

Parental treatment methods as perceived by children and their relationship to their attachment style

أساليب المعاملة الوالدية كما يدركها الابناء وعلاقتها بنمط التعلق لديهم

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ملخص:

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى معرفة أن هناك علاقة بين أساليب المعاملة الوالدية ونمط التعلق عند الأطفال المزاوون لحفظ كلام الله بمسجد النور بولاية البليدة .
و الذين تتراوح أعمارهم ما بين 9 إلى 11 سنة . وتم إستخدام مقياسي " مقياس أمبو لأساليب المعاملة الوالدية " لمعرفة إن كان مقياس ينطبق مع الحالات بالإيجاب أو بالسلب و معرفة مدى العلاقة الإرتباطية مع الوالدان ، و كذلك مقياس نمط التعلق بالإضافة إلى دليل المقابلة نصف الموجهة . وقد تم الإعتماد على منهج دراسة حالة في هذه الدراسة ، وإختيار 3 حالات ، وقد تم التوصل إلى أنه توجد علاقة إيجابية بين أساليب المعاملة الوالدية و نمط التعلق عند الطفل .
الكلمات المفتاحية: أساليب المعاملة الوالدية، نمط التعلق ، الابناء

Abstract:

The current study aimed to find out that there is a relationship between parental treatment methods and the attachment style of children who practice memorizing the word of God at Al Nour Mosque in Blida Province.

And those aged between 9 to 11 years. The "Ambo Parental Treatment Methods Scale" was used to find out whether the scale applies to positive or negative cases and to find out the extent of the relational relationship with the parents, as well as the attachment style scale in addition to the semi-directed interview guide. A case study approach was adopted in this study, and 3 cases were selected. It was found that there is a positive relationship between parental treatment styles and the child's attachment style.

Key words: Parental treatment methods, attachment style, children

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Introduction:

The family is a human phenomenon that man has known since ancient times and is considered the oldest social institution of education, as it has begun to change and develop with the passing of the ages and has become the nucleus of any society, as it is the first environment in which the individual interacts through his interaction with his family members, especially the parents, and this interaction between children and parents directly affects the behavior of children. The parental treatment methods followed by parents in raising their children also affect their psychological employment.

The methods of parental treatment followed by parents in raising their children have received great attention from psychologists, sociologists, and educators, due to the great importance they attach to shaping the child's psychological structure during the situations he is exposed to, whether positive such as love, affection, and encouragement, or negative such as cruelty, deprivation, humiliation, and others that contribute to building and developing his personality, and affect the child's intelligence and physical, psychological, and social capabilities. Poor family upbringing is also a major reason for children to suffer from disorders in the future and leads the child to deviance.

Scholars, , agreed that it is the process through which parents seek to replace new habits, methods, and motives with habits and motives that the child had formed in an initial way in the previous stage, or in other words, it is the process through which parents aim to make their children acquire behavioral methods, motives, values, and trends that are acceptable to society and accepted by the subculture to which they belong (Gurman & Kniskern, 2013)

Hence, it can be considered as those educational methods and strategies, both correct and incorrect, that parents rely on in the process of raising their children during the stages of the family upbringing process. This is in the midst of the interaction that takes place between parents and children, aiming to control behavior and build personality. Therefore, parents must be careful in how they deal with their children to ensure sound psychological development and keep them away from homosexuality. Especially in childhood, which is considered the most important stage of

development, as the parental abuse that the child is exposed to at this stage leaves negative effects on his personality and behavior that appears in the future.

This is what we find in a foreign study that dealt with parental treatment methods for gifted children. The sample consisted of 60 children with equal numbers of gifted males and females, whose ages ranged between 6 and 12 years. It was concluded that parental treatment methods, as perceived by children or as perceived by parents, play a major role in acquiring and encouraging the care of gifted children. While staying away from negative parental treatment methods that limit the discovery, encouragement, and care of gifted people, these methods are (the method of fluctuation in treatment, the method of cruelty, the method of causing psychological pain, and the method of neglect (Priest, 2021)

During the family upbringing process, parents work to take care of their children, and in it the child tries to get closer to his parents and develop his relationship with them in the midst of the family relationship, as family relationships are among the most severe relationships that affect the child's personality.

In the context of his social development, the child needs to develop two somewhat different types of relationships, vertical relationships and horizontal relationships. Vertical relationships include the child being associated with someone who has social influence and power and has the ability and knowledge, such as the parents, the teacher, or even the older brother. The child struggles to attract attention and the parent provides care. Horizontal relationships have equal parties because they are of the same age as friends.

Family upbringing also works to develop the social relational aspect of the child who is born with a predisposition to interact with his environment, as the first contact and first relationship in his life is with his parents, which has either a negative or positive impact on his psychological and social development.

Over the past years, many studies have shown that one of the most important basic needs of children in early childhood is establishing a stable and secure relationship with the mother or caregiver who responds to their needs, and Bowlby (Bowlby, the term attachment) proposed to describe this special relationship that links the child

with the mother (Caregiver) defined it as "the individual's tendency to establish an intimate emotional relationship in his social environment" This tendency is an essential component of human nature, beginning to appear from birth and continuing throughout life (Bowlby, 1982)

Bowlby (1988) asserts that the human child is born equipped, like the young of other animal species, with a set of innate behaviors that bring caregivers close to him, and thus increase his chances of survival, such as the behavior of breastfeeding, smiling, holding the mother, and staring at her face and eyes. He believes that there is an attachment behavioral system that includes a set of behavior patterns and emotional reactions, aimed at maintaining proximity to the primary caregiver. He believes that this system has three basic functions: achieving proximity to the caregiver, providing a safe haven for the child, as the child rushes to the mother in situations of danger and threat in search of support and a feeling of comfort, and making the mother a safe base from which the child can launch exploratory activities in his surrounding environment. (Bowlby, 1988)

Attachment is a closed emotional bond between the infant and his mother or her representative. It can take the first six or seven months of the infant's life to strengthen and become a noticeable phenomenon that indicates the nature of the emotional relationship that links the infant and his mother (Bowlby, 1988)

Attachment is also inferred through responses that aim to seek closeness from children of any gender. For young children, a number of behaviors are used to classify attachment. These behaviors include protest and sadness in the event of separation from the parent, closeness to the parent, fear of strangers, smiling and talking to the parent (Hesse, 1999)

This is what many studies have investigated, including a study conducted on the attachment style of a school child with low academic achievement in a clinical study of seven cases of school children from the age of 6 to 12 years, through which it was concluded that children have an insecure attachment, which explains the reason for low academic achievement in school children The attachment style has caused secondary effects that extend below the psychological system to the child's intellectual productivity during schooling, which requires educators, especially

parents, to realize that the birth relationship is not limited to financial care, but rather the psychological aspect must be paid attention to and contained emotionally. (Slade & Aber, 2002).

From the above, it becomes clear to us that the parental treatment that parents rely on in raising and caring for their children is the basis for determining the child's attachment style, and this is what we will discuss in our study

Study question:

- What is the attachment style of children according to their awareness of parental treatment methods?

Hypothesis:

The more positive the child's perception of parental treatment methods, the more secure his attachment will be.

Procedural concepts of study variables:

Parental treatment methods:

They are the practices, methods and directions taken by parents, father – mother, in raising and educating their children, through which the children's behavior is directed and protected from deviation. They are the sum of the scores that the child obtains on the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods, which is represented in his awareness or receipt of various parental treatment methods, whether positive (parental sympathy, tolerance, encouragement, better orientation). Or negativity, which is (harm, physical deprivation, cruelty, humiliation, rejection, overprotection, overinterference, notice of guilt, preference for brothers, pampering)

Attachment style:

It is a continuous emotional bond between the child and the primary caregiver, as the child issues a set of behaviors that enable him to get closer to the caregiver, especially if he feels insecure and afraid, through which he aims to maintain closeness, which ensures that he satisfies his biological needs and feels safe, and allows him to discover his surroundings Attachment also affects the child's emotional and social

development, especially social relationships in the future. It is the sum of the scores that the child obtains on the dimensions of the attachment style scale (secure attachment, anxious attachment, avoidant attachment), as a result of which the child is classified into any style he belongs to

Importance of the study:

This study pays attention to early attachment bonds and the importance of attachment in the normal psychological development of the child.

The importance of the study from a theoretical perspective lies in the fact that it examines the type of parental treatment methods to which the child is exposed and their relationship to the attachment style.

The importance of the study from an applied perspective lies in the fact that its results will contribute to building guidance programs aimed at modifying parental treatment methods.

Determine the importance of the extent to which positive parental treatment methods, as perceived by children, affect the development of a secure attachment style in them.

Study objectives:

The study aims to identify the type of attachment among children who are exposed to negative or positive treatment methods.

- Understanding the extent to which parental treatment methods affect the emergence of attachment styles in children.
- Revealing the methods of parental treatment to which a child with a secure attachment is exposed.
- Explaining the impact of negative parental treatment methods on children

field study

1-Research method:

In this study, we used the clinical approach, which is a case study approach, through which we study each case individually in detail and talk about its circumstances and history, far from generalization, knowing that each case expresses itself.

Master's students were used to apply semi-structured interviews and scales to the cases (Karkar Hind + Rahil Karima)

2- Identify research areas:

2-1-Spatial field:

Field research was conducted at Al Nour Mosque in Blida, where we went to the Holy Quran teaching departments with the help of the mosque's marches, and departments between the ages of 9 and 11 were selected.

3- Research group:

The research group consists of 3 children enrolled in Holy Quran education departments, aged between 9 and 11 years.

3-1- Conditions for selecting the research group:

- The child must be teaching the Holy Quran at Al Noor Mosque.

This child comes with his mother to the mosque.

The child must live with his parents in the same house.

The child's parents must be alive.

3-2-Description of the research group:

The sample was intentionally selected as a group of 3 children aged 9 to 11 years.

Table (01)
Description of the research group

sex	age	Cases	
Female	9	Case 1	1
Female	10	Case 2	2
male	10	Case 3	3

4- Research tools:

4-1-The interview is semi-directed:

In this research, we used the semi-directed interview, which is one of the types of interviews in which the researcher first determines a set of questions, "interview guide," that he will ask the respondent during the course of the interview, which contains topics and questions about the researcher's research topic. He can also ask other questions according to the nature of the course of the interview without deviating from the topic.

4-2- Semi-directed interview guide axes:

- First converter: Personal data
- The second axis: parental attachment
- The third axis: Umayyad attachment
- Fourth axis: Parental treatment methods

4-3-Ambo Parental Treatment Methods Scale:

4-3-1-Definition of the scale

This scale was developed to identify the methods parents follow in raising their children and the extent of children's satisfaction with these methods, which helps in changing them later. The methods are more appropriate, and it was formulated in colloquial language that suits students and all levels. Through it, fourteen items of these methods can be identified.

The Ambo Scale for Parental Treatment Methods from the Point of View of Children, translated and defined by Muhammad Al-Sayyid Abdel Rahman and Maher Mustafa

Al-Maghribi, was developed by Pierce and his colleagues in 1980 and its name is "Ambo" EMBU, which are the first letters of the name of the test in the Swedish language

Minnen Av Barndoms Uppfostram Egna

It was first published in Swedish, including (81) phrases answered by the self-report method, then became 75 phrases divided into fourteen dimensions.

4-3-2-Scale correction:

Where the examinee decides whether the phrase is pronounced on him or not through four mandatory tests (beginning with this phrase, always pronounced on him, and ending with a phrase that never applies to him). This test measures fourteen distinct methods of treatment for the parents for both the father and mother, where:

There are ten dimensions that correct negative treatment methods (physical abuse, deprivation, cruelty, humiliation, rejection, overprotection, sibling preference, pampering and guilt) from right to left where they apply to a large degree: four degrees, apply to a medium degree: three degrees, apply to a small degree: two degrees, never apply: one degree.

As for the four dimensions, which are among the positive methods (tolerance, guidance for the better, parental sympathy) from left to right, they apply to a large degree: one applies to a medium degree: two degrees, applies to a simple degree: three degrees, and does not apply at all: four degrees. (Megelatti, 2020)

Whether treatment methods are negative or positive is determined by, a score ranging from 1 to 149 means the presence of negative treatment methods, while a score ranging from 150 to. 300 is positive.

4-3-3-Description of the scale:

Table (03)
Description of the measure of parental treatment methods

Detail	The side	number
Identify the reasons used by parents to deal with their children	Main objective	1
Individual or group	Application method	2
According to the student	Application duration	3
Six years or more	Age group	4
The respondent to this test is the children themselves and it can be presented to the student so that the son presents his point of view about the father and the mother.	Application warnings	5

achment Styles Scale:

4-3-1 Scale correction

It is a series of procedures through which the validity and stability of the research tool were determined. The scale appeared in its final form consisting of (37) items, distributed into three attachment styles –Appendix No. 1-:

- 1- The first (safe) type (14) paragraphs.
- 2- The second type (avoidance) (11) paragraphs.
- 3- The third type (anxiety) (12) paragraphs.

-Gradient system and calculation of its degrees:

The scale included a binary scale that determined the gradation system of the examinees' answers to its items, which are: (always, sometimes, never). The researcher distributed the scores among the alternatives as follows:

- The substitute (always) gets three marks.
- The alternative (sometimes) gets two marks.
- The alternative (never) gets one score.

Scale criteria and interpretation of its scores:

In light of this distribution, the total degree of the scale fields and their hypothetical means is as follows, shown in Table):

Table (04)
shows the total degree and hypothetical mean of attachment styles

Hypothesis medium	total score	Attachment patterns	
28	42	Secure attachment	1
22	33	avoidant attachment	2
24	36	Attachment anxiety	3

In light of this, the scale criteria are as follows:

Table (05)
shows the criteria for the attachment styles scale

Standards	Dimensions
-Everyone who gets a score of (28-42) is securely attached	Secure attachment
-Everyone who gets a score from (22-33) is attached to anxiety	avoidant attachment
-Anyone who gets a score from (24-36) should avoid it.	Attachment anxiety

1- Presentation and analysis of the first case:

Personal data:

Age: 9 years

Gender: Female

Academic level: third primary

Academic achievement: below average

Number of brothers: 2

Rank among brothers: eldest among her brothers

Health condition: You suffer from a urinary tract disease

Mother's educational level: university

Father's academic level: fourth intermediate

Mother's profession: Private education teacher in primary school

Father's profession: Gas station worker

The child's relationship with the mother: good

The child's relationship with the father: good

Economic level: average

Housing type: apartment

Has there been a separation between the parents: No

1-1- Interview summary:

We went to the case in the mosque while she was studying there to memorize the Holy Quran. Four interviews were conducted with the case. In the first interview, we approached the case and her mother and obtained their approval to participate as a study group in the research, by signing the approval form from the mother and explaining the details of the research with a focus on the confidentiality of the information that the mother would declare and that it would be used in the academic framework only. We also collected basic information about the case and had the mother fill out the information form. During the information gathering process, we focused on Zainab's relationship in the family and school environment.

The case is 9 years old, she lives with her family consisting of father, mother and one brother, four years younger than her, she ranks first in the ranking of brothers, the family lives in an average economic level, the father works in a gas station, while the mother is a teacher for people with special needs in primary school, the mother stated that her daughter is an ordinary girl, her relationship with her parents is good, as she focused in her speech on the fact that the case is very close to her father, As for her relationship with her brother, according to the mother, it is good, but you often find them fighting over some things.

Al-Halat is having a good childhood and her parents are trying to provide for all her needs. She is a beloved girl in her family and her family always encourages her to

succeed in her studies and develop her skills. They registered her at the Gymnastics Education Sports Center when she was about a year old.

Halat is studying in the third year of primary school, as she is distinguished in the department by talking a lot with her colleagues, but she does not get angry, according to the mother. As for her academic level, it is close to average, and this is due to the health condition of the Halat, as she is sometimes forced to drop out of school for a long time and stay in the hospital, which negatively affects her academic achievement. This is why both of Zainab's parents enrolled in a Quran memorization course to help her study.

She suffers from a urinary tract disease, which creates side effects such as high body temperature (fever), which leads her to stay in the hospital from time to time. She is now undergoing treatment with medication and exercise, all under the supervision of her parents.

As for the second, we tried to build a relationship of trust with the case by talking to her about her family, the ways her family dealt with her, and her relationship with them.

In the third interview, we applied the parental treatment methods questionnaire, which I interacted with well.

In the fourth interview, the attachment style questionnaire was applied to the case with which you interacted.

1-2- Interview analysis:

Through what was worked on in the interviews, it became clear that the case of a girl who lives a quiet childhood in a healthy family environment, her relationship with her parents is good, especially with her father, and this is according to what she said when answering item No. 30 of the attachment style questionnaire, "Never", where she stated, "No, my father loves me." My father is my life." As for her relationship with her brother, according to what the mother said She and Akram play as they please, they love each other, they fight a lot over anything and dangers that we feel wrong her brother. As for Zainab, she said that her parents love her and do not prefer her brother over her, and this is what her answer to in items 14 and 15 does not apply at all in the questionnaire on parental treatment methods. The case also showed signs

of resentment and sadness when she answered item No. 20, which applies to a large extent from the parental treatment methods questionnaire, where she said, "My father and mother keep nagging at me, afraid that we will get very sick." She also answered item No. 51 of the same questionnaire, which applies to a large extent, and she said, "They keep telling me, 'Call him, you will grow up and grow old, and it is dangerous for us to be full. We do not like to eat.'" As for her relationship with her friends, she stated that she has many friends and always wants to be with them, and this was through her answer to item No. 1, always starting with the attachment style questionnaire, where she stated, "I am good so that we can play with my friends and go click with them and hate it so that we can be in Sbitar alone and not with those we play with".

1-3- Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale:

Table (06)
Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale for the first case

Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale for the first case			
Negative paragraph scores123	degres	Dimensions	Negative methods
	8	Physical abuse	
	13	Deprivation	
	13	cruelty	
	8	Humiliation	
	14	Rejection	
	16	Overprotection	
	13	Excessive interference	
	17	Notice of guilt	
	10	Brothers' preference	
	11	Pampering	
Positive paragraph 34 scores	6	Parental empathy	Positive methods
	10	Encouragement	
	11	Tolerance	
	7	Guidance for the better	
157		total score	

1-4- Results of the Attachment Styles Scale:

Table (07)
Results of the attachment styles scale for the first case

total score	Attachment patterns	
28	Secure attachment	1
21	avoidant attachment	2
20	Attachment anxiety	3
69	Total	

1-5- General analysis of the situation:

Through what was discussed in the four interviews and after applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods and the attachment style scale to a case, we notice that she lives in a quiet family environment, and this is according to what she said during the semi-directed interview.

After applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods, Zainab obtained a score of 157 as a total score on the dimensions of the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods, which is classified as positive treatment, as she obtained a score of 123 on the negative dimensions, which is considered an average score. She got a score of 16 in the dimension of overprotection, which is considered high compared to the rest of the dimensions. This is due to her illness, as the family seeks to protect their daughter and their fear of her being exposed to any harm. She also got a score of 13 in each of the dimensions of deprivation, cruelty, and overintervention, which is considered a medium score. This is because the case of a girl is a little naughty, so her parents seek to control her behavior. As for the positive dimensions, she obtained a score of 34 as a total score, as the family seeks to encourage her, as she obtained 10 points, and she also obtained 7 points in the dimension of guidance for the better, as we noticed that the family seeks to guide her daughter by registering her to learn gymnastics and memorize the Holy Quran.

As for the attachment styles scale, I got a score of 69 as a total score on the scale items, which is considered an average score. I got a score of 28 on the total of the safe

attachment items, which are classified in the hypothetical environment. When compared with the rest of the dimensions, they are considered high, and therefore they have a safe attachment. I also got a total score of 21 on the avoidant attachment items, which are classified in the hypothetical environment. The total number of anxious attachment items received a low score of 20. Degree, which means that she is a girl who seeks to make friends and has a positive view of her surroundings.

From the above, the positive parental treatment styles expressed by the case through her response to the items of the parental treatment styles scale and her positive perception of them allowed the latter to develop a secure attachment style for her.

2- Presentation and analysis of the second case:

Personal data:

Age: 10

Gender: Female

Academic level: fourth primary

Academic achievement: good

Number of brothers: 3

Rank among brothers: the highest among them

Health condition: good

Mother's academic level: secondary

Father's academic level: secondary

Mother's profession: staying at home

Father's profession: Imam of a mosque

The child's relationship with the mother: good

The child's relationship with the father: good

Economic level: average

Housing type: apartment

Has there been a separation between the parents: No

Number of interviews: 4

2-1- Interview summary:

Four interviews were conducted with the case. In the first interview, we approached Cyrine and her mother and obtained their consent to conduct the research by signing the consent form from the mother and explaining the details of the research to the mother, focusing on the confidentiality of the information she would disclose and that it would only be used in the academic context. We also collected basic information about the case and the mother filled out the information form.

The case is a 10-year-old girl living with her family, which consists of a father, a mother, a younger brother, and a younger sister, who is the eldest of her siblings in the family arrangement. The father works as an imam in a mosque, while the mother stays at home. Her relationship with her parents is good, and she is closer to her mother. As for her siblings, their relationship is good, especially with her younger sister. She is an active girl at home who loves playing outside because she has several friends in their residential neighborhood, while at school she is a hardworking girl. Her relationship with her teacher is good because she is a girl with good qualities, but she talks a lot in the department, according to the mother.

In the second interview, we tried to build a trusting relationship with the case by talking to her about her family, friends, and school. We noticed that she is a girl who loves to joke and laugh. She talked about her younger sister a lot.

In the third interview, we applied the parental treatment methods questionnaire, which I interacted with positively because the questionnaire items mimic her lifestyle at home.

In the fourth interview in which we applied the attachment style questionnaire to the case, I interacted with it and finished it in a short time.

-2- Interview analysis:

Through the interviews, it became clear to us that the case is a girl who lives in a quiet family environment. Her relationship with her parents is good, especially with her mother, which became clear during her answer to item No. 74, to which she answered, "It applies to a large extent, as she said when answering, 'Mama is the one who hugs me a lot and always kisses me.'" She also stated in her answer to item No. 36, "It applies to a large extent, from the questionnaire on parental treatment methods, as she said, "" "My father and mother are very kind to me. My mother shows me a lot," she also stated. "My mother treats her like a friend. She tells me to treat her like a friend. We tell her everything." This was through her answer to Clause 48, which applies to a moderate degree. However, her parents expressed that they always accuse her of things that happen in the house, and through her answer to Clause 48, it applies to a great degree, as she said, " Everything that happens to me is dangerous. I didn't do it. It could have been my brother or sister. They come and tell me, "You did it, these are your servants." She also showed her sadness with her parents because of their choice of her friends. "Every time my father comes and hits me, I play with my friends. He tells me, 'Don't play with her anymore. They'll give me the choice of my friends.'" This is what she expressed in her answer to item 53. It applies to a moderate degree, as she told us about her friends and said, "I have many friends in my neighborhood, in Lycol, and we communicate with Kamel," which she expressed in her answer to the attachment style questionnaire in item 1 at all times.

2-3- Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale:

Table (08)
Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale for the second case

Negative paragraph scores 120	degres	Dimensions	Negative methods
	8	Physical abuse	
	11	Deprivation	
	11	cruelty	
	11	Humiliation	
	12	Rejection	
	15	Overprotection	
	14	Excessive interference	
	16	Notice of guilt	
	12	Brothers' preference	
10	Pampering		
paragraph Positive scores32	6	Parental empathy	Positive methods
	8	Encouragement	
	13	Tolerance	
	5	Guidance for the better	
152		total score	

2-4- Results of the Attachment Styles Scale:

Table (09)
Results of the Attachment Patterns Scale for the Second Case

total score	Attachment patterns	
24	Secure attachment	1
15	avoidant attachment	2
13	Attachment anxiety	3
52	Total	

2-5- General analysis of the situation:

Based on what was discussed in the four interviews with the case and after applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment styles, the attachment styles scale, and the semi-structured interview guide, the case of a girl living a healthy childhood in a healthy family environment.

After applying the Ambo Parental Treatment Methods Scale, I obtained a score of 152 as a total score on the dimensions of the Ambo Parental Treatment Methods Scale, which is classified as positive treatment methods, where I obtained a score of 120 on the negative dimensions, which is considered an average score, and I obtained a score of 16 on After Notice of Guilt, which is considered a high score, that in the dimensions of physical harm, deprivation, cruelty, Humiliation: She received a score of 41, which is a low score, which indicates the good treatment she is subjected to. As for the positive dimensions, she received a score of 32 in the total dimensions, which is average, as we noticed that in the dimension of tolerance, she received the highest score, which is 13 points, and this suggests the respect and trust with which they treat Cyrine's parents.

As for the attachment styles scale, I got a score of 52 in the total items of the scale, which is considered a low score. I got a total score of 24 on the safe attachment style dimension, which is considered the highest score compared to the scores after avoidant attachment and anxiety. I also got a score of 15, which is a low score in the avoidant attachment style dimension As for the total items of anxious attachment, she received a score of 13, which is considered a low score, and this means that she is a girl who has confidence in herself and the people around her.

So, from what was reached after applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods, the attachment styles scale, and the semi-directed interview guide, a case has a positive perception of the parental treatment methods to which she is exposed, and this is what allowed her to develop a secure attachment style.

- Presentation and analysis of the third case:

Submitting the case:

Age: 10

Gender: Male

Academic level: fourth primary

Academic achievement: good

Number of brothers: 3

Rank among brothers: the youngest among them

Health condition: good

Mother's academic level: secondary

Father's academic level: university

Mother's profession: Professor

Father's profession: employee in a medical analysis laboratory

The child's relationship with the mother: good

The child's relationship with the father: good

Economic level: good

Housing type: apartment

Has there been a separation between the parents: No

Number of interviews: 4

4-1- Interview summary:

We conducted four interviews with this case. In the first interview, we approached his mother to get her approval to conduct the research by signing the approval form from the mother, and explaining the details of the research to the mother, focusing on:

On the confidentiality of the information she will disclose and that it will be used only in the academic framework, we also provided the mother with the information form for her.

The case is a 10-year-old boy studying in the fourth grade of primary school with a good academic achievement from his football identities. He lives in a quiet family environment consisting of a father, a mother, an older sister, and a brother in second place, making him the youngest of his siblings. His relationship with his parents is good and he is close to his mother and father. He spoils the family because he is the youngest child, a somewhat naughty boy. He always starts simple fights with his brother at home, but their relationship is good. According to the mother, these fights are the result of childhood recklessness and children playing. As for Halat at school, he is a hard-working boy who always gets excellent grades, but he is mischievous and moves a lot in the department. His relationship with his teacher is good, and he has several friends inside and outside the school.

In the second interview, we tried to build a relationship of trust with the case and learn more about her and her relationship within her family, in the school environment, and outside it, and how she realizes the methods of parental treatment to which he is exposed.

In the third interview, we applied the parental treatment methods questionnaire, which he interacted with and talked about the details of his parents' treatment of him according to the nature of the items.

In the fourth interview, we applied the attachment style questionnaire to the case. There was interaction from those who said the case but felt bored in the last five items, which we encouraged by offering sweets.

4-2- Interview analysis:

Through the interviews, it became clear that the case of a very active boy, who lives in a quiet family environment, has a good relationship with his parents. The mother said, "He is close to us. He has a husband who is very knowledgeable. He knows when to be with his father and when to be with me." As for him, he stated, "My dear, we love them as you like. That's my father and she's my mother. They love me for a husband." This is what he answered in item number 2. It applies to a moderate degree to the questionnaire on parental treatment methods. But an expression of their cruelty in dealing, as he said, "They love me, but my father hits me", through

his answer to the distance of cruelty in item No. 6 and 12, applies to a large extent, and he also spoils the family because he is the youngest among his brothers, as it was found through his answer to item No. 72 that it applies to a medium degree from Questionnaire on parental treatment methods.

As for his relationships with his friends, they are good, as he stated, "I have many friends with whom we play balloon Fal Houma", and this is what he confirmed through his answer to item No. 1 mostly and item No. 31 never.

- 4-3 Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale

Table (10)
Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale for the fourth case

Results of the Parental Treatment Methods Scale for the fourth case			
Negative paragraph scores 133	degres	Dimensions	Negative methods
	11	Physical abuse	
	10	Deprivation	
	14	cruelty	
	14	Humiliation	
	13	Rejection	
	16	Overprotection	
	14	Excessive interference	
	13	Notice of guilt	
	10	Brothers' preference	
18	Pampering		
paragraph Positive 43scores	11	Parental empathy	Positive methods
	11	Encouragement	
	13	Tolerance	
	8	Guidance for the better	
176		total	

4-4- Results of the Attachment Styles Scale:

Table (11)
Results of the attachment styles scale for the fourth case

total	Attachment patterns	
31	Secure attachment	1
20	avoidant attachment	2
20	Attachment anxiety	3
71	Total	

4-5- General analysis of the situation:

Through what was reached in the four interviews with the case and after applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods and the attachment styles scale and relying on the semi-structured interview guide, we notice that he is a boy who lives in a normal family environment and has a good relationship with his parents.

After applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods, you may obtain a score of 176 as a total score on the dimensions of the Ambo scale for parental treatment methods, which is classified as positive parental treatment, where you obtain 133 scores on the sum of the negative dimensions, which is an average score. You may get 18 points in the pampering item, which is a high point, and this is what we also noticed in the statement of the mother who explained that he is the pampered child in the family because he is the youngest child. You also get the same points, which are 14 points in each of the cruelty, humiliation, and excessive interference items, which is considered an average point. As for the positive dimensions, you may get 43 points as a total of the college's points for the positive dimensions, as the family seeks to encourage him in the academic field, as it gets 11 points in the encouragement dimension, which is considered an average point.

As for the attachment styles scale, you may get a score of 71 as a total score on the scale items, which is an average score. You may get a score of 31 on the secure attachment style dimension, which is a high score that shows that it has secure attachment when compared to the rest of the dimensions. You may also get a score of 20 on the avoidant attachment dimension, which is a score that is classified in the hypothetical mean. As for the anxious attachment dimension, you may get 20 points,

which is an average point. This shows that he is a boy who has confidence in others and in himself, and has a positive view of his environment and himself

So, based on what was reached after applying the Ambo scale for parental treatment styles, the attachment styles scale, and the semi-structured interview guide, Abdullah has a positive awareness of the parental treatment styles to which he is exposed. This contributed to building a balanced psychological, emotional, and social structure, as he has a secure attachment style.

7- Discuss and analyze the results based on the hypothesis:

Through the results of the semi-structured interviews and the measures on the study cases, we concluded that children who perceive their parents' treatment as positive the safer their attachment style is, and this appeared in five cases, namely the first, second, third, fourth and fifth cases, while the sixth case had an anxious attachment style. Returning to the nature of her perception of parental treatment methods, it was a negative perception, which makes us certain that the hypothesis has been verified according to the study cases, meaning that the more positive the child's perception of parental treatment methods, the more secure their attachment will be.

This is confirmed by a study conducted by Bowlby (which confirmed that the attachment style in children is determined by the type of care and relationship that exists between the child and the mother in the early stages of development, especially since care is one of the types of parental treatment methods that differ from mother to mother to determine whether it is negative or positive and what it carries of warmth, love, reassurance and response to needs The child, at this stage the child will form a mental model through which he will interact with the people around him, build new relationships and choose partners based on this model that he has developed based on his awareness of the methods of dealing with the caregiver.

The positive awareness of parental treatment methods appears in the parental sympathy method through their mention of the love relationship that binds them to their parents, as we find in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth cases, where they expressed with love the extent of their good relationship with their parents, as the fourth case stated that their parents love them in the same way A second woman

stated when answering the scale of parental treatment methods in positive dimensions that her mother always hugs her and expresses to her how much she loves her every time. Likewise, positive parental treatment methods appeared through encouragement in both the first, second, and third cases, and this is what became clear through interviews with the cases, as the parents of the first case, according to the mother's statement, registered Zainab in gymnastics to encourage her talents.

In addition to the above, we noticed through the interviews that the cases represented by the first, second, and third, realize that their parents are trying to guide them towards the best by registering them in a course of memorizing the Holy Quran, where they stated that memorizing the Holy Quran helps them achieve good academic achievement and develop memorization and concentration skills, as well as directing them to the path of God. We also find that the tolerance dimension in the measure of parental treatment methods was high to moderate in each of the three cases. This indicates the extent of their positive awareness of the parental treatment methods to which they are exposed, which allowed the latter to develop a secure attachment style in them.

General conclusion:

Our study aimed to reveal whether a child's perception of parental treatment methods determines the attachment style according to the research hypothesis that the more positive a child's perception of parental treatment methods, the more secure his attachment will be. In order to test this, a field study was prepared in which we applied several tools based on the semi-directed interview with the Ambo Parental Treatment Methods Scale to a group of children studying at Al Noor Mosque. After analyzing the results clinically, we concluded that the child's awareness of parental treatment methods determines the attachment style.

If the child is well aware, the attachment style is safe. This is what appeared in all cases, and if the child is poorly aware of parental treatment methods, the attachment style is anxiety. .

Although there were many cases of the first type, we cannot generalize because each case is an individual case.

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