

Divorce and family breakdown: What are the representations of the parental image in children whose parents have separated?

الطلاق والتفكك الأسري: ما هي تمثيلات الصورة الوالدية لدى الأبناء الذين انفصل أبائهم؟

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Abstract:

This study aimed to identify the representations of the parental image in children whose parents have separated. And know the perceptions they have of their parents. The most important element in the study of this topic is the children who are experiencing the divorce of their parents, and the starting point of this study through their family experiences is to study their representations of the parental image and family ties.

The 'case study' approach was used on two adolescents of different sexes. Individual interviews were carried out with the cases using an interview guide, and the life story method was chosen as the method corresponding to the nature and objectives of this study. The data has been processed by content analysis. As a result, a set of results has been obtained, the most important of which are: the parental image disorder and the absence of the parent model in the representations of children. The family experience of the children gave rise to a desire to change families and references. The family atmosphere, represented by the absence of parental control, unacceptable family life and turbulent emotional relationships, has become a psychological trauma for these children.

Keywords: Representations; Parental image; parental model; family experience. Family ties.

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ملخص :

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد تمثيلات الصورة الوالدية لدى الأبناء الذين انفصل آباؤهم. ومعرفة تصوراتهم التي يشكلونها حول والديهم، فأهم عنصر في هذا الموضوع هم الأبناء الذين يعيشون طلاق الوالدين، و نقطة انطلاق هذه الدراسة من خلال تجاربهم الأسرية هي دراسة تمثيلاتهم للروابط الأسرية.

تم استخدام منهج "دراسة الحالة" على مراهقين من جنسين مختلفين. وتم استخدام المقابلات الفردية مع الحالات باستخدام دليل المقابلة وتم اختيار أسلوب قصة الحياة كأسلوب يتوافق مع طبيعة هذه الدراسة وأهدافها. وتمت معالجة البيانات من خلال تحليل المحتوى. ونتيجة لذلك تم تحقيق مجموعة من النتائج أهمها: اضطراب الصورة الوالدية وغياب النموذج الوالدي في تمثيلات الأبناء. المعاش الأسري للأبناء نتج عنه الرغبة في تغيير أسرهم ومرجعياتهم. كذلك الجو الأسري المتمثل في غياب الرقابة الأبوية والحياة الأسرية غير المقبولة والعلاقات العاطفية المضطربة أصبحت بمثابة صدمة نفسية لهؤلاء الأطفال.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التمثيلات ; الصورة الوالدية: النموذج الوالدي؛ المعاش الأسري. الروابط الأسرية.

Introduction

The breakdown of family ties that it embodies (conflict between spouses, divorce, separation between children, absence of one of the parents in the family) constitutes a favourable and relevant environment for the emergence of emotional disorders in children and adolescents, because parents play an essential role in the conduct of their sons, as teachers and psychologists recognize.

For a long time, the field of study of parenting was called "family education", with two possible definitions. On the one hand, it would be the analysis of the education given to children within the family; on the other hand, the education of families to take care of their children adequately. It is obviously the first sense that we must remember, but in fact, we have often favored the second by trying to make it seem that expert psychologists in the field could educate families by transmitting to them the keys to a successful education (Isabelle R, Sarah G. and all, 2015, P 13)

Beyond the needs of food, care and education, parenthood must meet other needs that deeply engage the child's identity and control his ability to "grow up". on a clinical basis, the child needs a to be accepted, to feel that his presence in the world is legitimate, to feel, through the gestures, the looks and the words of those who are in charge of parenting, a desire for him to live and develop. The absence of attention to the child, the absence of expressions of interest, the

absence of signals testifying to the recognition of his presence and the desire for it to continue, leads to very serious pathologies (Karen S, 2015, pp 139. 141)

The most important element in the study of this subject is the sons whose parents are divorced and the starting point of this study is the study of these adolescents in their individualities and their representations of the parental image and their experiences. This study will allow to approach the reactivation of the life story of these adolescents through their testimonies and their experiences that they lived and which contributed to shaping their personalities.

To advance more deeply into the psyche of the child, especially the adolescent, it is known that it is elaborated, in particular, through its "introjection", that is to say a process which "makes pass, in a phantasmatic mode, from the outside to the inside of objects and qualities inherent in these objects". The child will therefore build himself up by incorporating "imagos", that is to say unconscious prototypes of parental characters, inspired by impulses of destruction, carried by deadly forces (Karen S, 2015: pp 139. 144)

In this study entitled " Divorce and family breakdown: What are the representations of the parental image in children whose parents have separated?", the main objective is to seek to describe and analyze their perceptions of the parental image as well as the bonds that have developed within their family, in order to deepen their logic. Understanding their perceptions allows for a deeper understanding of events by examining their perception of themselves, others and the world around them.

It seems important to us to specify the main objectives that we wish to achieve at the end of this research before starting, in particular: to identify the representations of children whose parents are divorced of the parent image. And to understand the perceptions of these children on parenthood. Also to explain the experiences of these children and the relationships that they have established in their family environment, in particular with their parents.

From this situation and in accordance with the object of the study, this study attempts to answer several questions that aimed to explain parenthood from the perspective of adolescents, starting with the following main questions:

What perceptions does an adolescent living in a divorced family have of the parental image?

What perceptions and interpretations does this adolescent have about his place in the family (i.e. between his parents) and about family ties?

Through the questions raised, the hypotheses were formulated as follows:

There is a disturbance in the parent image in the perception of an adolescent who lives in a divorced family because the parental model is unable to meet his expectations.

An adolescent living in a divorced family has a negative perception and experience of family ties.

1. Parenthood and the institution of the family

1.1. Kinship and parenting :

In the field of social sciences, "kinship" is based on the institution of the family and marriage, it encompasses all the links of filiation, germanity and alliance named and recognized by the social organization.

"Parenthood" defines all the functions that adults who are related to them by kinship, consanguinity or alliance must or can assume vis-à-vis children (Serge Hefez, 2015, p.56)

1.2. Paternity- maternity :

The work of nesting and protection around the mother and the child is the very basis of the initial paternal function. During the first weeks of the child, the father's place is undoubtedly constituted by the maternal care that he must provide to the mother in order to relieve her of the anxiety inherent in all relationships with a baby. The paternal capacity and competence in this work of protecting mother and child are rooted from the psychic point of view in the father's ability to invest the mother-child couple by his ideal of the ego.

In a complementary and parallel way, the mother "rockets" with the child, idealizes the father. This idealization is the result of the projection of his ego and contributes to modelling the paternal function. The mother reflects to the father the image of her function. She establishes an ideal of attitude that models her spouse's behaviour. The father is, in the discovery of his function, guided by the gaze of the mother who enriches the paternal presence with a meaning invested by the narcissistic formation which in her has linked to the ideal of the community. The unconscious images of the paternal function in the mother are involved in the process of "paternalization" of her spouse. The unconscious

investment of the representation of paternity by the mother is essential for the father so that he, in turn, fixes an image of the psychic bond that unites him to this child (Alain B, 2004; pp45-48)

1.3. The parental function for the child :

The parental function seems to constitute a subtle need for the child and to play an essential role in his life. However, we agree that the proposed parental images play a role in the construction of the child's personality and that through what constitutes their "parental tasks", parents concretely provide the child with ingredients for his development.

The birth of a child transforms two partners of a couple into parents; in this sense, "it is the child who makes his parents". The first function of the parents is therefore to transmit to him that he makes them father and mother and to inscribe him in the line of filiation of their two families of origin. The construction of the child's identity seems to depend on such an induction process (Helene R, Isabelle R, 1998; p48)

The father, for his part, will play an essential role in the organization of the child's personality by breaking the mother/father dyadic system at the time of oedipal triangulation. He will assume and embody the forbidden, will be the representative of authority and the law.

The degree of professional qualification, the attitudes of the company manager and work colleagues (Le Camus J., 2005, p50)

2. Divorce and family breakdown :

Divorce is a breach of the marriage contract that legally unites two people who had decided to share their sexual, emotional, economic and social life in part and who wanted to start building a family and establish new links of filiation and descent. It is a psychic failure as to the goal. Failure on the psychic and emotional level in relation to the ideal carried by marriage, the quest for stable love fulfilment and the constitution of a united family (Christine L., 2010, p 110)

2.1. The adaptation of the child to divorce :

The child perceives the divorce as a source of sadness, anguish and fear of the future. At the time of the breakup of the parental couple and in the months that follow, the child can express his suffering in a very diverse way according

to his age, according to the family context and, according to the ability of his parents to manage the new situation on the material level as on the emotional level. The infant can violently manifest his anguish by screaming, crying, the very young child may have difficulties in making the fundamental psychomotor acquisitions. The child growing up may manifest his refusal of the new family situation by behavioural disorders (aggressiveness, inhibition ...) or by a poor school adaptation. He can reject the parent he considers responsible and align his behaviour with the parent with whom he lives (Gerard P. and Elisabeth M, 1999 : p 14)

2.2. Instability and changes in the child's environment :

Separation and divorce of parents are frequently accompanied by significant disruptions in the child's daily life, the organization of the family and living conditions. The persistence of the latter alters the well-being and the psychological and social functioning of the child. It also exacerbates the stress level and coping skills of custodial parents (Helene R., Isabelle R.,1998: p89)

2.3. The child's point of view on separation :

The child's point of view on his situation certainly plays a role in his divorce adaptation. In fact, very few studies have been directly interested in the child's point of view on this subject. Among the studies on the experiences and perceptions of children confronted with divorce, that of "Wallenstein and Kelly (1989)" occupies a first place importance, the results have proven that for all the children and adolescents followed, separation and its consequences represent the most stressful period of the divorce process. The separation causes for almost everyone a sharp shock, the impression that their entire existence is falling apart, intense fears and grief. The physical separation of the parents appears as the central event. For the child, divorce means that he will no longer live with both parents on a daily basis (Helene R., Isabelle R.,1998: p95)

3 -Methods and Materials :

It should be noted first of all that this study calls for a qualitative use of research, since its objectives are aimed at better understanding the phenomenon as well as deepening its knowledge. This qualitative method seeks a better exploration and understanding of the family life of adolescents whose parents are divorced, by collecting, interpreting and analyzing data on the experiences of these adolescents in their family environments.

3.1. The type of research:

The "case study" method was used in this study, in order to identify the representations and experiences of adolescents whose parents are divorced.

The most important feature of this approach is that it provides detailed data on the real reality of the phenomenon or subject of the study, while providing a realistic explanation of the factors associated with the subject of the study. The "case study" is the framework in which the clinician organizes and evaluates all the information and results obtained about the individual and that through observation, interview, social history, biography and other tools.

3.2. The cases of the study:

This study aims to document the experience of adolescents whose parents are divorced, to collect information about their experiences with their family backgrounds and to explain the parental image as represented by these adolescents during their lives and their lived experiences.

The number of cases ranging from (02) two cases, it was emphasized that the case study is an ideal method in the field of clinical psychology, it examines the individual with oneself in his relationship with the other, taking into account his environment.

The first case: "Fatima" a 17-year-old adolescent, who lived between two families (father's family and mother's family remarried) after the parents divorced at the age of 07.

The second case: "Mohammed" a 16-year-old adolescent, lived in a single-parent family, so his mother took care of him after his divorce from his father.

3.3. Data Collection Technique

3.3.1. Individual interviews

The study opts for a longitudinal study of these two cases, with the aim of convincing them to conduct individual interviews with me over several periods.

This type of study consists of a series of individual interviews with the same questions and the frequent meetings with the two cases on several occasions allowed me to delve deeper into each answer, which also allowed me to have more details about their life story. By referring to their points of view and giving the opportunity to express themselves, which is an opportunity to better reconstruct their experiences and extract their personal opinions and their own

analyses from their life stories and their personal perceptions of their families and the family ties they have forged.

3.3.2. The life story

Life history was chosen as the method most suited to the nature and objectives of the study, so as to obtain information that gives an idea of the life course of the study cases through the different stages of their life.

In social sciences, the life story results from a specific form of interviews which are narrative interviews, through which the researcher asks the individual to inform him of all or part of his life experience and to focus on an aspect of "social life", his relationship with others, the conditions he contained in the restrictions and opportunities, repeated practices, projects that have been carried out and others that are oriented towards their realization (Daniel Bertaux, 2006: p 11).

3.3.3. The Interview Guide:

An interview guide using a questionnaire was edited to describe the history of these situations and explore their world, ideas and perceptions. This guide contains open-ended questions on the theme of the study, which encouraged the cases to share their experiences and family experiences. These interviews took the form of discussions in order to obtain information about their life stories and understand the meaning of their experiences.

The interview guide includes 27 open-ended questions on the subject of the study (see Appendix). Its purpose is to find answers that help achieve the objectives of this study in order to approach the answer to its questions. The interview guide contains four categories that vary according to their objectives, can be summarized as follows:

Table 1. Objectives of the categories of the Interview Guide:

<u>Catégories</u>	<u>Objectives of the catégories</u>
<u>1st category</u> Parenthood bond	- Determined the place of the adolescent with his parents. - His representation of his father and mother. - Know your role model (or not) within the family
<u>2nd category</u> Family and Relationship ties	- Collect information about the adolescent 's experiences with his parents. - Collect information about the composition of his family and the nature of family-social ties. - Collect information on family relationships and the daily family life of the adolescent.

<u>3rd category</u> Rules and parental control	- The context of parental control and the rules and the nature of the regime imposed in the family (parental authority) - Know the relationship difficulties he receives from his parents.
<u>4th category</u> Summary	- Through the words and the answers and the explanations of the cases of the study, I try to understand the meaning of their relationships formed with their parents. - Understand these adolescents and dive into their intimacies and their wishes. As well as their ideas and to address emotional ties..

3.3.3.1. Method for analyzing interview questions:

The content analysis of this study comes from the clear discourse of the cases during the interviews through the use of an interview guide. Content analysis can be considered useful in social studies as a method to better understand some of the realities experienced by the cases and to measure the interpretations resulting from the intervention, particularly in the area of discourse.

Thus, content analysis sheds light on adolescents' perceptions of their lives, their family ties, and their experiences in the family environment. It is also important to note here that this study was not intended to be a comparative analysis of the lives and perceptions of the cases participating in the research, but rather that each case's experience was analyzed on an individual basis.

Before starting to analyse the content of the interviews, a preliminary data analysis was carried out by rewriting the dialogue as stated in the case and then rereading the interview dialogue, which allowed me to get used to it and to identify recurring and strong elements. ideas. Then, the interview dialogues for each case were collected according to the themes and dimensions listed in the interview guide, which are the objectives to be studied and analyzed in this study. At the end of this procedure, the analysis and interpretation of the results were carried out according to the theoretical framework followed. To do this, an analysis and discussion of the different dimensions were carried out, then a cross-sectional analysis of all the questions that arose. And finally answered the hypotheses of the study.

Analysis of interview questions based on:

- Life story of the cases through their testimony of their lived experiences and details of their life story.
- The perceptions and interpretations that the cases give about their families.

- The perceptions shown by the cases of socialization within the family.
- The nature of the relationship with their environment, especially with their guardians.
- The reaction of the cases to communication and relational difficulties with their guardians.

3.3.4. Content analysis:

Content analysis as is "One of the scientific research methods that aims to objectively and systematically describe the apparent content of communication media".

The data were processed thanks to the method of "content analysis", narratives that were told of the life story of the two cases. This type of analysis makes it possible to highlight the perceptions of the case studies through the analysis and study of their words.

The analysis of the content of this study comes from the clear discourse of the cases during the interviews and this model has in fact allowed me to predefine the most important groups thanks to the use of the interview guide as well as a new addition in the analysis of the data.

4. Discussion and analysis of results

4.1. Global discussion of the results :

4.1.1. Analysis of the content of the life story of the first case:

The interviews with the first case were characterized by a set of feelings towards parents and family, as they are rich in spontaneous emotional repercussions. Through these interviews, she tried to determine her emotional world in a relative way and to highlight her point of view on family life and the relationships that prevailed within the family. She is a 17-year-old, who live between two families after her parents' divorce. When she was seven years old, this adolescent made statements indicating her greater awareness of the family life in which she lives.

The expressions of the case, refers to the living conditions and the family atmosphere inside the house, as well as to the imbalance and disorders that reigned in the relations between the family members. It also gave the adolescent a clear and direct definition of her family, which she considers unrelated and incoherent.

The answers of this daughter clarified the meaning she gave to her father, because the statements expressing her father are indicative of the absence of a parental model in her perceptions. She also carried a negative image of her father due to the absence of the parental role she expected, such as protection, where she expressed her inability to stand by his side and that he abandoned her.

The personal and individual image of the adolescent about her father was formed by the influence of emotional experiences and her relationship with him. At many stages of the interviews, she expressed the inferior point of view that she held about her father. She also expressed, at several stages of her speech, her disappointment with her father's behaviours towards her, which highlighted the absence of his parenting model.

After this analysis, it is clear to us that its representations of the parental image are half negative due to the fact that they are poor in terms of content of love and protection, the father did not provide a model image to the adolescent who could imitate him so that "The image of the father must remain model, because he remains the deep personality of the child". In general, because the divorce the father did not play the role of a father, as well as the parental function did not meet the social, moral and material needs of his daughter, Which negatively affected her psychological construction (Le Campus 2011).

The subject's responses showed the nature of his experience with his parents which seemed unstable between neglect, in the absence of rules and boundaries within the family, and tyranny, rather than the appropriate educational methods which expected him from his parents in the form of love, awareness, guidance, attention and necessary assistance, which was a cause for disappointment.

This girl also expressed her feelings of rejection and lack of interest from her mother. She indicated that she felt a sense of "anger" towards her mother, explaining that her mother had remarried without even knowing it, which was the reason for her feelings of abandonment.

The answers of the case showed his feeling of failure to obtain acceptance, as well as his failure to feel the love of his parents, the case also indicated his feeling of disinterest by his family, which was expressed in many aspects of the interviews. (I felt unacceptable in the family) (My father did not pay attention to me), (I can't find anyone who listens to me in the family). These sentences express that she has experienced educational behaviours that have hindered her social adaptation (such as neglect, lack of educational standards, lack of

attachment, etc.) and her feeling that she did not occupy with her parents a place as a child that allows her to enter into relationships and interact with them.

It is important here to address the expressions in the subjective perceptions of this subject, (My father did not pay attention to me - I felt unacceptable in the family - I have the impression that my mother did not accept me ...), that she indicated her perception about her parents, because the relationship model formed between the subject and her parents carried a feeling of dissatisfaction and rejection that overwhelmed her feelings. All these phrases are found in the explanations of the case, which can translate into a lack of recognition and value and about the lack of presence and affection and appreciation of the parents that the case has felt.

4.1.2. Analysis of the content of the life story of the second case:

He's a 16-year-old, live in a single-parent family, so that his mother would take care of him after his divorce from his father. He has shown a great awareness of his family experience and of the imbalance that has prevailed in family ties due to the breakdown of the marital relationship between his parents. Through the interviews, he showed that he lived in the midst of disagreements between two families, his mother's family and his father's family, which he defined without kindness, and that he could not stand this situation.

What emerges from the interviews with the case is that the divorce of his parents was a shock for him "divorce as trauma" and is at the origin of his sadness and anxiety. In all his statements, he showed serious suffering for this situation.

The nature of the relations that exist between the subject and his family fully explains the effect of divorce on his experience and his psychological and social development. At first he showed the lost object represented by the father, which is related to feelings of sadness. He also showed his rejection of the new family situation due to the presence of another person represented in the father-in-law that he presented it to a stranger from the family and could not take the place of his father. The strong attachment to his father made him reject all forms of power that come from the non-father.

The most important thing that can be mentioned in the life of the case is the absence of the father from the family structure, so it was not possible to live with him in a united family and together in a house, so the subject did not

mention in his words the image of the father and the house in a relational situation.

What is indicated is that despite the absence of the father, he did not hide his desire to cling to him (I want to see my father in front of me), all his statements indicated the lack of the father for him and he also expressed his anger at his absence. The expressions of the case are marked by anger and guilt towards her father. Thus, the image of the father has been invested as being incapable of absorbing the adolescent and protecting the family from loss.

The mother occupies a lot in the speech of the son, because it is she who sponsors him in charge after his divorce from the father. If we want to show the mother / child relationship, that is, the relationship of case with his mother, according to his representation, we note that his statements have many facets about his mother, while he described her as a protective mother whom he loves. And that she is an authoritarian mother who imposes her rules inside the house.

The positive image the case has of his mother also came through clearly in his words, especially when he explained that she is a mother who feels compassion for her children and that no matter how they are treated, it is in their best interest. The subject's words show the mother's desire to fulfil the parental function, which is love on the one hand by taking care of her son and enforcing the laws, and on the other hand in her attempt to compensate for the duties of the absent father of the family.

The influence of case family experience is evident in his transition to delinquent acts, which is the result of the atmosphere of conflict that reigns between his parents, because they affected his psychological and social experience. The answers of adolescent also revealed that the divorce of the parents was a shock for him, because he directly stated that this was a reason for his deviation (the reason for my deviation is my family, the cause is my father and mother, because my father and mother are divorced. Without my family, I would not be what I am now).

The parental image seems not to have been mentioned in the words of a case, because he is experiencing great psychological suffering due to the instability of the family and the absence of the parents in front of each other, because he has not lived in this situation in his life that the family is together and live in one house.

4.2. Summary of the analysis :

The statements and the life stories of the cases made it possible to explain and understand the meaning of their feelings, because they relate to the meaning defined by the cases on the interactions that occur daily and the nature of the relationships that have been forged between them in their family environment which reflects the composition of the family.

In other words, the family and social ties and relationships that showed the absence of dialogue and listening, the absence of justice and the lack of occupation of status with their parents, according to the representations of the cases.

Likewise, the parents did not spend the necessary time with them, because their behaviours were affected, according to their perceptions and their consciences of the nature of their daily family experiences, as well as the type of these existing relationships within their families and the consequences of all this for the construction of their personalities.

Through the life stories of the cases, it became clear that the parental model and the negative image that adolescents have of their parents are considered an influential element. The behaviour of the cases was affected according to their perceptions and their awareness of their parents' actions. This model on which the cases of the study have based is absent in their perceptions, and that their behaviours are linked to their lived emotional experiences and to their existing relationships with their parents which have contributed to strengthening their own personal and individual perceptions.

The statements of the cases were rich and expressive, because they showed the meaning that they defined for their parents, because all their answers expressed the disruption of the parental image that they hold and the absence of the parental model in their perceptions. All the cases expressed their refusals to follow the example of one of their guardians because of the behaviour they observed to their subjects.

The first case felt unable to follow her father's example because of the behaviours she noticed about him, so much so that she expressed that "her father is moving away from his personality as a father because he does not give it importance". She also holds a negative image of her father due to the absence of the paternal role that she expected from him, which is protection, where she

expressed (not to stand next to her and that he abandon her), but on her mother's side, the adolescent indicated that she had a feeling of "anger" against her mother when she said (that she is married without knowing it). She also expressed her feelings of rejection and the lack of interest on the part of her mother after her marriage. The statements of this girls express that she has experienced educational behaviours that have hindered her social adaptation (such as neglect, lack of educational standards, lack of attachment, etc.) and the feeling that she did not occupy a place as an adolescent within her parents that allows her to enter into an interaction relationship with them (Fesian H., 2006), a sense of belonging and recognition by parents makes him strengthen his pride in his family.

The second case also showed an extreme sensitivity to the absence of the father in the family (what is missing in the family is my father). This situation was one of the reasons for the adolescent 's deviation, according to his statement. The consequences of the separation on the daily life between him and his father are clear. (The Block) notes that "children present great difficulties during the absence of the father, These are more common situations and will show great aggressiveness. "(Gerard P. and Elisabeth M, 1999 : p 15)

The second case loved his father, but he is not the ideal father for him, his expressions carried feelings of anger and blame against his father due to the consequences of his deviant actions that caused the disintegration of the family. The image of the father was invested as being unable to assimilate the adolescent and protect the family from loss. The absence of the father has affected his life and it is clear that it has formed his abnormal behaviour and his inability to adapt to the society in which he lives. The father did not sign his presence in the construction of his son's personality and in the construction of his identity and by strengthening his social capacities.

It can be said that the parental image is built based on the perception of children about the behaviour of their parents. By focusing on the expressions made in most cases, they explicitly respond to the personal perceptions they hold of their parents. Their statements confirmed that the images they wear on their parents do not correspond to the parenting model in accordance with social norms and that the parents' behaviours have also affected their behaviours. The status of the father can only be achieved by the positive image that the mother reflects on her husband, it is she who characterizes the father by projecting an ideal image of him (Alain Bouregba, 2004:p48)

Through the analysis of the life story of the two cases, it was found that the family atmosphere represented in the absence of parental control assumed great importance in the discourses of the case studies, Especially when the majority of them were able to understand the pedagogical approaches of parents (especially fathers) in their inability to fulfil their essential role in creating limits within the family.

"Wallon" (1952) declares in his book "The stages of socialization in children" that the child's relationship with his mother is governed by "solicitude" and the child's relationship with his father in "authority"

And "Le Camus, 2011" attached great importance to the father's role in creating boundaries within the family for the child and also in the acquisition of rules by explaining that "the father embodies the law and enacts laws. It lays down rules of life and therefore imposes limits on the child's "desire for all power". If necessary, he can and must sanction. This role of provisional guide participates in what psychoanalysis has called the structuring of the "over-me": the father allows the child to internalize the prohibitions, to gradually become autonomous, that is to say responsible for his actions and to gradually rise towards the values of civilization (Le Camus, 2011:p38)

Françoise Dolto said that "the child has a complete personality - but he needs the authority of adults to develop and make him grow, because he needs limits to regulate his actions and for that in order to help the child build his personality, the parents must use their authority over him and it is the parents' right to exercise authority". Just as a child has the right to care and importance, because education is based on authority (Claude Halmos, 2008: p19).

As for J.-M. Sutter, yet more concerned about paternal deficiencies than about the father's role in the normal evolution of the child: this child psychiatrist wants to revalue authority, but does he concede, "an authority based on respect and love" (Le Camus, 2011: p.41)

The perception of both cases of their relationships with parental authority has shown that there are relational difficulties and that their family lives are full of conflicts, creating for them a family atmosphere that presents a lack of psychological stability, advice and the necessary help they need.

The deprivation of parental authority is the absence or insufficiency of authority and the absence of limits appears in the difficulty of exercising power

as in its respect, and finally, the absence of internal structure will lead to the absence of rigor and in general complications in the organization of children's private life, children are also more vulnerable to the emergence of mental problems and everyone swims in an endless rebellion against family society. (M. Born and F. Glowacz , 2014) notes in their book "Psychology of Delinquency" that the weak framework of parental control and the absence of a system imposed by the parents within the family is a clear indication of child delinquency.

In this regard, Camus indicated that the function refers to the parental contribution that is due to the needs of the child, which is "love and the law", and that the father's function, according to him, is summarized in a set of factors that struggles to preserve the psychological construction of the child. He says "an individual during his development cannot develop properly unless there are two basic components: love (emotion, tenderness, concern, emotional protection) and the law (authority, framework and limits), a child at all stages of his life needs these two forms of vital energy side by side (the time of affection and the time of power) (Le Camus, 2011:p64)

The cases of this study evoked in the narratives of their lives their desires to change their families and their desires to change their reference, this shows that they separate themselves from their parental models and that they carried a lower vision of their fathers and mothers who hindered their wishes and their compatibility with their parental models which no longer meet their expectations.

Re-expressing the family experience and rewriting the past of the cases created a turbulent image about their parents, which led to the difficulty of using the dialogue about the parents, they expressed special ideas that sought to express them, but this dialogue often turned into suffering and discomfort in a contradictory atmosphere, so that the children are able to realize that their parents adopt bad behaviours and think differently, they live a contradiction between their personal desires and those of their parents and we are talking here - from the development of internal conflicts.

By studying the two cases and based on their interpretations and perceptions of their parents, it was possible to gather a database on their family experiences and on the different areas of their development. The case study made it possible to measure the effects of the mutual relationships of the cases with their parents.

After presenting and analyzing the life story of the cases, a general conclusion can be drawn that includes the joint information that contributes to answering the questions of this study.

- Both cases experienced daily marital conflicts between their parents, which affected the performance and living conditions of their families.
- Unacceptable family life and disturbed emotional relationships became a psychological trauma that hindered the psychological and social development of these two cases.
- Both cases showed an excessive sensitivity to the life situation, with their permanent tendencies to criticize their family environments and the results also showed the absence of dialogue and listening and their non-occupations by their parents.
- The statements of the two cases reminded me of the importance of feeling loved, that they are loved in the family context (that the cases were missed), those that define the communication relationships that are forged between the child and his parents and through which he finds his place. Those that define the recognition of parental ties that allow the son to prove himself and also those that allow the child to feel safe.
- All the answers in both cases expressed the disruption of the parental image that they hold and the absence of the parental model in their perceptions.
- Both cases of study remain linked to their families even in the event of failure of the parents, as is the case when the family group is confronted with internal problems resulting from disintegration and marital conflicts.

5. Conclusion

Indeed, children feed on the world around them according to their knowledge of their family experiences and their ways of considering life, they act according to their awareness of their environments and their lived experiences and the situations they face.

The different cases examined and thanks to the information collected on the ground that allow the expression of cognitive sensitivity, call for individual and collective attention to family history as a psycho-social fact. And to say that their life experiences and what happens to them in their daily lives, constitutes the depth of their psychological stories.

Depending on the representations of the two adolescents, the study showed a loss of love and interest, the absence of family presence, the absence of authority and the need to compensate for the absence of communication relationships, and the absence of emotional security and the lack they feel.

Family conflicts, feelings of inferiority and rejection experienced by children indicate that the emotional deficiency generates a change in self-perception and in this way the son obtains a negative image of himself, a negative image associated with painful feelings.

6. Suggestions:

After carrying out this study and based on the results obtained, it was necessary to make some contributions. They are extracted from observations collected during the field study and are largely aimed at parents and socialization institutions similar to the educational institutions to which every adolescent uses. It has therefore become necessary to rethink, exert effort and provide capacity to develop model treatment programs, applicable to adolescents living in divorced families and leading to positive outcomes.

A set of contributions can be extracted, which are listed as follows:

1. Emphasis on family therapies within socialization institutions: according to survey studies on some of these institutions, the most controversial observation is the lack of work on the integration of divorced families in the therapeutic process and the carrying out family treatments. The problem lies in the relationship between the adolescent and his guardians.

Therefore, these institutions must strive to confirm cooperation between them and the families, as it is necessary to ensure effective and efficient support. The family and the institution of socialization, like educational establishments, are two social structures which differ from each other in intimacy (the family is a natural framework and the institution is an artificial framework). But they have a common goal: trying to find social solutions for children.

2. The need to create special cells for monitoring adolescents, because monitoring is essential.

3. Use of psychologists specialized in the field of family therapies: Despite the efforts made by psychologists working in educational institutions. Regarding the support and development of psychological and social assistance services, the use

of psychologists specialized in this area or the fact of providing these psychologists with training programs.

4. Develop psychological research for the benefit of adolescents living in divorced families: the area of broken families requires in-depth psychological studies. What is remarkable is that there is a significant lack, if not a lack, of analytical psychological studies in this area. , particularly in Algeria. Most (or all) of the studies that have been conducted are quantitative and statistical studies that study large samples of children and do not concern themselves with the child's private life.

7. Annexes :

Appendix: Grid of questions for the interview

CATEGORIES	QUESTIONS ASKED
<u>1st category</u> <u>Parenthood bond</u>	1- Could you introduce me to your family? 2- How is your relationship with your parents (father and mother)? 3- Tell me about your father... from your mother 4- Did you consider your parents to be role models for you? 5- Who would you like to look like in the family and imitate him? 6- Is there a person in your family that you prefer?
<u>2nd category</u> <u>Family and relationship ties</u>	7- How did you find the relationships in your family? 8- Do family members meet inside the house? 9- How will the weather be during the meeting? 10- Did you think that your parents are a source of sympathy and trust for you? 11- Did you find that your parents treat you in the same way as the family members? 12- Did you find a place with your parents? 13- Did you feel loved during your childhood by your parents? 14- Do your parents allow you to express your feelings towards them? 15- Did you find someone who listens to you inside the siblings? 16- Do your parents spend enough time with you?
<u>3rd category</u> <u>Rules and parental controls</u>	17- Are your parents watching you outside the house? 18- Did you need permission to leave the house? 19- What is your parents' attitude towards you if you do something stupid? 20- Did you always receive cruel treatment from your parents?

<u>4th category</u> <u>Summary</u>	21- Did you find any good memories with your parents? Or the opposite? 22- Were you missing things in your life? 23- Did you want to be next to your parents? 24- What do you miss about your family? 25- What could you ask of your parents? 26- What are your expectations for the future? 27- Do you want to start a family in the future?
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