weak moral conscience of those who practice this violence and the lack of fear of punishment. Because victims of this violence are afraid to file legal complaints for fear of social stigma. Women also expressed a feeling of resentment and fear. This requires conducting a number of studies on people who practice this type of violence.*

**Keywords:** electronic violence - WhatsApp messages - end of relationships - Jordan

### Introduction

Social media in Jordanian society has recently occupied a large space in people's lives. However, it contributed to the spread of many social phenomena and problems. It was used by some as a tool to practice violence and intimidation. Some people commit violence to their partner after separation through it. There are many forms and images of violence practiced by people in various societies. The form of violence in the contemporary public space is a phenomenon that characterizes this society, with differences in the types of this violence from one society to another according to cultural and social contexts. No segment of society has been spared any form of this violence.

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However, women had a significant share of this negative behavior in one way or another, but they were unique in that all forms of violence could befall them. Perhaps this matter is due to the intersection of a large number of overlapping reasons behind this between the subjective and the objective, and in this context it is not possible to transcend the historical situation. Associated with gender discrimination at the global level and in the reality of Arab societies. Jordanian society, like the rest of the world's societies, has been exposed to changes that have affected various social structures. However, the cultural depth rooted in the Arab self still surfaces on the surface of the behaviors practiced by the individual, especially with regard to discrimination against women and the practice of violence against them for cultural and religious motives and the deep-seated view of inferiority towards them.

Human behaviors are negatively and positively affected by cultural and technological changes, so that these behaviors adapt according to the contexts of the stage. This study represents part of research efforts with multiple perspectives in Jordanian society that focus directly on the point of view of women who were abused by their partners after separation through the personal experiences they were exposed to. The study focuses on the point of view of women who were exposed to electronic violence by their partner in the relationship after it ended, and they volunteered to participate in this study.

The development and spread of modern technological technologies has led to the fact that the era in which we live can be called the digital era. Over the past twenty years, the Internet and digital technologies have become an integral part of human life. For example, the number of Internet users has increased significantly from 2% in 1997 to 40% in 2014 (Kuzmanović et al., 2016), and one of the most important data is that The full number of people in the world - about 7.6 billion - more than 4.1 billion use the Internet, with the largest number of users from Asia (Digitizer, 2018).

Research work that includes inviting a number of people to share their own experience. Their narratives are often linked to a cultural dimension that represents their social presence and has an emotional quality that links their feeling to the situation and the experience. These experiences may be very similar to the experiences of other people who have been exposed to the same situation. Accordingly, the basis from which the results of the study can be generalized can be expanded. Although there is a clear deficiency in the literature that discussed cyber violence after separation in Jordanian society. The majority of studies focused on electronic violence in general, especially with regard to electronic crimes of an economic nature. Hancock et al., 2017).

Therefore, this paper aims to attempt to explore the opinions of women who were subjected to electronic violence by their partners after separation. Through the research question: What are the ongoing struggles of women who were exposed to electronic violence by their partner after separation? What are the forms and images of this violence? Then try to explain the reasons for this pureness.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Electronic (Digital) Violence**

Digital violence is a relatively new term, and there are several definitions of digital violence in use, depending on the types of digital harassment and its forms in general. Digital violence represents the use of digital technologies for the purpose of disturbing, harming, humiliating,

or causing harm to another person or persons, and there are many synonyms for this. The term, such as cyberbullying, cyber violence, online violence, digital disruption, etc., and the forms of digital violence can be different: insults (often in the form of exchanging insults via email), harassment (sending offensive messages or emails or malignant to one person or group), phone disturbance (malicious messages or calls), exclusion (intentional exclusion from the group), outing (sharing and enabling someone's photos, video recordings or other type of data), masquerading (creating a fake identity), and sexting (allegedly sending Messages, acceptance, forwarding (or videos with sexual content) and others. (Stamatović & Stojanović, 2019).

Digital violence represents a social problem like other forms of violence in human society, but there are many differences between them. First, digital violence involves a high level of anonymity of a violent person, persons, or group. Digital technologies enable the constant availability of the victim or victims

Twenty-four hours a day. Also, digital violence means the participation of a large number of people because news spreads at high speed (by likes, shares, tweets or in any other way

(Ignjatović, 2018; Kuzmanović et al., 2016) Cyber violence is defined as: “any physical or moral harm that occurs through social networking sites, such as insults, threats, exploitation, or impersonation, and causes unwanted effects on the victim.” Although institutions such as schools have strict prevention plans and programs, different methods of violence including digital violence occur among school-age children, indicating insufficient methodology and differentiation such as planning to track and evaluate those programs (Jevtić & Đorđević, 2018),

Defining digital violence in some cases can be very clear, and in other times it is very complex and problematic. People affected by digital violence, especially children, often do not want to share their problem with others. The reasons for this type of behavior are fear and shame, especially if they do not have a relationship. Constant with their parents and teachers, they often do not try to escape while the situation is a little different with adults. There are also certain types of behavior and signs especially for children and adults. Psychosocial signs are manifested in unwillingness, irritation, anxiety, lack of will and motivation to learn, and visible disturbance during or after use. Various digital technologies and stopping sports and cultural activities

And others, while psychosomatic signs appear in the form of insomnia, different types of pain, headaches, lack of appetite, urination at night or during stress, suicidal thoughts, etc., and all of this is often followed by the consumption of alcohol or different types of drugs (Villora et al. Hancock et al., (2017) (2019).

Although the digital method of communication does not require direct physical contact, the consequences can turn into physical violence (defamation, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, etc. (Balet al., 2019). Some research, such as (Hinduja & Patchim, 2010) pointed out the relationship between suicidal thoughts and digital violence, as exposure to digital violence with the participation of other negative factors (such as stress, depression, etc.) can lead to suicide attempts.

Electronic violence can be explained through the theory of general stress, which was developed by the scientist Robert Agnew in 1992, describing it as social maladaptation and electronic crime, especially if it includes threats of violence, threats of death, obscene phone calls, harassment, text messages, sexual messages, or sexual exploitation. Or images of sexual assault

on children, hate speech, or violation of privacy, as this theory attempted to explain both instrumental violence (violence that improves

The social status of the offender) and expressive violence/abuse (violence that expresses anger, frustration, or rage), as it posits that individuals who experience stress (such as frustration or anger) could be at risk of engaging in deviant behavior as a result of generating negative emotions such as anger, frustration, and depression. And despair, and thus individuals seek to release these negative feelings, which leads to deviance and committing crimes, including electronic violence, to provide a sense of power and authority over oneself (Hellsten et al 2021).

### **End of Relationship**

The basic axis of the structure of human societies is based on the processes of social interaction that exist between members of society or a social group. Social relations resulting from interaction in situations are the basic component of groups and societies. Whether this interaction is at the individual or group level. (Al-Hassan, 2005), and the forms of social relationships can be identified according to the nature of the relationship between individuals. There are temporary relationships imposed by a specific situation, and there are relationships of a permanent nature that are formed according to the nature of belonging to the structure, such as family relationships.

The basic nature of relationships between the sexes is emotional relationships, which may be characterized to some extent as long relationships. It is one of the relationships that is built on the basis of sensations and feelings. Such as love relationships, marriage, and perhaps even friend relationships. In all cases, the direct person responsible for the continuation of these relationships is the interest that governs the amount of benefit from this relationship, or what is called the return. (Al-Qahtani, 2008). Today's talk about emotional relationships is part of the direct connection to nature

Social relations in their contemporary form in the contemporary society of major transformations. Which is characterized by the fragility of all forms of these relationships. Where love is superficial, due to capitalism and market choices that determine individuals' choices (Baument, 2016), such that the concepts between love and desire to satisfy desires are mixed. It seems to be a logical analysis that describes the temporary nature of relationships and then their tragic end.

The symbolic interactionist theory believes that social life and the processes, phenomena and incidents that surround it are nothing but a complex network of interactions and relationships between individuals and groups that make up society. Social life can be understood And understanding its true manifestations by looking at the interactions that occur between individuals and that these interactions have their objective and subjective motives and their effects on individuals and groups (Al-Hassan, 2005),

The idea of symbolic interactionism revolves around two basic concepts: symbols and meanings in light of a certain image of the interacting society. Symbolic interactionism refers to the meaning of symbols as it is the ability that human beings possess to express ideas using symbols in their dealings with each other. The meaning of symbols is determined by agreement between Members of the group. The use of symbols is considered a revolution in the human ability to communicate with other members of society and a means of increasing the ability to convey feelings and inclinations.

And trends among members of society. Symbolic interactionism is also concerned with the meanings that people give to their behavior and the behavior of others in society, as human

beings are unique in that their actions have meanings that go beyond the limits of tangible action. The supporters of this theory believe that members of society are creatures that try to construct the truth and know the meanings of things or topics. Or the events that people face in their daily lives (Lutfi, 1999).

Kinsberg (Ginsberg) defined social relationships as the interactions that occur between two or more people in order to achieve their own purposes. These relationships include a set of behavioral, verbal, and linguistic codes that are understood by their parties. These relationships involve action and reaction by their parties, and there

are effects or results of these relationships that may be positive or negative (Al-Hassan, 2005),

Hence, the theory of symbolic interactionism is concerned with the self-interpretation and motives of the individual participating in a learning and social situation in order to explain the quality of his social learning. One of the most prominent figures in this theoretical field is George Herbert, who believes that every person has a vision for himself that is based on his expectations of how others see him, meaning that the individual recognizes An image of oneself through the perception of others of oneself, through one's perception of others' perception of oneself, and through the individual's interaction with others and what it carries and the behavior of their responses. That is, others are a mirror through which one sees oneself, and when individuals express themselves in a certain way, they try to control

The way others respond to them and thus influence the understanding of the situation in a way that achieves their interests (Al-Qahtani, 2008).

This theory can be projected onto the subject of the study because it explains to us the nature of the social interaction of individuals through social media networks after separation between the parties to the relationship through the use of drawings, shapes and images that give specific meanings, values and symbols in order to threaten the other party to obtain material, moral or sexual gains for the benefit of the other party. The active party.

## Previous Studies

While digital technologies offer great possibilities such as (communication, education, fun, research, and developing creativity), unsafe, negligent, and naive use of digital technologies often entails many different risks for everyone, regardless of age (Ipsos, 2016). Many researches have shown that exposure to various risks is directly related to the time an individual spends using the Internet (Jevtić & Jevtić, 2019 ).

According to research conducted at the Urban Institute in Washington, "25% of dating teens reported having been digitally abused by their partners; 8% of digital abuse victims said they had been psychologically abused as well; 52% of victims claimed to have been digitally abused." digital abuse that they experienced physical abuse; up to 33% of digital abuse victims reported experiencing sexual coercion; 90% of cyberbullying victims reported psychological abuse;

LGBTQ youth reported significantly higher rates of digital dating abuse and cyberbullying than heterosexual youth

("(<https://www.urban.org/features/teen-dating-abuse-digital-age>).

According to (Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2018), in the past 13 years, daily Internet use among men and women is still increasing, and the study showed

in particular that “20% of young women (age 18 to 29) in the European Union Have experienced online sexual harassment. Up to 77% of women who have experienced cyberstalking have also experienced at least one form of sexual/or physical violence by an intimate partner; 70% of women who have experienced cyberstalking have also experienced at least one form of cyberstalking. Less than physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner after separation. (Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2018)

ICT is often used as a means of carrying out abusive behavior towards a partner, especially in the form of psychological control, psychological and verbal aggression (Borrajó, Gámez-Guadix, & Calvete, 2015a; Zweig, Dank, Yahner, & Lachman, 2013). Online partner use is defined as a set of repetitive behaviors aimed at controlling, disappearing, or causing harm to the other member of the couple (Borrajó, GámezGuadix, Pereda, & Calvete, 2015c; Reed, Tolman, & Ward, 2017).

Various forms of control and monitoring of a partner through social networks have been examined, often visiting a partner's profile, reading their friends' comments, reviewing their photos, status updates and/or their relationships, or attempting to control the other through their social network profile. The prevalence of these behaviors among Spanish youth is 75% for crime and 82% for victimization.

The study conducted by (Al-Fawares, Ababneh, 2021), which was entitled “Electronic violence via social networking sites “Facebook” towards women during the Covid-19 pandemic in Irbid Governorate”, concluded that there was an increase in cases of cyber-violence via Facebook in light of the Covid pandemic for several years. Reasons including: weak controls and laws in the use of social networking sites, lack of technological awareness in the safe use of social networking sites, lack of awareness of the laws and penalties related to electronic violence, and societal culture about not reporting for fear of social stigma.

The results of Patchin and Hinduja's study (Patchin & Hinduja, 2011) confirmed that students' cyber-violent behaviors are a response to negative feelings or tensions that they were experiencing. Hence, we find that there is a direct relationship between stress and cyber-violence. Young people who suffered from stress were more likely to engage in cyber-violence behaviors. Electronic violence.

Paez's study (2018) also showed, through general stress theory, that there are social factors that shape the potential pressures that young people experience regarding both traditional violence and electronic violence, as they indicated that young people who reported low levels of satisfaction with family relationships and feelings Negativity about school and low levels of acceptance from their peers were more likely to engage in cyber-violent behaviors.

## **Methodology and Procedures**

This study was designed to attempt to describe and explain the phenomenon of post-separation cyber violence. Relying on the descriptive approach through a case study of five women who were exposed to violence. The studied phenomenon represents the experience of a number of women represented by the violence that occurred to them after separation or the end of the relationship. The studied phenomenon represents women's personal experience as a basic source of knowledge for an accurate perception of this phenomenon. (Colaizzi et al., 1978). The feelings and sentiments of these women are determined by describing the phenomenon and determining its nature. Then a guaranteed analysis of the content of these threats.



A purposive sample was taken, consisting of five women whose ages ranged between 20-45 years, one of whom was married, the other divorced, and three single girls through the Family Protection Center in the city of Irbid. It is the center through which complaints were submitted against perpetrators of violence against Austrians, including electronic violence. After obtaining the women's consent to participate in the study, we relied on their narrations of their own experiences. With emphasis on the confidentiality of the information and that it is for the purposes of scientific research. Interviews were conducted from 10/1/2022 to 12/15/2022. During the study, names will be mentioned in the form of symbols.

Although discussing an individual's personal experiences is difficult in research methodologies and requires a lot of precision (Shosha, G. A2012), it would have been good to conduct a set of structured interviews to obtain data from the group of women, relying on open interviews to question the respondents about their personal experiences and narratives as a direct method. Supports the descriptive approach. The researcher relied on recording the answers manually on papers. It included personal data first, then the woman's experience with the violence she was exposed to in Katonia. Emphasis was also placed on providing a kind of compassion for the cases, given what they were exposed to It contradicts the values and customs of society and represents negative behavior. The data was transcribed according to the type and form of violence and all the consequences associated with it. Then the data was classified according to a group of topics. The necessary approvals to conduct the appetizers were obtained from the respondents first and then from the Family Protection Department as a legal procedure.

The interview questions focused on three main questions: first, the reason for the end of the relationship, second, the type and form of electronic violence, and third, the women's belief about the reason behind this violence. The interviews with the respondents were conducted by two social service students who were trained by the researchers to prepare appetizers and record them in writing on papers to avoid frightening the respondents.

## Results

This section will present the most important violent practices to which women were exposed after the end of the relationship, as the results of the study collected through the sample through direct interviews showed that the main topics related to the electronic violence to which they were exposed after separation from their partner or after the end of the relationship, as Table No. (1) shows. The type and percentage of abuse according to what women see

**Table No. (1)**

| <b>Immoral messages<br/>and pictures</b> | <b>Images symbolizing<br/>death threats</b> | <b>Threatening text<br/>messages</b> | <b>Abuse</b> |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 10%                                      | 30%   | 60%                                  | The ratio    |
| Low                                      | middle                                      | high                                 | Repetition   |

The table shows that the women members of the study population indicated that the majority of electronic violence focused on the ex-partner's threats to them through messages containing threats and insults that were offensive and had sexual connotations, at a rate of 60%, as this threat represented, on the one hand, a threat, and on the other hand, a form of blackmail. The sample members also indicated that they were largely exposed to threats of death, beatings, or intimidation by receiving a number of pictures that indicate this: pictures of weapons, pictures of blood, and pictures of murdered women, at a rate of 30%. Also, 10% of them were exposed

to electronic violence related to the threat of publishing text messages and pictures between them and their partner that contain some kind of flirtatious and sexual symbols.

Women who were exposed to this type of violence and electronic blackmail believe that they lived in a state of fear, terror, and anxiety. Which causes some kind of psychological, social and even health problems. However, the real problem was not knowing how they would get rid of this violence out of fear, shame, and ignorance of the laws. However, the idea always revolved around the social and family repercussions if the matter was exposed, which led to a delay in filing the complaint. Through the interviews, the opinions of the respondents showed that the most important forms of this violence are represented by (text messages) of a violent nature and carry a threat to her and her life, as well as a threat to defame her in front of her family and society. The text messages also included various insults, obscene expressions, and immoral epithets.

On the second level, the form of violence came in the form (images) symbolizing the threat of scandal, the threat of beating, and most of all the threat of death. At the last level (immoral messages), which include texts exchanged between the two parties to the relationship containing expressions of love, flirtation, and excitement. The threat was about blackmail and threatening the woman by publishing the phrases she wrote.

All of the female respondents described the violence they were exposed to by their previous partner as a form of threat that affected their lives, harmed them, and constituted a psychological and social burden. They indicated an emotional dimension when talking about this threat, which, according to their description, constituted a shock, especially since it came from a partner after a beautiful emotional relationship. According to some, this is something that shook their confidence in men, which affected many subsequent relationships. It generated cases of anxiety and turmoil.

A.M., 45 years old and married, described that her separation from her husband without divorce led to her being exposed to electronic violence from him. It caused her to have breakdowns and tantrums, which turned her into a violent person. It is a difficult feeling when love turns into hatred, hate, and threats. This is what M.M., 36 years old and divorced, pointed out. She says, "I thought that I might have found someone to compensate me for my failure in my marriage, but it seems that I was vulnerable to exploitation, and when the relationship broke down, I became subjected to intimidation, intimidation, and blackmail through the publication of some mutual writings. I feel frustrated, negative, hopeless, and afraid." I also do not hide my hatred, as it is a harsh experience.

In her speech (R.L., 23 years old), I used to feel love and passion for life, but now I feel disappointment and extreme fear. I was subjected to terror for days and days. I did not sleep and did not feel comfortable, especially when I received some images that threatened to kill me. Kha, 27 years old, said that it is a harsh and painful experience that makes you feel as if you are living in a forest of monsters, in constant terror from the person you thought was closest to you. (T, B. 20) years old. She said, "I did not find anyone to talk to me. I was very afraid to talk about the topic, and I was afraid that no one would understand me." My feelings are mixed and perhaps because of my simple life experience.

In her speech, (M.M. 36) indicated that she wondered a lot about what was happening, then I spoke to one of my friends. She started blaming me at first, which increased my fears, but after that the matter was overcome and I went to the Family Protection Center and filed a complaint stating that I had been exposed to electronic violence and threats and that my life was in danger. Where necessary measures were taken to protect me.



(A.M. 45) says that he is my ex-husband. I did not think the matter would reach this point, threatening to publish my pictures. Threats to my life and immoral insults. After I woke up from the shock, I never hesitated to file a complaint. I now feel comfortable, as I am no longer afraid to open my phone and communicate with people comfortably.

(KH 27) says: I think I am aware enough, but I was shocked and felt afraid and ashamed. I thought he was my lover and friend, but because of the dispute between us, I became fragile and vulnerable to violence and fear. I do not speak to anyone. I talked to my brother about the matter, and he made me very insecure, but he helped me file the complaint.

She says (T, B. 20): It was my first experience, and it was a frightening experience that made me hate men and fear any relationship. Perhaps I will get over the matter, but it needs my mother's time, who helped me to contain the matter and file a complaint. She (RL 23) says: I do not like to talk about the issue, but I do not sleep well, and even after filing the complaint, I feel defeated and I do not love anyone.

### **Violent Text Messages**

The results of the study showed that the female respondents were constantly exposed to violence after the end of the relationship with the partner through the means of communication through which they communicated with the partner, whether WhatsApp to messages, either after receiving threats or messages containing insults, and the matter did not stop at all for different periods of time, as it ranged The time period ranges from one month to nine months, according to some cases, and the matter does not end until the judicial complaint is submitted. Table No. (2) shows the types of these insults and threats:

**Table No. (2)** Examples of Some Insults and Threats.

| <b>His dog is vile</b> | <b>Don't let everyone know</b> | <b>I will expose you and curse your sanctuary</b> | <b>You are a scientific prostitute</b> | <b>I don't drink your blood</b> |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| You are an association | It will come back against you  | You will see sweetie                              | I have your photos                     | She will kiss my dear           |
| You will die           | only me                        | I will kidnap you                                 | Your family will know                  | Don't distort your face         |

(R.L., 23 years old) says: I was insulted harshly. I did not expect to be insulted and insulted with such frightening and shameful words. I lived in terror and shock that turned me into a different person. As for (T.B., 20 years old), she said, "For the first time in my life, I believe that there are human monsters. Several times I thought about going back to him so that he would not expose me, but his threats terrified me. I was afraid that I would be killed or maimed." (A.M. 45) says: I am married and have children. I have known him for a very long time before I got married, and by chance we met on one occasion, and then the series of threats began. (M., 36 years old) says: I am looking for a partner. I have not been married after the divorce. The relationship did not work out, but he did not accept it. Then a series of suffering and fear continued for months.

Women in Jordanian society often represent a segment of the marginalized segments of society, as a society that embraces male control believes that women are a commodity that can be bought and dealt with according to the whims of men. This belief allows men authority that they believe is absolute and they act accordingly out of discrimination based on gender. Arab and Jordanian women in particular have experienced this reality. In light of the changes that

Jordanian society has been exposed to economically and socially, women are no longer hostage to men's control, but rather began to possess power through their economic strength or economic independence.

The massive expansion in the use of social media and the Internet has led all segments of society to rush towards it, forcefully and quickly. This rush has resulted in a set of negative practices, the most prominent of which is electronic violence. Post-separation violence is one of the forms of electronic violence that women in Jordan suffer from. This is often due to the fact that these technological means have the property of preserving information such as messages and images. These means also provide easy connectivity for their users. However, the negative use of these means has made them a tool of exploitation by some men against women in Jordanian society, especially since there is weakness or lack of knowledge of legislation, laws, and penalties for those who use these means. The threats

That women received after the end of the relationship and talking about threats via text messages is an act of electronic violence in terms of form, but the depth of this behavior extends to the culture of society that still deals with women as a less human person than men. This leads to dealing with it to the extent of blackmail, intimidation and threats.

### **Pictures Indicating the Threat**

Jordanian society has changed dramatically and rapidly in the past twenty years in terms of social and cultural relations, which began to revolve around the individual, freedom, independence, and personal desires. At a time when these relationships revolved around family and clan, this change greatly allowed for freedom and independence in the type and form of relationships. However, this was accompanied by the emergence of a large number of social problems resulting from social media. According to the respondents, the results of the study indicated that they received a large number of symbolic images that indicated threats of death, murder, and defamation.

(M.M., 36 years old) says: My ex-partner sent me many pictures to intimidate and threaten me in order to push me to return to him. It scared me, and I imagined the picture thousands of times, which was confirmed by both (R.L., 23 years old) and (T.B.). 23) years old. As for (A.M., 45 years old), she said that the image of the scene of the knife and blood does not leave her during the night. She says that I dream about it every day. As for (K.A., 27 years old), she says, "I felt like death several times. I would wake up from sleep and see myself hanging on that gallows.



**Figure No. (1)**

Figure No. (1) shows a picture of a person holding a knife in his hand with which he wants to assault or kill someone. What is distinctive in the picture is the state of emotion that appears on the aggressor's face, a state of anger and violence. Sending such pictures to your partner after a breakup demonstrates the desire to take revenge on him. It is a blatant threat to him and his life. At the same time, it shows how bold and reckless the person is.



**Figure No. (2)**

Figure No. (2) shows a picture of a noose. It is a symbolic representation of death, to avenge a threat. This is what the respondents indicated. The sight of a noose symbolizes a deep dimension of the desire to kill. Either you return to me or your fate is death. The most symbolic form of threat is forced death and violence. It represents that the former partner owns the woman's destiny. As for him and I, you should die



**Figure No. (3)**

Figure No. (3) shows an image of a sharp tool with blood splattered on it. This image is an image of a hammer. It is an image that has a special symbolism in Jordanian society. In the mid-nineties, a group of murders against women appeared from the same tool (the Abu Shakoush crimes). It is a representation of the horror against women in general and those to whom the image reached in particular.

The images represent direct and indirect connotations, symbols, and meanings for women of fear, threats, and violence. They are symbols of death, the dominant masculine world against the submissive world of women.

### Shameful Messages to Publish

The results of the study indicate that according to the respondents, they received a large number of messages in which the former partner threatened to reveal their content. Partners in emotional relationships between males and females practice a special form and language in their internal dialogues in which they exchange words of love, flirtation, longing, eagerness, passion, and desire. They talk about the details in their meetings. The female respondents indicated that the partner threatened to publish these messages, which were as follows:

**Table No. (3)** Message Content

| come to me            | I want a kiss  | I miss you                | I love you                    |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| You were great in bed | I crave you    | I want you                | I love your kisses on my neck |
| Run away with me      | It's all yours | I can't get enough of you | don't leave me                |

All of the female respondents indicated that they used different expressions to express love and longing and everything related to the details of the connection between two people who love each other, but they never imagined that these words that express feelings would be a source of destroying their lives and changing their view of love. It is a threat, blackmail, and injustice, according to the opinion of the respondents

All people in love relationships tend to have more bold conversations, whether spoken or written, but the reality of the state of social networking sites today indicates that these written messages, or even audio ones, are evidence documents and tools that can get their owner into trouble. The reality of the situation today indicates the danger of these letters to those who write them, and this is the case of the female respondents who were subjected to the violence of Katoni based on these writings. These are structural transformations in the reality of Jordanian society that require greater care by all parties and require legislation that protects social media users.

### Conclusion and Discussion

Electronic violence after separation or the end of a relationship represents a form of societal violence and a manifestation of violence against women. It is part of the social, cultural, and even historical context that discriminates against women in Arab and Jordanian society. This violence is a type of social disability that prevents women from creating healthy social relationships in society. It is an obstacle to her psychological and social adaptation. Cyber violence is a type of social oppression based on discrimination against women. Target

The study seeks to understand the opinions of women who have been subjected to electronic violence by their partners after separation. Through the research question: What are the live struggles of women who have been exposed to electronic violence?

All of the female respondents described the violence they were exposed to by the previous partner as a form of threat that affected their lives, harmed them, and constituted a psychological and social burden. They indicated an emotional dimension in talking about this threat, which, according to their description, constituted a shock, especially since it came from

a partner after a beautiful emotional relationship. According to some, this is something that shook their confidence in men, which affected many relationships suffix.

It generated states of anxiety and turmoil. This was indicated by a study (Stamatović & Stojanović, 2019) and a study by Patchin & Hinduja, (2011), and at a time when abuse of women in all human societies represents an assault on women's humanity and their rights, becoming a form of discrimination based on gender. This is consistent with the study (Al Sawalqa, 2021), which indicated that it is a behavior based on a traditional masculine culture.

The results showed that the most important content of these shameful messages or pictures and messages focused on the threat of publishing shameful pictures of the partner in the first place, which is consistent with the study (Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, 2018), the results of which showed that there was at least a form of harassment that was exposed to. He has social media users. Then pictures and messages related to threats of death or harm, which is consistent with the results of the study of Borrajo, GámezGuadix, Pereda, & Calvete, 2015c; Reed, Tolman, & Ward, 2017).

Finally, the contents related to the shameful messages that contain flirtatious language and intimate language. This is consistent with the results of the study of Borrajo, Gámez-Guadix, & Calvete, 2015a; Zweig, Dank, Yahner, & Lachman, 2013) Women believe that the reason behind this phenomenon may be due to the weak moral conscience of those who practice this violence and the lack of fear of punishment. Because victims of this violence are afraid to file legal complaints for fear of social stigma. This is consistent with the results of the study (Al-Fawares, Ababneh, 2021) and the study of Paez, 2018)

The exposure of women to abuse and electronic violence today represents one of the social problems that requires further research, as it constitutes a phenomenon that accompanies Jordanian and human society in contemporary reality. Perhaps women's ignorance of the rights and legislation that protect users of these means is what has increased the spread of this social problem. Also, the man's belief that society protects him and ignores his actions makes him more daring in practicing these actions. There is an urgent need to activate laws and penalties and inform people about them. The role of institutions that protect women from these abuses, such as family protection offices and cybercrime centers, must also be demonstrated. Therefore, the study recommends conducting a number of studies on people who practice this type of violence. Because there is a scarcity of this type of studies.

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