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Electronic Violence against Jordanian Women after Separation: An Analytical Study

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Summary

This study aims to explore cyber violence against Jordanian women after separation. To this end, a group of in-depth interviews with five Jordanian women who experienced this form of violence via WhatsApp messages were conducted. By analyzing the contents of a group of these messages and pictures, the results showed that the most pervasive content of these messages are disgraceful pictures of the partner, pictures and messages related to threats of death or harm, and messages that contain flirtatious language. The study reveals that the reason behind this phenomenon is the weak moral conscience of those who practice this violence, the lack of fear of punishment, and the victims' fear of filing legal complaints for fear of social reactions. This study recommends conducting several studies on people who practice this type of violence.

Keywords: *electronic violence - WhatsApp messages - separation – Jordanian women*

Introduction

In Jordanian society, social media has recently taken up significant time and attention. However, technology aided in the spread of numerous social phenomena and problems. Some people exploited it to commit acts of violence and intimidation. Following a split, some people conduct violence against their partner. People in diverse countries use numerous kinds and images of violence. Violence in the current public sphere is a phenomenon that defines this society, with variations in the sorts of violence found in different societies based on cultural and socioeconomic conditions. This violence has affected every element of society.

Women, on the other hand, contributed significantly to this undesirable conduct in some way, but they were exceptional in that they may be subjected to any violence. This may be due to the confluence of a vast number of overlapping reasons between the subjective and the objective, and in this context, transcending the historical position is impossible. Gender discrimination is associated with global issues as well as the realities of Arab societies. Like the rest of the world, Jordanian society has seen changes that have impacted numerous social systems. However, the cultural depth embedded in the Arab self still rises on the surface of the individual's conduct, notably in terms of prejudice.

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Cultural and technical advancements have positive and negative impacts on human behaviors, causing these behaviors to adapt to the stage's surroundings. This study is part of a more significant research endeavor in Jordanian culture that focuses directly on the opinions of women who were abused by their boyfriends after separation as a result of their personal experiences. The study focuses on the experiences of women who were subjected to electronic violence by their partners after the relationship ended and consented to participate in the study.

The development and spread of modern technologies have 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 integral to human life. For example, The number of Internet users increased significantly from 2% in 1997 to 40% in 2014 (Kuzmanović et al., 2016). One of the most important data is that the total number of people worldwide - about 7.6 billion - more than

4.1 billion use the Internet, with the largest number of users from Asia (Digitizer, 2018).

Research that involves inviting a large number of individuals to contribute their personal experiences and narratives is frequently linked to a cultural component that indicates their social presence, as well as an emotional quality that connects their feelings to the circumstance and event. These experiences may be remarkably similar to those of others who have encountered the same circumstance. The majority of studies focused on electronic violence in general, particularly financial electronic crimes (Hancock et al., 2017). However, there is a notable gap in the literature on *Cyber violence* following separation in Jordanian society. Therefore, this paper aims to explore the opinions of women who were subjected to electronic violence by their partners after separation. The current study seeks to answer the following questions: What are the ongoing struggles of women who were exposed to electronic violence by their partners after separation? What are the forms and images of this violence?

Theoretical Framework

Electronic (Digital) Violence

Digital violence is a relatively new term, and there are several definitions of it, depending on the types of digital harassment and its forms in general. Digital violence represents the use of digital technologies to disturb, harm, humiliate, or cause harm to another person or persons, and there are many synonyms for this. The terms, 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, 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 problems 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 slightly different with adults. There are also specific behaviors and signs, especially for children and adults. Psychosocial signs are manifested in unwillingness, irritation, anxiety, lack of will, motivation to learn, and visible disturbance during or after use of various digital technologies and and cultural activities. 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., 2017; Hancock et al., 2017).

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 committing crimes, including electronic violence, to provide a sense of power and authority over themselves (Hellsten et al. 2021).

End of Relationship

The basic 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 essential for groups and institutions. 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. A specific situation imposes temporary relationships, and there are permanent relationships formed according to the nature of belonging to the structure, such as family relationships.

The essential nature of relationships between the sexes is emotional, which may be characterized as long relationships. It is one of the relationships built based on sensations and feelings, such as love, 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 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 modern society of significant transformations are 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 describing the temporary nature of relationships and their tragic end.

The symbolic interactionist theory believes that social life and the processes, phenomena, and incidents surrounding it are a complex network of interactions and relationships between individuals and groups that make up society. Social life can be understood as understanding its actual manifestations by looking at the interactions between individuals, understanding that these interactions have their objective and subjective motives, and understanding 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 particular image of the interacting society. Symbolic interactionism refers to the meaning of symbols as humans can express ideas using symbols in their dealings with each other. The meaning of symbols is determined by agreement between Members of the group. Symbols are 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. They are also viewed as 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 and 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 the events that people face in their daily lives (Lutfi, 1999).

Kinsberg (Ginsberg) defined social relationships as the interactions between two or more people to achieve their own purposes. These relationships include a set of behavioral, verbal, and linguistic codes that their parties understand. These relationships involve actions and reactions by their parties, and their effects or results may be positive or negative (Al-Hassan, 2005).

Hence, the symbolic interactionism theory is concerned with the self-interpretation and motives of the individual participating in a learning and social situation 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 how 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 the separation between the parties to the relationship through the use of drawings, shapes, and images that give specific meanings, values, and symbols 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 (communication, education, fun, research, and developing creativity), unsafe, negligent, and naive use of digital technologies often entails many risks for everyone, regardless of age (Ipsos, 2016). Many researches have shown that exposure to various risks is directly related to an individual's time 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 and 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, Gámez-Guadix, 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 and 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 include 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 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 primary 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 the narrations of their own experiences, emphasizing the confidentiality of the information and that it is for scientific research purposes. 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, 2012), 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 transcribing the answers manually on paper. It included personal data first, then the woman's experience with the violence she was exposed to. 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 its associated consequences. 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 whom the researchers trained to prepare appetizers and record them in writing on paper to avoid frightening the respondents.

Results

This section presents the most important violent practices to which women were exposed to 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, Table No. (1) shows the type and percentage of abuse according to what women experienced.

Table (1): Violent Messages.

Immoral messages and pictures	Images symbolizing death threats	Threatening text messages	Abuse
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 primarily exposed to threats of death, beatings, or intimidation by receiving several pictures that show 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 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 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 critical 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 danger 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 (of images) symbolizing the threat of scandal, the threat of beating, and most of all, the danger 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 their previous partner exposed to them 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, included a shock, especially since it came from a partner after a beautiful, emotional relationship. According to some, this shook their confidence in men, which affected many subsequent relationships. It generated cases of anxiety and turmoil.

A 45 years old woman and still married (A.M) 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; 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 living in a forest of monsters, in constant terror of 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 terrified to talk about the topic and feared that no one would understand me." My feelings are mixed, perhaps because of my simple life experience.

In her speech, (M.M. 36) indicated that she wondered a lot about what was happening, and then I spoke to one of my friends. She started blaming me at first, which increased my fears. Still, 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): 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 waking 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): 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.

(T, B. 20): It was my first experience, a frightening experience that made me hate men and fear any relationship. I may 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 wouldn't say I 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 messages, either after receiving threats or messages containing insults and the matter did not stop at all for different periods, as it ranged. The period ranges from one month to nine months, according to some cases. The matter does not end until the judicial complaint is submitted. Table No. (2) shows the types of these insults and threats:

Table (2): Insults and Threats.

His dog is vile	Don't let everyone know	I will expose you and curse your sanctuary	You are a scientific prostitute	I don't drink your blood
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 longtime 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.

Disgraceful Messages

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.

Discussion and Conclusion

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 et al., 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 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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