

Patterns of Family Upbringing and their Effects on the Personality of Children

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Abstract

The researchers aimed in this study to know the relationship between the patterns of family upbringing and the personality of the children by asking a set of questions that represented the questions of this study and which serve the main objective for which this study was conducted, as the researchers relied in the composition of this study on the literature and previous studies. Which included the variables of his study and other variables that serve the research, and the researchers used the analytical method in his study by describing the studied phenomenon according to different data such as the variables and determinants affecting the process of upbringing. The study, which stated that there is no specific pattern that can be classified as coming first in terms of its prevalence as a pattern followed by the parents, and the study concluded that there is a relationship that varies in the degree of strength between the parental upbringing pattern and the personality of the sons, and the study also found that the patterns of upbringing Positivity is linked and positively affects the children's personality, as well as negative family upbringing patterns affect the son's personality negatively, and at the conclusion of the study, the researchers recommended the need to intensify research. The sober scientific approach and its continuity periodically so that the patterns of family upbringing are dealt with qualitatively, not quantitatively, according to precise variables.

Keywords: patterns of family upbringing, personality

Introduction

Family upbringing is considered one of the most important basics on which children's personality is built, and this upbringing varies according to the different societies. This differences come as a natural result of many variables such as the social, cultural and economic variables. In fact, this variable has an effect directly or indirectly according to ways of interaction among the parents and their children to be one of the main active and important factors in the refinement of the children's personality. So, we can say that, the children behavior is in their treatment with others around them of the individuals or environment where they live and various components of the environment. Whether this behavior is normal or deviant behavior, it is only the result of a group of behavioral interactions and life situations that they went through within their families, foremost among the patterns of the parental upbringing used in the family.

As well as the children personality grows and forms through what they realize of interactions received from their fathers and mothers to shape the mental images for them. These images become platforms and starting points on which to build their behavioral patterns through which they interact with their smaller community, which is the family. After that, comes the biggest community such as the school, whereas the interaction appears bigger and more clearly. This clarity contributes to define the parenting ways in family upbringing used in families and classifying them in terms of positive or negative. In this study, the researchers will review a set of family upbringing patterns, by dividing them into two main topics: positive (normal) upbringing patterns, and negative (abnormal) upbringing patterns, and the impact of these patterns on formation of the children's personality.

The study problem and its questions

A lot of families, especially the Arabic families prevail male structural system, in which, the father is the top of the pyramid, in addition to tasks and roles are distributed on the basis of inherited criteria such as age, gender, as well as a set of acquired factors and criteria such as educational level, economic level, and profession. So, it is obvious that the prevailing patterns of upbringing in these families are based on the father's parental authority to the extent that it is considered an end to ensure the continuity of dominance over the power within the family. This comes due to this father's belief that he is the head of the family and that he is the breadwinner for and its head in every matter. Thus, the father, through his way of thinking, becomes an important factor in formation and shaping the children's personality and socially normalizing them, by controlling his behavior and obligating him to the law of parental power. Parental power, by its nature and patterns, is one of the most important subjects in the formation of the child's personality and drawing of its initial features. The son's personality is greatly influenced in terms of psychological, cognitive and social development

Thus, the Parental authority, with its firmness and strength, represents many dimensions, affecting the social, cultural and economic dimension, and all of these dimensions profoundly affect the personal components of the son. As this intended process includes symbols and signs that are related to the prevailing systems and norms of the society, and this is what makes parental authority through this proposition and in this context makes it acceptable in the society. This grants this power a kind of right and force in practicing the legitimacy of force by parents and what follows of issuance of orders and instructions binding on all members of the family, so that such force is met with hearing, obedience and compliance to instructions of the authority.

Although the family upbringing process is of great importance but it remains one of the most complex and ambiguous processes in terms of composition, and this ambiguity and complexity derives from the fact that the upbringing process is based on a combination of multiple and interrelated factors. This complexity and interference that shape and draw its features. It is also governed by many circumstances and considerations that confirm the impossibility or difficulty of explaining its multiple aspects. It is also unfair to the process of upbringing to reduce all interpretations and analyzes to the father's personality and neglect or marginalize the role of the mother in this process.

It is very important to understand and explain the process of interaction between the two poles of upbringing, namely the father and the mother, and to try to identify and reveal the characteristics of each of them. It is also necessary when researching the family upbringing process to know the nature and characteristics lived in the social environment, and the

psychological, biological and social characteristics and characteristics of the son, out of the researcher's realization. And that all these factors are nothing but actions that have a lot of sediments and psychological, social and cultural effects and many other important factors that contribute to the formation and drawing of the character of the son. And based on the foregoing, the researchers see the importance of addressing family upbringing as an interactive process interspersed with a set of overlapping variables that need to be interpreted from different sides in order to reach the clearest image for those interested in educational affairs (Daniels, 2019).

This encouraged the researchers to review many of the literature that dealt with the subject of his study, which revolves around a general question for this study: What are the effects resulting from the patterns of family upbringing on the children's personality? This general question comes from a set of sub-questions which were formulated to form the questions of this study as follows: What are the most common family upbringing methods? Do positive family upbringing patterns have an impact on the son's personality? Do negative family upbringing patterns have an impact on the son's personality?

Study objectives

This study aims to know the prevailing patterns of the family upbringing in the parents of upbringing of their children, and to seek to trace the effects that may appear in the children's personality as a result of practicing those patterns, and the factors that contribute to shape the personal features affecting them. By reviewing the research heritage and the results of the previous studies that research on the same subject or other studies related to the subject of the study, due to the researcher's desire to benefit from that knowledge heritage that was the result of the efforts of the previous specialists and researchers in the educational field. Therefore, the researchers believes that his study aims at a set of goals, which he identified as follows. Identify the most common methods of the family upbringing for children. Seeking to know the impact of positive upbringing patterns on the son's personality. Seeking to know the impact of negative upbringing patterns on the son's personality.

The importance of the study

This study contributes to enrich the theoretical knowledge aspect with regard to an important issues of society, which are the methods of family upbringing, as specialists in the field of family counseling that were able to identify the relationship between the patterns of family upbringing and the personality of the children, and to benefit from the results of this study in moving towards, studies and new scientific additions in this field.

Also, this study leads to results that can shed light on the problem of the study, which may push the specialists in other scientific fields, such as legal and psychologists, to formulate new concepts and formulate them in the form of concepts or legislation that contribute to control on the educational process. Here lies the real progress in such studies, where they meet the needs of the society through an integrated scientific formulation, as Bedford & Yeh, (2019). called it, the social responsibility of science. And increasing and raising the specialized research balance for those interested in different scientific orientations.

The practical significance of this study can be formulated and resulting in findings and proposals that can be used by educators and those interested in family upbringing and patterns. As well as, the study can serve as a source of ideas and information for the formulation of indicative programs based on the research's findings and recommendations. Viewing this

study by the parents may contribute to increase their balance of knowledge about the methods of family upbringing, which may have an impact on them in terms of identifying the positive and negative aspects. And then seeking to modify it, in order to form and formulate a personality for the son that is compatible with itself, its behavior and its concepts in the social life. Thus, the son's personality becomes only the feedback through which the family pattern of the family can be determined.

Literature Review

In this regard, the researchers will review the studies that were conducted previously and that are related to the subject of the study and some basic variables such as: patterns of the family upbringing, and the impact of upbringing patterns on the children's personality, or some psychological traits they have, either direct or indirect. The researchers relied on presenting these studies in terms of temporal precedence, taking into consideration, the researchers in presenting these studies with the following data: the name of the researchers, the date and title of the study, the objective of the study, the sample used by the study, and what are the most important results revealed by the study.

Bedford & Yeh, (2019) "The Impact of Parental Treatment on the Personality Formation". The aim of the study was to learn about the impact of the parental treatment on the composition of the children's personality. The study was conducted in the Syrian Republic, where all (159) of them were male, of whom (100) were students studying at the secondary level and (59) were misdemeanours and students at children juvenile institutes.

We find that , the researcher remained the factor of the level of the socio-economic status of the family for all items of the sample, and the variables related to the parental treatment were (cruelty - excessive attention - discrimination), but the variables related to the personal traits such as (extroversion, introversion - self-confidence, domineering common adaptation and emotion), in which one of the study tools used the "Guildford" personality measurement test and the "Shafer" parental treatment methods measurement test as well as the researcher's socio-economic measurement test. The results of the study showed that parental treatment patterns have a significant and obvious impact on the formation of children's personality, varying from one feature to another and from one form to another of the parental treatment.

Schaefer and Lauterbach in (1979) the study entitled: "Parental behavior and its relationship to children's personality traits". The researchers aimed in this study to reach a single conceptual framing of parental behavior and the basic personality traits through the factor analysis, and the sample consisted of (54) Americans. The study tools were the Shafer Measure of Parental Behavior, and the Guildford Personality Profiles Test. The study showed a set of findings: that the two researchers arrived at three dimensions in the children's report of their parents' behavior. These dimensions are (psychological control, acceptance and independence), and they also found the following personal features: (Nervous suppression - introversion - extroversion). And that there is a direct relationship between the pattern of parental ostracism and psychological control, and between compatibility as a parental style, and between deviant behavior in children, and between severe incompatibility between parents and introversion.

According to Daniels, (2019) "Parental care and its relationship to the personality of children". This study aimed to identify the relationship between the pattern of parental upbringing of children in the family as perceived by the children, and those of the personality

traits that characterize the children. The study included in its sample (211) male and female students studying at Kuwait University, where the number of males in this study was 103, while the number of female students was 108, distributed among the Faculties of Arts, Sciences, Commerce and Education, and their ages ranged between (17-27). With regard to the study tools, the researchers used the Schaeffer Parental Care Scale, which consists of (18) sub-scales. It also relied on trait of the personality intelligence, which was prepared by the researchers himself.

At the end of the study, the researchers reached a set of results, which indicated that there is a positive correlation between the children's extraversion pattern and the two patterns of acceptance and independence of the parents, and a significant negative correlation between the extraversion of the children and the control pattern of the parents, and the absence of a link between the neuroticism of the children and the two patterns of independence and acceptance of the parents. There is also a positive relationship between the children's self-confidence and the two patterns of acceptance and independence practiced by the parents, in addition to a positive relationship between the hardening (inflexibility) of the children and the psychological control of the parents. The results also indicate that there is a negative correlation between hardening (inflexibility) as a personality trait for children and independence as an educational pattern for parents. And finally the study indicated a positive correlation between the trait of motivation in children and independence, acceptance and encouragement of achievement as patterns of parental upbringing.

According to Hoff, & Laursen (2019), "Methods of treating parents as decided by their children and their relationship to some personality traits of these children." This study aims to identify the nature of the relationship between the patterns of the parental upbringing as perceived by the children, and some of the personality traits existing in the children. This study was conducted in Sharkia Governorate, Arab Republic of Egypt, and included in its sample (330) secondary school students in Abu Kabeer Educational Directorate, with (200) students from the Military School for Boys in Abu Kabeer, and (130) female students who study at Abu Kabeer Military School for Girls, where the researchers has taken into consideration in his study the condition of residing the sample individuals with their parents and the level of intelligence and their economic and social level be equal.

The study tools were Jordan's personal profile scale, children's opinions about the treatment of their fathers and mothers, "Abdul Halim Mahmoud", and the illustrated intelligence test, "Ahmed Zaki Saleh". The results of the study indicated that there were statistically significant differences between each of the scores of male and female respondents in all dimensions (acceptance – centralization - rejection - possession – compulsion - control - positive integration) and the rest of the personality traits for the mother. The study also indicated that there is a positive and negative relationship between the patterns of parenting upbringing decided by the children and the degrees of personality traits for all respondents. (That is, those who were subject to research as individuals).

Bedford & Yeh, (2019), which is titled: "Psychological Disorders and their Relationship to Some Patterns of Upbringing in the Kuwaiti Family". This study was conducted in Kuwait and aimed to track the negatives of upbringing, which may be the cause of some psychological disorders in the Kuwaiti family. It also aimed at conceptualizing to show the characteristics of upbringing that possess the greatest protection of the individual against psychiatric disorders, which in its sample was limited to (9) cases, that visit frequently the psychological counselling unit of the Faculty of Education. The researchers has used both interview, factorial personality test, and distinctive preparations tests as data for collection tools.

According to Seltzer, & Ryff. (2019) "The Correlation between the Parental Relationship and the Personality Traits of Children". This study was conducted in the United States of America, and it aimed to know the relationship between the parental relationships and the formation of personality traits for children. The study sample consisted of (172) individuals, including (97) female students and (75) students from the first and second year students in the university. In this study, the researchers used a scale to measure parental attitudes (Shafer) and another scale to measure personality traits "Leggyford" The study found that there was no correlation between parental behavior in a variable (independence-control) as perceived by the male and female children and between (introversion-extroversion) as two personal traits of children, and concluded that there was no correlation between (independence-control) of the parents as perceived by their children and between the anxiety of the children.

(Steinberg et al. 1989's study) titled: "The Relationship of the Parents' Attitudes to Psychosocial Maturity and Academic Achievement in Adolescents". This study was aimed at revealing the relationship between parental attitudes and psychosocial maturity, as well as the relationship between parental attitudes of the parents and the motivation for achievement of the adolescents. The study in its sample included (120) American adolescents with their parents, where children ranged in age from 11 to 16 years and were used as study tools, a measure of family upbringing patterns, school achievement, and a measure of social psychosocial maturity. At the end of the study, the results showed that the adolescents included in the study, who described their parents as treating them with a degree of firmness and overflowing with feelings of acceptance and warmth and so they were willing and able to develop positive attitudes towards work and achievement in their schools.

Abu al-Khair's study (1989) entitled: "Styles of the parental treatment as perceived by their children and their relationship to behavioral disorders. This research aimed at trying to identify the relationship between the patterns of the parental treatment as perceived by their children on the one hand, and the behavioral disorders that the children show through the upbringing process. The study sample consisted of (373) males, including (40) individuals who suffer from behavioral disorders, and the rest of the study sample are (333) individuals who do not suffer from any behavioral problems or disorders, and their ages ranged between (15-20) years.

The study tools were: the Makka scale of the parental treatment methods by "Farouk Abd al-Salam", and a questionnaire to measure the economic, social and cultural level of the parents, which was prepared by the researchers. The study was conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, specifically in Riyadh city. In his study, the researchers has revealed through his findings that there are statistically significant differences in the parental treatment patterns as the researched (respondents) individuals, who realize these differences between mothers of children with behavioral disorders and mothers of children, who don't suffer from behavioral problems.

All differences tend to be in favor of the normal children, and the differences in the parental treatment patterns are statistically significant, as well as those that are perceived by the searched individuals (respondents) between the parents of the behaviorally disturbed children and the fathers of the normal children. As these differences tend to belong to the fathers of normal children, as well as there are significant differences between fathers and mothers who complain of behavioral problems and disorders in the patterns of parental treatment.

Sheikh's study in (2021), entitled "Unity and integration of family treatment and its relationship to the psychological compatibility of children". This study aims to reveal the complementarity and unity of treatment of parents and their relationship to children's psychological compatibility, including the study in its sample (200) students, (100) of whom are in the middle first grade, and (100) Students in the second-grade preparatory school are all studying in the government schools in Nasr City in Cairo. In these classes, students aged from (12 - 14) years, in which the study tools were the measure of the Family Treatment Integration Unit prepared by the researchers and the measure of the psychological compatibility of Psychologist Hugh M. Bell. The results of the study showed that there is a statistically significant relationship between children's perceptions, between the unity of the family's treatment, and their psychological, social and personal compatibility. The study also resulted in clear and substantial differences between the average scores of students at different levels of compatibility (highest - average - lower), on the scale of the integration and unity of family treatment.

Hanbali's study in (1989), entitled "The relationship between the parental upbringing patterns and their children's personality patterns at the senior primary level". The study in its sample included (587) male and female students studying at the primary level in Amman schools in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The researchers applied an evolving personality patterns scale for the American environment in (1975). In her study, the researchers used the father's upbringing measure and the mother's upbringing measure, after she developed these scales to make them suitable for the Jordanian environment.

The questionnaires consisted of (191) items dedicated to measure upbringing, where the number of these patterns reached (18) educational patterns, namely (focusing on the child, acceptance, rejection, excessive protection, positive intervention, coercion, control by notifying the child of guilt, intrusion, domination, non-coercion, inconsistent upbringing, acceptance of the individuality of the child, giving continued anxiety, permissive upbringing, withdrawal, ignoring, and independence). The study resulted in results that the upbringing patterns adopted by fathers in raising their children are positively correlated, and this correlation is statistically significant with their personality patterns, and the most closely related patterns of upbringing to the father's personality are (inconsistent system, kindness, coercion, and no coercion), but most of the patterns related to the mother's personality are (inconsistent upbringing, rejection, coercion).

Baker and Peterson study (Backer - Peterson 1991) entitled: "The relationship between the personality traits of children, and the care of the elderly." This study aims to reveal the relationship between some of the children's personal traits and parental care. The study included in its sample (25) families with normal and disabled children ranging in age from (6-12) years, in addition to (25) families with normal children only their ages range from (6-12) years, as the structured interview and the Guilford personality test are the study tools. The results of the study came to say that exaggeration and severity in parental control hinder the growth of autonomy (self -independence) in children, and that this severity creates children of people who suffer from severe shyness, and that exaggeration in parental control develops a feeling of inferiority and shyness in children, and the trait of tolerance in parents is linked directly as the self-confidence and automatic behavior of children.

According to Ladd & Kochenderfer (2019), "the relationship of some personality traits in adolescence to the perception of parental treatment." The researchers aimed in his study to discover some personality traits such as: (self-confidence, self-sufficiency and achievement), and unhealthy ones such as: (guilt, anxiety, hostility) and the relationship of these traits to the

children's perception of the parental treatment pattern (lack of acceptance, urge to achievement, acceptance). The tools of the study were a scale of parental treatment prepared by the researchers, in addition to a questionnaire to measure the personality of the scientist "Katel", which was translated into Arabic by "Sayed Ghoneim and Abdel Salam Abdel Ghaffar".

This study resulted in the existence of a positive correlation between the health traits of adolescents and their awareness of acceptance and urging them to achieve by their parents in childhood, and that there are negative correlations between the unhealthy traits of adolescents and their awareness of acceptance and urge to achievement by parents in childhood. The study also found that there are negative correlation coefficients between health traits in adolescence and parental non-acceptance of the son in childhood. By reviewing the researchers of the studies and literature, he could review on the subject of family upbringing and its impact on the personality of the children, and by presenting the results and implications of the family style followed in the upbringing of children as a main variable and dealing with it according to its relationship with multiple variables in order to identify the correlation between these variables that exist between them. The interest of the previous studies & literature is varied by studying the nature of the relationship between family parenting patterns and their impact on the personality of children such as the study ("Rahmah ", 2020).

Study of ("Schaefer and Lauterbach", 1979). Some previous studies have addressed the role of the family parenting patterns in shaping some qualities in children such as moral development, compatibility, psychosocial maturity, behavioral disorders and professional orientation as a variable of parenting patterns and the children's valuable compatibility such as the study (Adams et al., Study (2021). The researchers noted that the previous studies included different societies in their environment, as some were conducted in the Arab States and others in non-Arab States. Previous studies have used various research approaches such as analytical descriptive approaches, social survey approaches and sample functional survey approaches to the research problem. The researchers used various tools to collect data such as questionnaires and interviews, and some studies used psychological tests and other scales designed to measure academic achievement. And others to measure the innovative thinking of the sample, and a scale to measure parenting styles. The researchers noticed through his monitoring of the previous studies that he monitored in his research that these studies varied in the number of items of the sample selected for research, as well as in terms of gender (males / females).

Some studies included samples of male and female students, and some included male students only. The researchers noted that the previous studies were conducted over a relatively long period of time, and this shows that the problem of the study is not an urgent one. Diversity of the statistical methods used in data analysis such as correlation coefficient (Pearson), regression analysis, analysis of variance, arithmetic mean and standard deviation.

This study is consistent with previous studies in some of the study's objectives, in particular those on the family parenting patterns and the extent to which they affect the children's personalities. This study agreed with a number of previous studies that used the prescriptive approach to the study's problem. There is no study from the previous studies that has previously dealt with the variables of the current study in terms of the study community.

(According to the researcher's knowledge). This study differs from the majority of the previous studies in terms of the method used in the study, as this study was based on reading the literary heritage that serves the research problem by linking the independent variable (patterns of the family upbringing) to a set of different variables, including: (personality,

interactions, behavior). This study is considered an exploratory study, while the previous studies are predominantly descriptive and correlative.

After examining the previous studies, the researchers benefited by being able to formulate the problem of his study as well as to show the importance and aims of his study and asked questions about his study scientifically. Previous studies have contributed to enabling the researchers to define the theoretical framework for his study. Previous studies have helped the researchers to be able to identify and control the variables related to the patterns of family upbringing. Previous studies contributed to enlightening the researchers in terms of his interpretation of the results of his study, according to the references and literature available to him related to the subject of the study. The researchers have benefited from the studies he has learned that the subject of his study has not been brought up by specialists in his study community. By reviewing previous studies, the researchers has made sure that the problem of the study that he has addressed in his research does not arouse the researcher's curiosity alone, but rather that it is the focus of the attention of many researchers. After reviewing previous studies, the researcher was able to determine the appropriate methodology for his study. Examining previous studies have helped the researcher to formulate recommendations and suggestions related to the results of his study.

The researchers used the presentation of theories directed to his study through his approach to a family upbringing and several concepts adopted by social theories and reviewed the views of the scientists, who adopted those theories in the context of family upbringing and among the most prominent theories. Theory of acceptance and parental rejection: (Rejection theory parental acceptance).

It is one of the theories of upbringing or normalization that attempts to explain the factors and results in mutual relations through the perspective of parental acceptance and rejection. It may result from the parents' acceptance or rejection of the children or one of them. This theory was also the focus of many important studies and research, which focused on trying to reveal the effects that may result from parental rejection and the disordered behaviors and emotions that follow, as well as psychological diseases and deviations. One of the important findings of these studies is that children feel rejected by one or both parents leading to numerous behavioral disorders and psychiatric illnesses. And that this refusal will push the children to engage in deviant behavior in its various forms and contravene the behavior prevailing in the society. Studies have found that children living in parental rejection develop depression and then enter the world of addiction to escape this reality. Ronald B. Rohner, an American psychologist, was born on the seventeenth of April of the year 1935 AD in the state of California. Bradley, (2019) recognizes that the rejection of parents for their children is represented by this rejection in their upbringing.

They will adversely affect the personality of the children, make them aggressive personalities, tend to display hatred and exert bullying as part of their personalities, and the effects of parental rejection or acceptance can extend to different age stages, moving from childhood to adolescence and extending to adulthood to old age. In his view, children with personal qualities tending to be hostile, bullying, and passive will not be social persons, but will be credible personalities, and will be those with low capacity for emotional responses, as well as their psychological and emotional instability, as well as having a pessimistic negative outlook. The process of family upbringing is of great and remarkable interest in the legacy of both sociological and psychological studies literature and due to the importance and role of these patterns in building and formulating the personality of children and its emotional,

behavioral, social and psychological growth, and the family upbringing process is seen as one of the important determinants in drawing shaping and molding the personality of the son.

The process of family upbringing plays the role of a mediator through, which the cultural and social heritage of the son that is transferred through the process of the social conditioning, which lasts for long periods of time, during which rules are established, personal traits are drawn, ideas crystallize, and the family upbringing process becomes a process of social adaptation and normalization. It seems that the family upbringing process practiced by the parents is not limited to its role as the basis on which the son's personality and emotional features are built, but goes beyond that to be an important and essential part in the process of socially integrating of the son and giving him behavioral patterns that distinguish him from others (Hammad, 2011). According to what was mentioned, we conclude that the process of the family upbringing as a dynamic process aims to provide the son with a set of appropriate behaviors, standards and attitudes that are approved and recognized by the society, and it also gives him a set of necessary elements that contribute to his acceptance in the group, such as social and cultural elements, (Bradley, 2019).

Attachment Theory

Most individuals would probably respond "love" if asked to name the most crucial element of a healthy parent-child bond. Attachment theory seeks to explain and predict how parental love shapes and influences a child's growth and development. Insights from Freud, evolution, and Harry Harlow's study of the maternal connection in rhesus monkeys inform this notion (see Box 2.1). The formation, development, and effects of secure attachments between parents and their offspring are the focus of attachment theory. Bowlby, a British child psychiatrist who lived from 1907 to 1990, is credited with developing its foundational principles. Bowlby's long-term partnership with psychologist Mary Ainsworth (1913-1999) is evident in the theory's evolution.

Hypothesis Based on Behavioural Analysis

A pioneer in the field of behavioral theory, John B. Watson (1878–1958) stood out for his unique personality and groundbreaking work. Watson's work acknowledged the necessity of social learning, despite the fact that observable behavior was the central piece of his theory. As the "father of behaviorism," Watson established the connection between social learning and parenting. He argued that psychologists should pay more attention to observable behavior than to introspective thought, as had been the case previously. As he thought about how children grow and develop, he drew on the work of Ivan Pavlov and Edward Thorndike, two experts in the field of conditioning. Watson advocated a very contextual and mechanistic view, seeing the child as little more than a little conditioning machine driven by learning. A book of his, *Psychological Care of Infant and Young Children*, is where his famous brag first appeared.

If you give me a dozen fully-formed children and let me raise them in the environment of my choosing, I will choose one at random and teach him to become a doctor, a lawyer, an artist, a merchant chief, and yes, even a beggar-man and a robber, no matter what his background is.

Methodology

In his study of this research, the researchers approach the analytical approach recognized in the literature of sociological studies to what is known as the dimensional analysis (Meta- analysis methods), which is based mainly on the use of the results and outputs of research and previous studies in research construction. This type of study can also be classified

as a descriptive office study that derives its constructive strength by viewing the outputs of previous studies that the researchers has been able to identify and review.

The dimensional analysis as a scientific method, is based on reconstructing and compiling what differentiated information and knowledge to reach all the integrated elements, and work to monitor the intersections in them and examine them in a scientific, legalized and organized manner. The researchers focused in his study on those parenting methods used in upbringing and the extent of the impact of these patterns on the personality of the son from the psychological and social aspects, given that the nature of the previous studies was based on educational, psychological and social premises, where the researchers was not limited to collecting information only, but if he benefited from the approach of the research through analysis and commentary to reach findings and recommendations.

In collecting the contents of this study, the researchers relied primarily on reviewing and reading several earlier field and theoretical studies on the topic of the study and topics related to his research problem. This group included studies on the Arab and foreign research. The aim of the researchers is to collect the greatest amount of data on the family parenting patterns directed by the parents to the children, where the process of parenting can involve more than one party, such as the elder brother or sister, in the absence of one or both parents and overlapping different variables. The current study was determined by what the researchers reviewed from the literature and studies that dealt with the patterns of family upbringing followed by the parents in upbringing and the impact of these patterns on the personality of the children.

Results

This research deals with discussing the questions of the study and answering them by linking the knowledge accumulation resulting from the previous studies, which the researchers reviewed for the purpose of this study, and then presenting the recommendations and studies that the researchers proposes to do in the future based on the results of this study.

The family patterns of parents in their upbringing of their children differ in terms of their prevalence in societies because the patterns are influenced by a range of different variables such as the son's sex, as confirmed by the Adams et al Study (2021) that the most relevant pattern of upbringing is the father's personality (inconsistent system, tenderness, coercion, and non-coercion). The most relevant of these patterns is the mother's personality (inconsistent upbringing, rejection, coercion).

These results emanating from the previous studies indicate that there is no specific pattern that can be classified as coming first in terms of its prevalence as a pattern followed by parents, because patterns affected by children's perception of them according to different contexts, including family relationships, the social and economic level of the family, and the gender of the son who is aware of these patterns.

Studies on family parenting patterns and the extent to which they affect children's personalities have varied in terms of dividing patterns into main axes from which subtypes emerge from researchers' studies as deriving from the axis of acceptance and parental rejection and some researchers have divided that these patterns and are studied under two main subjects: positive parenting patterns, offset by negative parenting patterns, which the researchers has adopted in his current study, However, many of these studies meet the extent to which these patterns affect the son's personality and link these two variables to each other as a cause and

result, including the study of (Baker and Peterson 1991), which demonstrates that the characteristic of tolerance in parents is directly related to self-confidence and spontaneous behavior in children. Also, the study of Abu al-Khair (2020) concluded that there are statistically significant differences in the patterns of parental treatment as perceived by the respondents (researched individuals) between mothers of children who suffer from behavioral disorders and mothers of children who do not suffer from behavioral problems. The statistically significant differences in the patterns of parental treatment as perceived by the children in question were also indicated between the fathers of behaviorally disturbed children and the fathers of normal children.

As these differences tend to be related to fathers of normal children, and Morsi's study (1988) revealed a positive correlation between adolescents' health traits and their awareness of acceptance and their urging of achievement by their parents in childhood.

Accordingly, it seems clear to the researchers through his review of the results of previous studies that he reviewed that positive upbringing patterns are linked and positively affect the personality of children through their various psychological and behavioral interactions.

As with the third question, the researchers reviewed the previous study he learned and found that the studies varied in their results, but some studies focused on demonstrating the negative effects of parents' adherence to negative parenting patterns, including the Baker and Peterson studies. (Baker - Peterson 1991), which states that overstatement and severity of parental control impede the development of children's autonomy independence.

Also, this severity creates in the children people who suffer from extreme shyness and avoid other people, and that exaggeration in parental control develops a feeling of inferiority and shyness in the children.

The results of the study of Schaefer and Lauterbach (1979) indicate that the two researchers reached three dimensions in the children's report on the behavior of their parents, and these dimensions are (psychological control - acceptance - independence). They also reached the following personality traits: (nervous suppression - introversion - extraversion), and that there is a direct relationship between the parental ostracism pattern and psychological control, and between compatibility as a parental pattern and the deviant behavior of the children and between severe parental incompatibility and introversion. Through this, the researchers believes that negative family upbringing patterns affect the son's personality in a negative way. The behavioral deviation of children, introversion, isolation and lack of self-confidence are the consequences of the negative upbringing patterns that parents follow with their children.

Discussion

At the end of the study, the researchers have found that there is no pattern of family upbringing that can be considered the dominant one, because the study of patterns comes according to different variables and circumstances. Also, the researchers who has studied the patterns of upbringing in their research have combined the variable of family upbringing patterns with different variables, which was indicated by many previous studies in which the study estimates differed which method is the most common. The study also has reached the conclusion that there was an impact relationship between family parenting patterns on the personality of children, as evidenced by the results of previous studies, which has made many assumptions that this relationship existed.

These assumptions were confirmed at the end of many of them, and the evidence of these hypotheses is evidence of the existence of this effect, but it varies in strength from one environment to another and from person to person due to the differing effect of the determinants of family upbringing and other factors such as the son's environment and personality. The study also has found that the son's personality is positive or negative depending on the pattern he receives from his parents, whether positive or negative. Children with whom their fathers deal with a kind of flexibility and democracy have good personal qualities, including the ability to engage with others and express an opinion, which makes him a kind of self-confidence. On the contrary, a son who suffers from the bullying of his parents or one of them as a negative pattern of upbringing, the son feels disliked by them, which is why negative attitudes towards the self and others, such as aggression in its various forms, make him a passive personality.

Recommendations

Increase attention to the activation of awareness-raising programs aimed at raising parents' educational culture by activating the role of various media and broadcasting national programs that promote educational values that are appropriate to society. Focus attention on printing and publishing the scientific and cultural publications and encourage specialists and researchers to study upbringing issues on an ongoing basis. These studies include changes in the educational process on an ongoing basis in order to achieve sustainability in the development of appropriate solutions.

Encourage parents to adopt positive patterns of upbringing based on equality and democracy in the treatment of children and indicate the extent of the effects that may appear on children's personality negatively, if the negative methods are used in upbringing such as neglect, bullying and other methods. Create practical programs targeting beneficiaries such as children and qualify them to be successful educators in the future and prepare them intellectually and psychologically to deal with the different aspects of the family system.

Publishing of topics that mean positive communication between family members and society and that fall within the responsibilities of the relevant governmental and civil institutions because constructive communication is based on the principle of acceptance of the other. The need for concerted efforts in addressing all the problems that may confront the family, such as improving the economic, cultural, social, and other statuses that constitute the main determinants of the family upbringing process

The need to carry out studies on the subject of family upbringing by academic professionals by dealing with it according to different variables that coincide with changes in the living world characterized by rapid change as a result of the technical and information openness that lead to the leakage of previously non-existent educational ideas and beliefs, that didn't exist before. Carrying out specialized and accurate studies dealing with positive patterns in upbringing and knowing all the variables and results related to them. Carrying out accurate specialized studies to study the patterns of negative upbringing by studying all the variables and the effects resulting from them, and to develop possible solutions and treatments to overcome the personal effects that may appear on the children.

Conclusion

Each person, and especially each child, receives his or her initial education and direction in the context of a loving family. Since a person or child spends the majority of his

or her time at home, it stands to reason that the primary place for receiving an individual's or child's education is the family. Here, he or she will also learn the fundamentals of appropriate behavior and how society expects him to behave. A family is a group of people who share a common household due to kinship ties such as blood, marriage, or adoption. Families are the most basic social unit, consisting of a single household with a single head of household and shared meals. They perform their respective responsibilities in the culture, communicate with one another, and sustain it.

Parents have a unique opportunity to shape their children's development through their role as primary educators, and this role affords them the first chance to show their kids what they value and what they should expect from the world. Opportunity can be thought of as coloring on white paper, which makes it much less difficult than trying to find white areas on colored paper. In this case, a child's family or parents are the first people who have the opportunity to shape the child's identity. As a result, parents play a crucial part in their children's education. As a result, families should be given every chance to play a role in shaping their children's personalities, especially as they play such a pivotal role in encouraging their children to pursue the highest quality education possible.

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