

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS WITH FEELINGS OF LONELINESS, RESPONSIBILITY AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MALE AND FEMALE ADOLESCENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT

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Abstract: The aim of the present study is to assess the relationship between family communication patterns and feeling of loneliness, responsibility and prosocial behavior with visually impairment the female and male adolescents. The descriptive correlational method is used in this study. The study sample visually impairment students, ages 12 to 18 years who are selected from Narjes and Shahid Mohebi schools. Data is revised by questionnaire Family communication patterns, Loneliness Scale, Adolescent Personal-Social Responsibility Questionnaire, Prosocial behavior Scale were Collected and analyzed by using test of correlation, T test and regression method. There is negative significant relationship between dialogues with loneliness and there is positive significant relationship between dialogue with responsibility and Prosocial behavior.

Keywords: Family Communication Pattern, feelings of loneliness, responsibility, Prosocial behavior, visual impairment

1. Introduction

The importance of personality has been nowadays acknowledged the purpose of Family Communication Pattern is that Children learn how to communicate with others, interpret the behavior of others and experience emotions and communicate activities with others [1]. [2] They re-examined the communication patterns that had been studied by Mkld and Chfy and identified two important dimensions of the dialogue orientation and conformity orientation in the pattern of family relationships. The dialogue orientation refers to "the value of opportunity that families make it available to members of their families to act freely and safely in dialogues and discussions"[3].

Conformity orientation is defined as "how families emphasize on the similarity of ideas, values, and beliefs [4]. The combination of these two dimensions make four family communication styles that consists of: agreement family, pluralistic, protective and non-intervention [5]. Agreement families gain high rates of both dialogue and conformity. In these families, while individuals can express different opinions emphasize on agreement with each other on stress [6]. The pluralistic Family gain high score in dialogue orientation but do not earn a high score in conformity orientation. The characteristics of these families can note to the free conversations and comfort as well as protection of emotion [6]. Protective family orientation gains a low score in dialogue and gains a high score in conformity orientation. These families have too much emphasis on compliance and obedience to their parents [7]. In a study using census 60 impairment visual students with multi-stage sampling, 150 students of the ordinary boy were selected. Research instruments consist of Family Assessment and inventory accountability. For data analysis, Pearson correlation, independent t-test and Fisher's z test were used. And they concluded that performance of families were influential on the responsibility of blind teenagers [8]. Previous research results showed, there is no significant relationship between the use of strategies to strengthen the relationship and feel less alone among family members [9]. That alone is an unpleasant experience that includes the lack of [or lack of quality] certain relationships that lead to a reduction in health [10]. People who are lonely do not have the psychological well-being [11]. Loneliness defines as a lack of social closeness, and predictors of physical and mental health [12]. People who have close social relationships are both feeling good and behave well

and this is very useful for society [11]. People with mental and physical disabilities are more at risk of loneliness [13, 14, and 15]. Social proximity is a psychological need [16, 17], a nutrient for the body [18, 19].

The results of the study [20] showed that between Loneliness of deaf girls and boys that have Permissive parents there is a significant difference. Studies have shown that visual Impairment has profound effects on the daily lives of people with this disorder [21]. The problems of these people include psychological- social problems and constraints in everyday life such as commuting in and out of the home, social isolation [22] and loneliness [23].

Social isolation and lack of social protection of people with visual impairment lead to problems in the functioning of the mental, physical and social [24, 25]. The relationship plays an important role in the performance and function of the family. Families that are flexible as an institutional and their bases are on dialogue and autonomy than the families that obey their parents and close interaction and synergy of ideas and attitudes that cause stress in children, they cause that children have the ability to express their emotions and feeling. These children have the abilities of problem solving and decision-making [3, 26], have good self-esteem [27]. They deal with social challenges, conflicts in interpersonal relationships with peers and management ability and a strong sense of responsibility that all this leads to leading to positive communication. These people develop their social connections [28] and will not feel alone. The process of developing a sense of responsibility in social relations of children, usually occurs together with family members; In particular, in the relationship between parents, sisters and brothers, the quality of family have shown that have a big effect on responsibility and choices of daily life [30], and makes people to have ideal image of themselves [31].

Parents how has a free relationship to express positive emotions and warm relationship with their children, the interactions, communication and acceptance of excitement are at its peak. In such families, one is able to adjust the appropriate emotions and avoid negative emotions. In this communication, positive social feelings such as altruism and appreciation, facilitating social and dramatically promote and strengthen social behavior [32].

Tends to the Prosocial behavior such as altruism and gratitude is effective on having intimate relationships family members [33]. In terms of [34] Altruism is a voluntary behavior that aims to bring benefit to others without expectation of reward. Altruism parents positively associated with children's beneficial social behavior [35]. Word relationship between gender and altruism concluded that Gender does not cause differences in altruistic behavior and in this respect, there is no difference between the genders [36, 37]. People with the visual impairment may due to specific social conditions have higher than their peers to be lonely. As well as their families, by relying on a number of factors, try to not delegate many responsibilities to their children. This study aims to examine the importance of family relationships in reducing feelings of loneliness, increase and strengthen the sense of responsibility and Prosocial behavior among adolescents. Most done research in the domain of visual impairment, more personality characteristics compared with their peers and less to key factors such as the role of family and family relationships in reducing loneliness and increasing the sense of responsibility and community-oriented behavior is addressed. In the area of visual impairment either outside or inside the country, such study has been done. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between family communication patterns with loneliness, responsibility, and Prosocial behavior among adolescents vision impairment.

2. Methodology

This research is descriptive and correlational. The study population included all 12 to 18-year-old adolescent students (first and second of high school) which as a visual impairment in Narjes and Shahid Mohebi schools in Tehran in the year 2016-2015. The number of 130 students were selected using census method [and some students due to problems such as deafness, lack of interest or lack of attendance at school do not participate in the test] of which 125 questionnaires were returned and analysis of subjects was answered based on 125 questionnaires. In order to collect data first, with confirmation of an exceptional management education and coordination with both school administrators, inventory of Family Communication Patterns, feeling of loneliness, responsibility, Prosocial behavior for each of the sample group is read verbally and they wrote their responses in Braille, then their responses was registered on answer sheets. For the analysis of test data correlation, independent t-test and regression analysis were used.

2.1 Revised Family Communication Patterns Inventory [RFCP]:

Inventory of Family Communication Patterns by [38] is made and has a 5-point of 26 items [strongly agree = 5, strongly disagree = 1] is in the context of family relationships. This tool forms the dialogue orientation and conformity orientation of Family respectively, 15 first propositions and 11 constitute the next proposition and the range of scores in the dialogue is between zero to 60, and the range of scores in conformity is between zero and 44. If both participants in the dialogue and conformity get a high score they are consensual Family And if they get a low score in the dialogue and get a high score in the conformity, belongs to a protective families and the participants that get a high score in dialogue and low score in conformity they are Pluralist and if get a low score in both they are promiscuous families [39].

Kvyrnr and Fitzpatrick tested reliability coefficient with test-retest method in the dialogue 0.99 and in conformity dimension reported 0.73. Coroshnia implemented the validity and reliability of these tools on 326 male and female high school student in the city of Shiraz that validity in the dialogue revealed a significant correlation 0.74 and he then acquired 0.49 conformity; and reliability of the instrument acquired in the dialogue and conformity alpha 0.87 [39].

2.2 Loneliness Scale:

Loneliness Scale, UCLA, first was formulated by [40]. Despite the high reliability and validity of this scale, Russell and colleagues to address some of the shortcomings revised this scale again in 1980. The scale once again in 1993 was revised by Russell. In the third edition statements and how to answer it became easier. Russell reported the alpha coefficient of this scale

0.94 [41]. Loneliness Scale has 20 questions which respondents should answer subject to any of the questions on a Likert scale of 4 degrees (never = 1, rarely = 2, often = 3, always = 4). The test scores range from [at least] 20 and the [maximum] is 80. The mean score is 50. This scale has 11 positive expressions and 9 negative expressions [42]. The scales of 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 19 and 20 are scored inversely and scores on this scale indicate more loneliness. Russell and et al obtained Cronbach's alpha for this scale 0.96 and obtained the correlation of test 0.73 within two months later. Davarpanah in 1995 translated this scale into Persian, and obtain normative tables grades of loneliness on 1315 girls of 12 to 18-year-old from five districts of Tehran [42]. [41] Third Edition reliability is reported 0.88 and its validity reported 0.55.

2.3 Responsibility scale:

This scale has 50 items which was invented by Mr. Karami in Iran and was run in 2009 by (43) on 500 middle school students in Tehran schools and was standardized. This questionnaire is scored as follows; each phrase includes five options which are [strongly agree = 5 and strongly disagree = 1]. In this questionnaire the scoring is the reverse question contrary; means the questions, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 are to calculate the reliability of the test. The internal consistency by Cronbach's alpha for the whole questionnaire is obtained 0.91 by Nematı (2009). Also, he reported the correlation f each question with their whole concept of responsibility between 0.48 and 0.78 and most of them is reported high.

2.4 Prosocial behavior scale:

The Prosocial behavior scale [44] is a 16 questions scale which reflects the behavior and feeling of others in relation to partnership with others, helping them, care of others, empathy with others and the needs and requests. Each form factor encoded on the preference of the response scale (never) to five degrees [almost always] are accordingly. Kvprara in 2005 among 1278 male and 1296 female of this questionnaire is implemented that 71% of participants were high school students. He obtained for this scale the Cronbach's alpha 0.91 for all items. He also verified the correlation between the items through the open method calculated 0.59. This questionnaire in Iran is translated by [45]. According to him among a group of students in Tehran this scale has 0.91 validity for all item, and coloration of all the factors at around is 0.59. And also its reliability is obtained 0.91.

2.5 Findings of the research:

In the present study sample group of tables were used for the processing of descriptive findings including mean and standard deviation obtained by the sample group in each of the variables. To test the hypotheses independent t-test, correlation and regression analysis were used (table 1).

Table1. Mean and standard deviation obtained by the two groups in communication patterns, feelings of loneliness, responsibility and Community-oriented behavior

| Variable name | The statistics of group | number | mean | standard deviation |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| dialogue | female | 52 | 51.85 | 9.46 |
| | male | 73 | 48.52 | 10.93 |
| Conformity | female | 52 | 31.83 | 6.67 |
| | male | 73 | 34.49 | 8.09 |
| Loneliness [general] | female | 52 | 10.85 | 2.78 |
| | male | 73 | 11.06 | 2.09 |
| Responsibility [general] | female | 52 | 26.13 | 3.49 |
| | male | 73 | 24.95 | 3.31 |
| Community-oriented behavior | female | 52 | 52.54 | 9.04 |
| | male | 73 | 12.49 | 8.65 |

Statistical methods were used to test the three hypotheses. After reviewing normality of the data, to determine the relationship between the two variables is linear or not and finally deciding to use which one the correlation methods are used. The relationship between the two variables was analyzed by ANOVA method. The results showed. The results show that between the

relationship pattern and loneliness feeling there is a negative and significant relationship $r = -0.28$ [at 99%] and responsibility and community-oriented behavior have a significant positive relationship with $r = 0.04$ respectively (table 2).

Table 2. Comparison groups for changing patterns of communication, loneliness, accountability and community-oriented behavior

| Variable name | amount of t | degree of freedom | significant level | Mean differences |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Dialogue | 1.77 | 123 | 0.08 | 3.32 |
| Conformity | -1.88 | 123 | 0.04 | -2.67 |
| Self-management | 0.83 | 1 | 0.41 | 1.01 |
| Discipline | 0.43 | 1 | 0.67 | 0.47 |
| Legality | 1.82 | 1 | 0.05 | 2.79 |
| Bailment | 2.47 | 1 | 0.03 | 0.44 |
| Loyalty | 3.70 | 1 | 0.00 | 1.78 |
| Organization | 0.46 | 1 | 0.65 | 0.33 |
| Progressivism | 0.16 | 1 | 0.88 | 0.03 |
| Isolation | 0.02 | 123 | 0.98 | 0.42 |
| Sociability | -0.09 | 123 | 0.37 | -0.98 |
| Lack of close friend | -0.76 | 123 | 0.51 | -0.12 |
| Lack of loneliness | 1.16 | 123 | 0.25 | 0.21 |
| Responsibility | 1.10 | 123 | 0.04 | 1.32 |
| Community-oriented behavior | 2.14 | 123 | 0.04 | 3.42 |

As can be seen in the following table according with t test with -1.88 in conformity variable shows significant differences between the two groups. The test results with the 1.77 do not show significant difference between two groups. Thus, according to the difference between the two groups in the Thus, according to the difference between the two groups in conformity reject the null hypothesis and research hypothesis is confirmed. The t-test does not show a significant difference between the two groups in term of Loneliness Scale. Therefore, the research hypothesis

cannot be confirmed. According to t-test with the 1.10 show differences, in terms of accountability with insurance 0.96 statistically is significant. Thus the research hypothesis is confirmed. The t-test with 2.14 shows that difference in terms of community-oriented behavior groups is statistically significant at the confidence of 0.96. So it does not show significant differences between the two groups variance. After running the test it can be seen that only dialogue dimension entered to the model no variable is excluded from the model (table 3).

Table 3: Investigating the statistical value of the predictor variables and the criterion

| Variables in the model | model | The sum of squares | Degrees of freedom | Average of squares | F | The significance level |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Dialogue - feelings of loneliness | 1 regression | 131.30 | 1 | 131.30 | 27.94 | 0.00 |
| | Remaining | 578.12 | 123 | 4.70 | | |
| | Total | 709.40 | 124 | | | |
| Dialogue - responsibility | 2 regression | 120.95 | 1 | 120.95 | 11.15 | 0.00 |
| | Remaining | 50.13334 | 123 | 10.85 | | |
| | Total | 1455.45 | 124 | | | |
| Dialogue - Prosocial behavior | 3 regression | 126.45 | 1 | 126.95 | 6.15 | 0.01 |
| | Remaining | 6334.50 | 123 | 50.85 | | |
| | Total | 6461.45 | 124 | | | |

According to the table above in the chi-F with the 94.27 and the degree of freedom 1 and 123, the linear relationship between dialogue and loneliness were significant in 0.00 levels. Also in test F with a 15.11 and degrees of freedom 1 and 123 linear relationship between dialogue and responsibility at the level of 0.00 was significant. The Prosocial behavior in the test variable with a value of 6.15 and a degree of freedom F 1 and 123, the linear relationship between dialogue and Prosocial behavior was significant at 0.01 level.

3. Discussion and Conclusion

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between family communication patterns with the feeling of loneliness, responsibility and Prosocial behavior among adolescents that have visual impairment. The results showed that there is negative and significant relationship between dialogue of the communication patterns and the feeling of loneliness,

responsibility and the community-oriented and positive relationship was observed behaviors and between the conformity of the overall communication patterns with any of the variables [feelings of loneliness, responsibility and community-oriented behavior] was not a significant relationship. According to the results, families in which the relationship between members is based on the dialogue can be known as people with a low level of loneliness, responsible and compassionate people, and altruism. Because these people in the family have the possibility to express feelings, having relationships and the ability to assume their roles and these families are ideal families and its members can know themselves as a useful and effective member. This study investigated the hypothesis that there is a relationship between family communication patterns with loneliness was approved. The results are consistent with other research.

The findings of the study on students and mothers of the students indicated that the more effect of degree of intimacy on the sense of isolation depends on the number of connections [46]. In

addition, there is a significant relationship between loneliness and emotional attachment [47].

The hypothesis that there is a relationship between family communication patterns and responsibility were approved. The results are consistent with other research. The results of the study [30] showed, in Pearson correlation test a significant relationship was found between the sense of responsibility and family relationship. The importance of family relationships in instilling a sense of responsibility in children in this study was quite clear among young Malaysians. These findings support the results of other studies.

[48], believes that parent families with high dialogue train children with social skills, management ability, and high leadership. The results of the study [49] showed that the more relationship between parents and adolescents warmer, the more juvenile responsibility will exist. Also, the hypothesis that there is a relationship between family communication patterns and behaviors Holistic was approved. The results are consistent with other research. When [50], interviewed with children and parents about the value of altruistic the child the altruistic behavior was evaluated, this species was observed that the socially beneficial behavior directly linked with family dialogue in the altruistic values.

In a study on the children [51], the researchers measured parenting styles with social beneficial behavior. They found that moral reasoning, Moral reasoning and social utility also useful real social behavior in families who have more education is less restricted. Another study in which the effect on the quality of family relationships and positioning siblings were 5 years old children's cognitive development, siblings are not significant impact position [52]. But studies have shown that older children adopted sibling position on socially beneficial behavior affects younger children. Studies also have suggested having a brother or sister is along with a greater understanding of other beliefs and emotions [53]. So we can say that parents that insist on obedience pay less attention to their children socially beneficial behavior.

The fourth hypothesis of the results also showed that, in terms of family communication patterns, in the next dialogue, girls achieved higher scores but this difference was not significant. In the conformity dimension, boys get a higher score than girls. In terms of responsibility and Prosocial behavior among boys and girls are different. In regard to the lonely boys got higher scores, but this difference was not significant. This may be due to the small sample group. In general, girls are more likely to mention their emotions and feelings than boys and they show that they are more sensitive to family issues; and more sympathetic. But other studies have shown, women feel lonelier than men [54]. The number of social networks effect on loneliness of people [55]. In another study based on solidarity and models, it seems that parents that in the teenage period of their children, especially in childhood, express more negative emotions in the house, they will have more compassion girls and the relationship between emotional expressions of compassion in the girls' parents and tend change over time. Perhaps the girls after puberty, their parents are less affected by negative emotional expression [56]. Other researchers have found a positive relationship between emotional expression and negative childhood outcomes [57] they found that the positive and negative expression, positively is associated with social behaviors; this relationship was positive for both girls and boys. Parents negative emotions, predicted social benefits behavior and sympathy only for women, perhaps this is due to their greater ability to control their emotions and thus more tolerable of the negative feelings [58].

Also in the fifth hypothesis results showed that family communication patterns (the dialogue dimension) can be a predictor of loneliness, responsibility, and community-oriented behavior. In line with this study [58] in their study suggested that

perhaps the best measure of the effectiveness of the parents' emotional expression and function of the relationship between parent and child. The parental emotions of father and mother aren't only reflect the quality of the relationship parent - child but also to teach children about their experiences and feelings. We can say that educational methods that rely on parents to train their children, dialogue is communication pattern makes verbal skills, communication, and social skills children be strengthened; and children feel good about themselves.

With expanding communication skills in family gradually children in social communication acquire needed skills this makes they have both quantitatively and qualitatively adequate satisfaction of their communications and they feel less lonely. In addition, parents with identifying their expectations of their children establish the personal and social responsibility in their foundations. The sense of responsibility in children and adolescents cause they became aware of needs of parents, family members, friends and other people and become able to respond to the needs of each other.

As the results of this study indicate that the dialogue can reduce feelings of loneliness

And strengthen the sense of responsibility and community-oriented behavior. Among the limitations of this study can be noted:

1. Limitation of society and lack of access to the larger society [at least a few school] due to wider generalizations results.
2. The lack of random sampling of students due to the small population size, and especially since the number of students has been limited. It is suggested that future research using positive psychology done with children and adolescents with visual impairment.

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