

## **Building A marital Satisfaction Scale for Secondary School Teachers**

By

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### **Abstract**

The present research aims at building a scale of marital satisfaction for the teachers of secondary schools. The number of subjects of the research population is (1779) teachers both males and females. The sample of the research was selected and involved (600) male and females teachers distributed in the secondary schools in Nineveh governorate center. Through reviewing the previous studies (4) aspects of the marital satisfaction were identified and the two researchers collected the items of the scale through the exploratory questionnaire and the former studies. The items of the scale in its preliminary form were (48) items, the face validity and the construction validity were calculated and also the distinction of items was also determined. Eight (8) items were omitted, and the final number of the items became (40) items. Invariability was calculated using the retest method and Alpha Cronback. The highest score of the scale was (200) and the lowest one was (40) with a hypothetical mean of (120). After completing the procedures of building the scale, the researchers built a valid and invariable tool with items that are characterized with distinctiveness and applicable. They recommended the use of scale in measuring the marital satisfaction and suggested to conduct a study using the scale in the title: "The Marital Satisfaction and Its Relationship with The Emotional Lifestyle for The Secondary Schools Teachers".

**Keywords:** Satisfaction Scale; Secondary School Teachers; Building A

### **Definition of The Research**

#### ***The Problem of The Research***

In the light of the social changes and transformations, the role of women in the work, challenges encountered by our society whether in the economic, social of psychological domains and the social change that enforced the family and made them head to the branch family had a certain effect on the traditional functions and also led to the emergence of problems within the family. As it is known, the family is the most vital societal institution as it represents the core of the society and the main source that can accomplish happiness, tranquility and stability. Therefore, it is important to identify the factors that might threaten its entity and drawing conclusions about this. As the researchers realize the seriousness of this subject and the importance of this subject in providing a crystal-clear image about the marital satisfaction showing that the main goal of marriage is the satisfaction of both spouses and a stable marital life that is full of accord, acceptance and cooperation of them. However, recently, it was observed that there was a high rate of divorce cases, and this led to questions about the problem

of the divorces and the dissatisfaction of the two spouses about their marital life. (Awawdah, 2019:6).

### ***Importance of the research***

The marital life is sentimental in its essence as the marital life puts the deepest emotions under judgment and reveals the human as he is without any mask. Happy marital life helps in satisfying many needs of the two partners that rest on the take-and-give and mutual cooperation in terms of the rights and responsibilities in life that depend on understanding, courtesy, amiability, mercy, mutual respect and encountering the various marital problems. The success of the marital life pends on the availability of major needs of the family, including the economic needs like food, clothes and residence and there are also incorporeal needs like feeling of love and feeling of affiliation. A marriage can't be considered successful unless it involves the factors of cohesion, persistence, stability, gratification and marital satisfaction. (AlKha'an, 2010; Hamutoglu et al., 2020).

Marriage is influenced by several variables and factors in terms of its organization, persistence and its roles in the economic, social and psychological domains and the marital satisfaction is almost the most prominent factor in the family and its cohesion and it is necessary in providing the warm relationships that are dominated by understanding and harmony between the two spouses in the various situations of life. Also, the mutual respect and appreciation are important between the spouses in addition to the continuous communication that reflects positively on making the mutual decisions that preserve and maintain the family. (AlKhatatnah and Nayfah, 2021; Kahar et al., 2021).

Marital satisfaction is one of the most important human relationships in the lives of man and woman. Therefore, psychologists pay a great attention to the marital life considering the marriage as one of the most vital pillars of the psychological health of the two spouses as it satisfies many needs and motivations that can hardly satisfied without it, such as sex motivations, the need to be loved and taken care of, appreciation and the need to identity assertion. (AlShamrani and Huda, 2019; Karadeniz et al., 2021).

### ***Objective of the research***

Building the marital satisfaction scale for the teachers at secondary school grade.

### ***Limits of the research***

- 1- Human limits: The research is confined to the teachers at the secondary school who are married only.
- 2- Spatial limits: The research deal with the secondary schools in both the right and the left banks of Mosul city.
- 3- Temporal limits: The academic year (2021-2022).
- 4- The cognitive limits: Building the marital satisfaction scale.

### ***Defining the terminology***

The marital satisfaction was defined by:

1. (AlBablawi, 1987: 8): "It is the outcome of the feelings, orientations and behaviors that determine the trends of the two spouses in the marital relationship, the extent to which their needs are satisfied and the extent to which they fulfilled the objectives of the marriage. From all this the couple extract a feeling of easiness and this generates a positive state that accompanies the good employment of their potentials.
2. (AlKafafi, 1999: 430): "It is pattern of social compatibilities that aim at constructing a

harmonious relationship by means of satisfying the somatic, emotional and social needs and this, in turn, results in satisfaction of the two spouses.

3. **(Stone and Shackelford, 2007: 541):** It is the psychological and emotional state that reflects the realization of the individual of the benefits gained when marrying a certain individual".
4. **(Awawdah, 2019: 11-12):** "It is the satisfaction of the needs expected due to marriage with all their dimensions and levels for both spouses, i.e., satisfying the need of courtship, economic need, the maternal instinct for woman, the need to peace, need of love and respect and other types of the psychological needs the couple needs".

***The procedural definition of marital satisfaction:*** "It is the final score obtained by the teachers at the secondary school by answering the questions of the scale items."

### ***Previous studies***

#### ***Studies that dealt with the marital satisfaction***

##### **1. Ammawi's study (2016)**

###### ***(Marital satisfaction for the married female employees in Tolkarem governorate)***

The study aimed at identifying the marital satisfaction for the married female employees in Tolkarem governorate. The researcher used the descriptive methodology and the sample of the study included (25) male spouses whose wives work outside their houses. The researcher designed a questionnaire form, which included five domains, most important of which are: the general level of the marital satisfaction and included (38) items, as a main tool to collect the data related to the study. The study reached several findings like the general level of the marital satisfaction for the female spouses of the employees in Tolkarem governorate was very high. The total score of all the domains of the study was (84%). The highest levels of satisfaction according to the domains were as follows: satisfaction concerning performing the homework, satisfaction of the social commitments, satisfaction about raising the children and educating them and finally the economic satisfaction. Results indicated also that there were significant differences between the arithmetic means of the husbands' responses concerning the marital satisfaction for them in accordance with the following variables: the nature of work, self-satisfaction and the woman work. Moreover, results showed that there were no significant differences between the arithmetic means of the husbands' responses concerning the marital satisfaction according to the variables of: residence location, number of years (period of marriage) and the monthly income of the male spouse. (Ammawi, 2016).

##### **2. The study of Saafan and others (2020)**

###### ***(Emotional organization and its relationship with the marital satisfaction for the teachers (males and females) who got married newly.***

This study aimed at identifying the relationship of the emotional organization with the marital satisfaction for the teacher (both sexes). To fulfill this goal, the research was conducted on a sample consisting of (150) teachers; (43) male teachers and (107) female teachers who were newly married in a number of AlSharqeyyah governorate schools and the high studies students, college of education, AlZaqazeeq University. The following tools were applied: (scale of emotional organization, prepared by Gratz & Roemer, 2004, translated by the researcher and the marital satisfaction scale, prepared by (Hala Saqar, 2014). Results showed that there is a statistically significant correlation between the average scores of the individuals of the sample with the scale dimensions according to the variable of sex and also there is a significant differences between the between the average scores of the individuals of the sample

on the dimensions with the marital satisfaction according to the variable of sex. (Saafan, et al., 2020)

### **3. AlKhatatnah Nayfah study (2021)**

*(Family gratitude and its relationship with the marital satisfaction from recently married women's point of view in AlBalqaa Application University in Jordan)*

The study endeavored to identify the relationship of the family gratitude with the marital satisfaction from recently married women's point of view in AlBalqaa Application University in Jordan who were (341). The sample of the consisted of (120) recently married women in in AlBalqaa Application University in Jordan. To accomplish the objectives of the study, the researcher developed a questionnaire of the family gratitude, which consisted of (25) items and involved five dimensions: (goals achievement, feeling happy, integration, desire for achievement and expressing the success). Moreover, the researcher developed the marital satisfaction questionnaire form and the scale consisted of (24) items that involved three dimensions: (economic satisfaction, psychological and social satisfaction and family satisfaction). Each dimension included (8) items and the validity and invariability of the two tools were verified. The study showed that the family gratitude, from the newly married women at AlBalqaa University in Jordan was medium for all the dimensions and that there was a significant correlation at the significance level (as 0.05) between the family gratitude and the marital satisfaction. (AlKhatatnah and Nayfah, 2021).

#### ***Making use of the previous studies***

Making use of the previous studies that were presented to extract a couple of the beneficial indicators from them in terms of the objectives, sample, tools, statistical tools and results and no doubt that the previous studies were made use of by the two researchers in terms of emphasizing the importance of the research.

#### ***Methodology of the research***

The current research aims at constructing marital satisfaction scale for the teachers of the secondary schools.

#### ***Research population***

Melhim (2002: 149) defines the research population as all the items of the phenomenon that the researcher studies. The research population consists of the secondary school teachers in Mosul city for the academic year (2021-2022), who were (1779) teachers (males and females) at (64) schools as shown in table (1):

**Table 1.** *The total population of the research of secondary school grade teachers according to the variable of sex in both the right and the left banks of Mosul city*

Sex	Number of teachers (males and females)		Total	percentage
	Right bank	Left bank		
Males	347	653	1000	% 56.211
Females	137	642	779	% 43.788
Total	484	1295	1779	% 100

#### ***Second: Samples of the research***

It represents a partial group of the research population that stands for the elements of the society in the best way that the results of this sample can be generalized to the whole society and inferences can be performed about the society milestones (Abbas et al., 2014: 218).

### 1. The exploratory sample

An exploratory sample consisting of (30) male and female secondary school teachers was employed, and it consisted of (15) male teachers from Dar AlSalam secondary school for boys and (15) female teachers from Khadijatul Kubra secondary school for girls as an exploratory sample.

### 2. Statistical analysis sample

The step of selecting the sample is considered an extremely important step when conducting any study. A researcher should take his time thinking when he/she chooses the research sample because the generalization of the results depends on the good choice of the sample. (AlShayeb, 2009: 55). Therefore, the Statistical analysis sample consisted of (248) male and female teachers at the secondary schools in Mosul city including the two banks of the city: the right and the left one for the married teachers only. Table (2) shows the details as follows:

**Table 2.** *The statistical analysis sample of the secondary schools' teachers in Mosul city center*

No.	School name	City Bank	Neighborhood	Number
1	Hum's secondary school for girls	Left bank	Albaladeyyat	25
2	Ibn AlAtheer secondary school for girls	Right bank	AlNajjar	15
3	AlSeddiq secondary school for boys	Left bank	AlHadbaa	20
4	Omar Ibn Abdulaziz secondary school for boys	Left bank	AlSukkar	25
5	AlShihab secondary school for boys	right bank	17 Tamooz	25
6	AlNeel secondary school for boys	Left bank	AlMithaq	30
7	AlZuhor secondary school for girls	Left bank	AlMasarif	30
8	AlSharqeyyah secondary school for boys	Right bank	Bab AlToub	33
9	AlKifah secondary school for girls	Right bank	AlGhizlani	15
10	AlGharbeyyah secondary school for boys	Right bank	Bab AlJadeed	30
Total				<b>248</b>

**3- Main sample:** A deliberate sample was selected as it is confined to the male and female teachers who are married. In the relevant descriptive studies (Milhem, 2011) advice to use (20%) of the population individuals if the population is relatively small of about a couple of hundreds and using (10%) for the large population (couple of thousands) and (5%) of the extremely large population (couple of thousands) (Milhem, 2011: 155). Table (3) shows the number of the male and females' teachers according to the variables of the research. Table (4) demonstrates the distribution of the research sample in its final form.

**Table 3.** *The number of male and female teachers according to the variables of the research*

Sex	No. of males	No. of females	Total
Specialization	398	202	600
	Scientific	Humanities	Total
Period of marriage	317	283	600
	5 years and less	More than 5 years	Total
276	324	600	

### Third: Instruments of the research

In order to accomplish the objectives of the research, it was necessary to do the following:

Constructing the marital satisfaction instrument for the secondary school teachers.

The following is a description for each instrument and the procedures followed to verify their validity and invariability.

### *Marital satisfaction scale*

The purpose of this scale is to identify and to measure the level of the marital satisfaction of the sample individuals and therefore it was necessary to build a scale for this variable. As the two researchers couldn't obtain a relevant instrument to measure the marital satisfaction, they adhered to the following steps:

**Table 4.** *Final sample of the research*

No.	School name	City bank	Neighborhood	Sex	Number of teachers
1	AlRisala AlIslameya	Left bank	AlMuthanna	Male	40
2	AlMustabal	Left bank	AlFaisaleya	Male	28
3	AlKindi	Left bank	ALJazair	Male	20
4	Abdulrahman AlGhafiqi	Left bank	AlAndalus	Male	45
5	alZuhor	Left bank	AlZuhor	Male	35
6	AlShafi'ee	Left bank	AlQadiseya AlaThaneya	Male	26
7	Safeyyah	Left bank	AlQadiseya AlaThaneya	Female	20
8	Zainab	Left bank	AlArabi	Female	27
9	Balqees	Left bank	AlSukkar	Female	23
10	AlAmjad	Left bank	AlSihha	Male	37
11	Sareya	Left bank	AlQuds	Male	29
12	AlKhansaa	Right bank	17 Tamooz	Female	19
13	AlGhizlani	Right bank	AlGhuzlani	Male	10
14	AlAsmaee	Left bank	AlKaf'at AlThaneya	Female	27
15	AlAmeen	Left bank	AlKhadhraa	Male	18
16	Maisaloon	Right bank	AlMaghrib	Female	10
17	Alhikma	Right bank	AlMansoor	Male	26
18	Ibn AlBaytar	Left bank	AlAmn	Male	15
19	AlYaqthah	Right bank	AlShifaa	Female	8
20	Omar Ibn AlKhattab	Right bank	Mosul Aljadida	Male	27
21	Qurtuba	Left bank	AlNasr	Female	23
22	Sumer	Left bank	Sumer	Female	12
23	AlYaman	Left bank	AlWahda	Female	22
24	Mecca AlMukarramah	Left bank	AlMithaq	Female	20
25	AlRaya	Left bank	Sumer	Male	13
26	AlFao	Left bank	Palestine	Female	20
					<b>600</b>

A- Determining the measurement domains:

The researchers reviewed a number of literatures, scales and previous studies that deal with the subject of the research and table (5) shows that:

**Table 5.** *The Arab and foreign studies reviewed by the two researchers*

No.	Study title	Year	Researcher's name	Items No.	Alternatives No.	Sample	country
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1	Marital satisfaction and its relationship with the preventive factors of psychological withstanding.	2017	Fatima Mohammed Sayyed Abdullateef	36	3	200	Egypt
2	Marital satisfaction for female married employees in Tolkarem Governorate	2016	Ayad Mohammed Ammawi	38	3	250	Palestine
3	Marital satisfaction and its relation to the social support for sample of married female students in Um AlQura University.	2010	Haya Ibrahim Ibn Abdulaziz AlKhar'aan	59	5	207	Jordan
4	Marital skills and their relationship with Marital satisfaction for the newly married females in Ramallah and AlBeira governorate.	2019	Nidaa Abdulrahman Awawdah	46	5	370	Palestine
5	Family gratitude and its relation to the Marital satisfaction from the point of view of newly married females in AlBalqaa University	2021	*Sami AlKhatatna *Nayfah AlShobaki	25	5	341	Jordan
6	Marital satisfaction and it relation with the preventive factors of psychological endurance.	2017	Fatima Mohammed Sayyed Abdullatif	36	3	200	Egypt
7	Marital satisfaction of employees' husbands in Tolkarem governorate.	2016	Ayad Mohammed Ammawi	38	3	250	Palestine
8	Marital satisfaction and its relation to the social support for sample of married female students in Um AlQura University.	2010	Haya Ibrahim Ibn Abdulaziz AlKhar'aan	59	5	207	Jordan
9	Improving the socialtttt satisfaction using a quality methodology in marital relationships.	2012	B R Reza Fatima	15	3	1213	Malaysia
10	The scale of enriching the Marital satisfaction (EMS), a psychological scale	2022	*Andrel Liel * Pedro Ficenso. *Laura Einece and Lara Aila Nonice.	15	2	205	Portugal
11	Marital satisfaction, sex, age, period of marriage, religion, economic status, education and collective values: data from 33 countries.	2017	Peuter Sorowski and others	4	7	7767	33 countries
12	Job stress and Marital satisfaction for spouses in the double-earning marriages.	2018	*Thuraya Luthefia S Broy. *Meloc R. Kinanti	35	5	100	Indonesia

### A- Formulation of items

In order to build the items of the scale, the two researchers directed an exploratory questionnaire to a sample consisting of (3) male and female teachers in secondary schools and to some specialized professors with expert at Mosul University in 9/1/2022. The questionnaire

consisted of one question: (What is the marital satisfaction from your own point of view?) after collecting the questionnaire forms from the exploratory sample and analyzing the answers, (2) items were chosen and the best of them were selected, and other items were added to them that were taken from the literature that were reviewed. So, the questionnaire became, in its preliminary form, consisting of (48) items distributed to the questionnaire domain as follows:

- The economic satisfaction (12) items.
- Intimate relationships (12) items.
- Problems of the marital life (12) items.
- Spending time together (12) items.

Opposite to each item there are five alternatives for answering (applicable to me to a great extent, applicable to me to a high degree, applicable to me moderately, , applicable to me to a little degree and applicable to me to a very little degree).

the score of alternatives ranges from (1-5).

Indicators of the validity and invariability to verify their characteristics as follows:

### ***1. Validity***

"Validity is considered the most essential characteristic for the good scale and it is considered the basis for building the psychological scales as it gets benefit from the various tests to identify the internal components of the test and to predict, later on, the individuals' educational and practical capabilities" (AlNimr, 2008: 69). Validity is regarded as an important condition that should be present in the research instrument. It means the ability of the instrument to measure what it was prepared to measure actually (Nawfal and Abu Awwad, 2010: 269).

In order to judge the validity of the scale items and the extent to which they are suitable or when it measures its four domains, the two researchers adopted the face validity.

### ***A- The face validity***

Face validity is considered the general appearance of the scale and it refers that the scale can measure what it was designed to measure through the connection with the variable to be measured and the essence of the scale should be in agreement with the purpose it was designed for.

(AlKhayyat, 2010: 157)

This type of validity pivots on the extent to which test is suitable with the measured items and to what it is apparently measurable.

(Omer, et al., 2010: 196)

Therefore, the two researchers presented the scale with its preliminary form to (18) experts in the educational and psychological sciences, who are professors at the University of Mosul to express their opinions concerning the suitability of the scale items, its domains and the extent to which those items are related in each domain in addition to conducting the necessary modifications that might increase the effectiveness of the scale in the study. (Abbas



et al., 2014: 246).

After having the experts' opinions, with an agreement of (80%) and more, (8) items were removed and thus the instrument involved (40) items. The following is table (6), which shows the agreement percentage concerning the items of the scale:

**Table 6.** *The percentage of expert's agreement on the items of the marital satisfaction scale*

Item No.	Total no. of Experts	No. of experts agreed	Agreement %
1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22	18	15	%83
23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40	18	17	%94
41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48	18	16	%88

### ***B- Statistical analysis of the items***

The correlation of the item is with the total score and the score of the domain to which it belongs. The validity of building the marital satisfaction was verified through the validity of the single, by calculating the discrimination characteristic as this discrimination shows the individual differences by the scale. (Allam, 2000: 277).

### ***C- Hem discrimination of the marital satisfaction scale***

Hem discrimination of the psychological tests and scales items is considered one of the standard and important characteristics as it reveals the ability of the situation to measure the individual differences in the characteristic this pattern of measurement rests upon. (Ebel, 1972: 339).

To calculate the discrimination strength of the items of the marital satisfaction scale, the two researchers followed the following procedures:

1. Selecting a random sample consisting of (248) male and female teachers.
2. The marital satisfaction scale was applied to the discrimination sample from 15/2/2022 until 20/3/2022.
3. After adjusting the instrument and transforming the responses into the digital form and then calculating the total score of each individual in the sample, the scores of the scale were arranged from the highest score to the lowest one. A percentage of (27%) of the high scores was determined for (68) male and female teachers, and (27%) of the lower score was determined for (68) male and female teachers.
4. After applying the T test for two independent samples to test the significance of the differences between the high and the low groups of each item of the scale, it was evident that the calculated T value ranged between (0.202-16.455), which is the higher than the table value at a significance level of (0.05) and a degree of freedom of (134). It was, also, shown that (8) items are not discriminated and so they were removed, and table (8) shows that. Therefore, the total number of the items became (40) items distributed on the four domains as shown in table (7).

**Table 7.** *Results of T test for two independent samples to calculate the discriminative power of the items of marital satisfaction*

Item	High group 68	Low group 68	T
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	<b>Arithmetic mean</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	<b>Arithmetic mean</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>	
1	3.2353	1.32842	2.6029	1.25947	2.849
2	3.9265	1.12391	2.9706	1.11931	4.969
3	3.9118	1.39011	3.3971	1.24756	2.272
4	4.6324	0.71036	4.1765	0.99162	3.082
5	4.0588	1.07734	3.2941	1.15976	3.984
6	4.2206	1.07683	3.3971	1.23554	4.144
7	3.3382	1.20460	3.0441	1.21476	1.418
8	3.8235	1.49568	3.1176	1.13991	3.095
9	4.2353	1.22313	3.3088	0.88533	5.060
10	3.9118	0.90990	3.7794	1.04875	0.786
11	4.2059	1.34452	3.2206	1.25598	4.416
12	3.7794	1.27952	2.9853	1.07193	3.923
13	4.7059	0.71360	3.6912	0.95037	7.041
14	4.6176	0.59924	3.0294	0.59777	15.473
15	4.3382	0.87435	3.1471	0.83335	8.132
24	3.0294	1.42442	2.7353	1.01654	1.386
25	4.0588	1.02042	3.1471	1.12322	4.955
26	4.9118	0.28575	3.3971	0.88334	13.454
27	3.5735	1.43845	3.2794	1.04875	1.362
28	4.6765	0.67892	2.8971	1.13479	11.096
29	4.9559	0.26954	3.8235	0.96105	9.355
40	3.9853	1.01471	3.0588	0.87898	5.691
41	4.3529	0.84226	2.9853	0.83742	9.495
42	3.8529	1.23705	2.9265	1.21331	4.409
43	3.4147	1.21548	3.3235	0.81847	0.513
44	3.7794	1.03442	2.8088	1.04034	5.456
45	4.1912	0.75819	3.3824	0.88147	5.736
46	3.2794	0.75004	3.1176	1.00044	1.067
47	4.5294	0.61013	3.3971	0.86628	8.813
48	3.4412	1.37550	3.0441	0.79988	2.058

**Table 8.** *The items deleted from the marital satisfaction scale*

<b>Item No.</b>		<b>T value</b>
7	The monthly income meets our needs	1.418
10	Maintenance of family is the husband responsibility even if the wife is paid a salary.	0.786
22	I feel happy and pleased with my (husband / wife).	1.069
24	I have intercourse with my (husband / wife) disregarding the desire.	1.386
27	The future of our marriage is suspected to last.	1.362
35	I express my sadness and distress freely to my (husband / wife) when I need to do that.	0.202
43	I meet my (husband / wife) in the time of dining or the time of sleep only.	0.513
46	We chat together.	1,067

### **B- Internal Consistency Coefficient**

This method is considered one of the most accurate methods used to calculate the internal consistency of the test and also identifies whether a certain item is moving in the same direction the whole test passes through (AlEsaawi, 1985: 51). Based on this the item that have

high correlation coefficients of the score of the item with the total score of the test should be kept, while the item will be omitted when the correlation coefficient is low. The validity of the test was fulfilled by finding the relation of the item with the total (internal consistency) as this method presumes that the total score of the individual is regarded as an important criterion of the instrument building validity and this is through finding the correlation between the score of each item of the instrument and its total score. (AlZawbaee, 1981: 43). It was evident that all the items are statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05) and table (9) shows that:

**Table 9.** *The correlation of each item in the scale with the total score of marital satisfaction scale*

Items	With the total score		With its domain		items	With the total score		With its domain	
	Correlation coefficient	T test	Correlation coefficient	T test		Correlation coefficient	T test	Correlation coefficient	T test
1	0.198	3.181	0.206	3.315	21	0.393	6.731	0.165	2.635
2	0.347	5.827	0.188	3.014	22	0.630	12.775	0.205	3.298
3	0.262	4.275	0.164	2.618	23	0.552	10.425	0.560	10.644
4	0.285	4.682	0.212	3.416	24	0.513	9.412	0.244	3.962
5	0.249	4.049	0.252	4.101	25	0.490	8.852	0.326	5.431
6	0.270	4.416	0.356	5.999	26	0.404	6.955	0.129	2.049
7	0.243	3.945	0.244	3.962	27	0.349	5.865	0.291	4.790
8	0.320	5.319	0.356	5.999	28	0.580	11.212	0.246	3.997
9	0.322	5.356	0.270	4.416	29	0.381	6.489	0.226	3.654
10	0.366	6.194	0.273	4.469	30	0.326	5.431	0.064	1.010
11	0.490	8.852	0.169	2.700	31	0.207	3.332	0.173	2.766
12	0.580	11.212	0.127	2.016	32	0.468	8.340	0.137	2.178
13	0.426	7.415	0.510	9.337	33	0.576	11.097	0.236	3.825
14	0.533	9.920	0.612	12.186	34	0.258	4.205	0.199	3.198
15	0.560	10.644	0.133	2.113	35	0.357	6.019	0.327	5.449
16	0.408	7.038	0.236	3.825	36	0.260	4.240	0.201	3.231
17	0.425	7.394	0.275	4.504	37	0.301	4.971	0.294	4.844
18	0.430	7.500	0.237	3.842	38	0.395	6.771	0.191	3.064
19	0.469	8.363	0.203	3.265	39	0.215	3.467	0.285	4.682
20	0.221	3.569	0.297	4.898	40	0.224	3.620	0.279	4.575

In table (9), it is clear that the values of the correlation coefficient between the scale items and the total score of the scale ranged between (0.198-0.630) and to reveal the significance of the correlation, T value of the correlation coefficient significance was found. So, the T value calculated ranged between (3.181-12.775), which is lower than from the table value (1.960) at a significance level of (0.05) and thus it was found that all the items are characterized with good internal consistency.

### ***Reliability of the instrument***

The reliability of the scale is considered an essential condition of the effective measurement instruments and the scale gives similar or approximate when it measures an aspect of behavior (AL-Rawsan, 2006: 33) and it refers to the actual score that expresses the performance of the individual in a certain test. The reliability of the score means that the tested individual gets the same score in each time he is tested (Faraj, 2007: 295). The researchers verified the reliability using two methods:

#### ***1. The retest method***

One of the important dimensions that influences the reliability of the test, or the scale scores is time, so this method depends on testing the reliability of the scale in the light of time variable. (Ghunaim, 2004: 71).

The scale was applied to the reliability sample (60 male and female teachers of secondary schools of AlAndalus secondary school for girls and AlYarmuk secondary school for boys in 4/4/2022) and then it was applied again to the same individuals in a period of (15) days. Pearson coefficient was used to define the reliability of the scale. It was observed that the results of first application and the results of the second application results is (0.82). in order to identify the significance of the correlation coefficient, the T value of the correlation coefficient was calculated, and it was found that it is (10.512), which is higher than the table value (2) at a freedom degree of (58) and a level of significance of (0.05).

### ***Alpha Cronback Equation:***

Nunnally points out that Alpha Cronback coefficient provides the researchers with a good estimation of reliability in most of the situations as this method depends on the consistency of the individual from one item to another (Nunnally, 1978: 230). In order to find the reliability coefficient, the scores of the scale were adjusted for a sample of reliability consisting of (60) male and female teachers, which is the same from the results of the first application and its value was (0.84), which means that the scale is characterized with high reliability.

### ***Intrinsic validity***

The intrinsic validity is obtained from the square root of the reliability coefficient. If the reliability coefficient of the rest was (0.84), then the intrinsic validity is (0.90), which is considered as a high validity coefficient that refers the suitability of the scale for application.

Intrinsic validity coefficient  $\approx \sqrt{\text{retest reliability coefficient}}$   
 As the invariability coefficient = (0.82)  
 Then, the intrinsic validity  $\approx \sqrt{0.82}$   
 (Kawafha, 2010: 117).

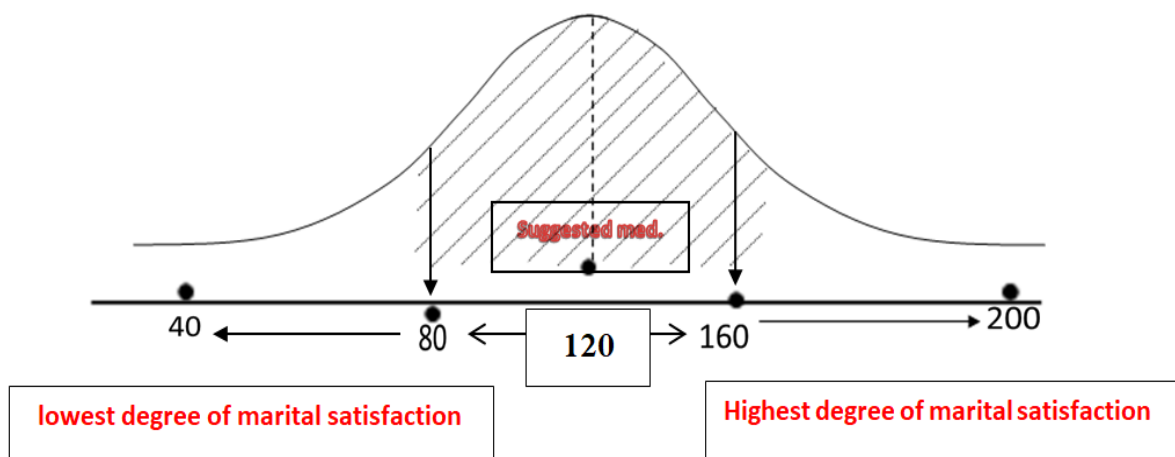
### ***Scores of the scale***

As the two researchers reviewed several scales that are used in the field of the study, they found that most of them contain alternative of the five answers type in addition to the notes and guidance of the experts concerning following the scores in this type of answer alternatives as they lead to the most accurate results for the scale. Therefore, the researchers adopted Likert's method in measurement as it is one of the methods used in designing the scales that are used for the questions with multiple answer choices, which is of the graded type and therefore the individuals tested show their degree of agreement with negative or positive phrases and it ranges from extremely agree to extremely refuse, which is characterized with high reliability because of containing several alternatives that enable expressing his opinion freely in terms of each one of the scale items. (Ferguson, 1991: 64).

So, five alternatives were put for each item, which are: (applicable to me to a great extent, applicable to me to a high degree, applicable to me moderately, , applicable to me to a little degree and applicable to me to a very little degree). The tested individuals were given (1-5) score to answer each item. So, the marital satisfaction scale in its final form is ready to be applied, given that the highest score of the scale is (200), the lowest one is (40) and the hypothetical average is (120).

The scores of the scale are three levels:

- A- The high level of marital satisfaction ranges between (160-200) scores.
- B- The medium level of marital satisfaction ranges between (80-160) scores.
- C- The low level of marital satisfaction ranges between (40 - 80) scores.



**Curve1: represents the levels of the marital satisfaction**

At the end of the research, the two researchers concluded the following:

1. Constructing a valid and invariable instrument and its item should be distinct and applicable.

## Recommendations

The two researchers recommend the following:

1. Using the scale to measure the marital satisfaction.
2. All the authorities relevant to marriage should apply this scale on the married individuals to identify the level of marital satisfaction.

## Suggestions

The two researchers suggest the following:

1. Conducting a study using the scale entitled: the marital satisfaction and its relationship to the emotional style of life for the secondary school teachers.
2. Conducting a study using the scale entitled: the marital satisfaction and its relationship with the academic flexibility.

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