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Social Media and Its Effect on Mother-Daughter Socialization in the Digital Era (A Qualitative Research)

Keywords:
Mother-daughter relationship, socialization, social media, interaction, digital era.



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Abstract

The digital age has affected many aspects of human life and changed many daily relationships, especially within the family. One of the most significant changes has been the role of networked social media platforms (such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and WhatsApp) in shaping the way family members communicate, especially between mothers and daughters. This paper examines how the emergence of digital communication tools has affected mother-daughter relationships in terms of emotional closeness, conflict, support, communication patterns, and broader socialization processes. Using a qualitative method, this research explores how social media has affected on mother-daughter communication and how children are socializing parents through conducting a semi-structured interview with nine mothers. The main findings in this attempt highlighted that the socialization process which used to be hierarchical launching parents to child, has changed now. It became a more dialectical relationship where mothers are influenced by their daughters, and they experience new learning practices through social media together in the digitalized world.



About the Journal

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1. Introduction

In the digital age, the way people interact, the direction and type of communication have changed in a way that cannot be compared to any previous time. The digital world has replaced so much social communication, as when asking friends to have a tea, time, as soon as they arrive, one would realize that they reach their devices, and there was no conversation left. The same picture appears to be true within family communications. One of the main forces for this is the presence of various social media platforms, which have changed ways of connections inside and outside families. Furthermore, the process of socialization, which is a key function in family dynamics, has been changed in the digital age. That's to say, social media platforms play a major role in shaping social values, behaviors, and norms that are passed on from parents (mothers in our case) to their children. What is observed in today's world is that some mothers use online platforms as an intermediary tool to communicate with their daughters. Since social media has become a space for self-expression and communication, which is often replacing social relationships, and sometimes even a platform for conflicts, it affects the communication of family members as well, and especially the mother- daughter relationship.

2. Research Problem:

Perhaps what we discuss in this section is a new perspective more than it is a problem. Mothers are generally seen as the main characters in the family socialization process, through whom social values, beliefs, norms, and roles are passed on to their daughters on a daily basis. However, in the digital age and new spaces of communication, this process has changed under the influence of new forms of social media, which have significantly changed social interaction and how people share and exchange information. Digital communication has diminished the depth of in-person relationships because of the lack of face-to-face- and nonverbal cues, which potentially weakens the social bonds. Moreover, information sharing becomes instant and personalized, plus the online communication and the content availability with no censorship, have all created a rocky perception of reality. These changes also include the daily connection of the relationship between mother and daughter.

The new digital space has taken the socialization process in another direction. So, it is not basically the mothers within the family who has the main role in the process; in contrast, now children -girls in this study- as well have a crucial role as their parents, and they have reversed the equation to influence their mothers and the decisions they make.

The general understanding of socialization is that it is a hierarchical process and parents are the main actors at the top of the hierarchy. But now, due to the social transformation and the effects of the digital world, when we talk about socialization, we are talking about a process in which two sides are the main poles of the procedure. One pole, the parent (mother in this study), is considered to be the subject agent of the process, and the second pole (the child - girl in this study), is considered to be the affected party upon which the process has been applied. Further, the detraditionalization and norm transformation in the digital era has enormously changed. Thus, if socialization requires two main aspects in order for the process to be completed, then it could be argued that in the digitalized era, the dynamic of the process has changed the interaction and ways of communication that consequently affect the process of socialization (See Figure Socialization in Pre-digital & Digital era).

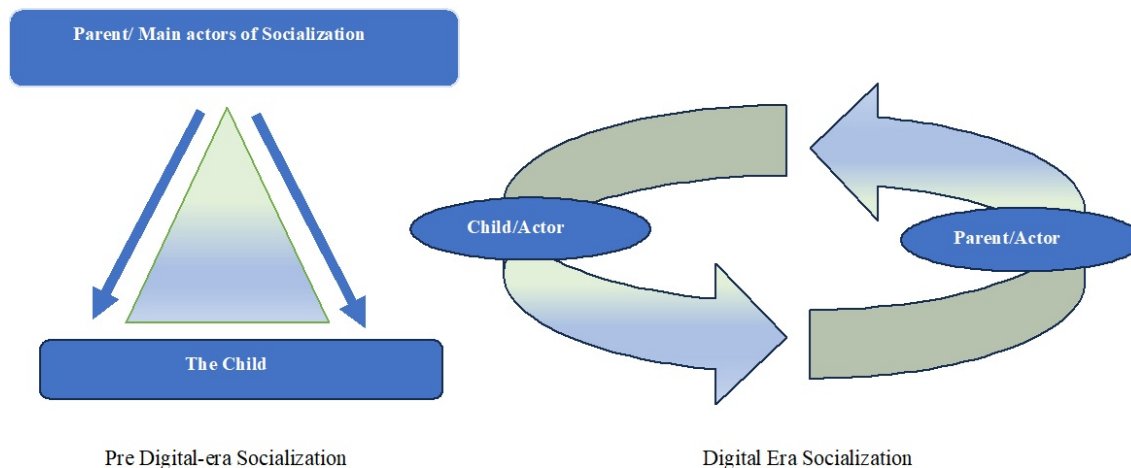


Figure: Socialization in Pre-digital & Digital era

As is clear from the above figure, the pre-digital method of socialization has a power dynamic which starts at the top and flows downward. While, it could be argued that in the current world, the part of the equation in the process that used to be affected by ‘the child’ has become an essential actor who has a significant role to play in affecting and directing the process. This perspective is reflected in the reversed interaction between girls and mothers because girls now frame the process and change mothers' opinions with their comments and communication styles. It is the girls who are now criticizing their mothers and reversing the equation and changing the way their mom’s think about life, the way they behave, the way they dress, and many other daily behaviors and actions that mothers are engaged in.

2-1. Research Questions:

1. How has the use of social media platforms (e.g., WhatsApp, Facebook, Snapchat, and Instagram) changed the way mothers and daughters communicate and interact on a daily basis?
2. How does the use of social media platforms affect the socialization of mother-daughter?

3. Objectives of the study:

- To explore the digital platforms used in the daily communication among mothers and their daughters.
- To explain the interaction mechanism and patterns that have occurred using social media in the mother-daughter relationship which have changed the socialization compared to the traditional family interaction.

4. Literature Review

An article entitled “The influence of Social media on family Communication: Parents in the Digital Era” conducted by (Marbun & Nasution, 2024) using a quantitative approach to review literature from earlier studies that have been done regarding the impact of social media on family communication patterns in the digital era. The researchers collected library data and materials as a method to conduct a literature study approach, and the data displayed through text or surveys and research papers. The study showed the progress use of advancement of information technology, particularly social media, that has assisted individuals in working and communicating. It emphasized the role of social media facilitation, besides social connections and interactions that every individual endeavor in the digital technology space. Moreover, it explored how the advancement of technology and communication platforms, similarly altering the family dynamics and other areas, highlighting that family communication in the digital age depends on information technology. The findings of the study demonstrated how social media affects family communication habits. It concluded that, social media is a platform that offers chance and option for individuals to establish social connections by engaging,

cooperating, sharing content, and communicating online with family members and others. As digital technology has progressed, the ways in which parents and children communicate have transformed greatly. Although, parents cannot entirely regulate the information their child receives, but they now utilize diverse platforms in social media rather than conventional face-to-face communication. Moreover, social media affects social interactions, and it impacts family dynamics leading to individualism. Though, social media facilitates long-distance communication enabling parent to monitor their children, influencing parental oversight and strict time management. Despite all this, negative aspects of social media have showed as well because parents are realized to be unable to fully regulate the information their children encounter through social media. As well, parents and children struggle to communicate effectively due to the generation gap that is leading to an imbalance relationship, which causes individuals to become self-centered specifically the children.

Another research conducted in Indonesia (Anisti, et al., 2023) using a qualitative method, interviewing couples to explore the impact of digital technology on family communication patterns in the present era of digital technology. The results showed that digital technology can positively impact family communication when it is facilitating long-distance interactions and enabling information to be shared quickly among family members, and in some other occasions it is used for monitoring their children's. The study found that the ease of access to digital devices has made many people feel obliged to stay connected, checking messages, emails, or social media constantly. Moreover, the advance of digital technology in facilitating family members to communicate more intensely via messages or video calls, without being hindered by geographic distance, can impact the extent to which family members stay connected and share information. This study showed how family communication dynamics has changed in the present time and how that change, despite most complains and disadvantages of the digitalized platforms, is assisting parents to be more connected to their child's. Yet, one might argue, lying away the negative impact wouldn't guarantee the connection and how the dynamic endeavor assuring the interaction between parents and their children, as most times the interaction through technology worsen the relationship instead of serving it in a positive way.

A systematic review of quantitative literature entitled "Social Media Use and Family Connectedness: A Systematic Review of Quantitative Literature" (Tariq, et al., 2021), gathered papers from four electronic databases¹ aimed to assess the relationship between social media use and family connectedness. The systematic review included numerical data released from January 2010 to April 2020 and calculated to show the connection between social media usage and family relatedness. Moreover, specific studies related to the impact of social media on parent-child interactions examined family communications. In general results were emphasizing certain elements of social media usage that could reinforce family bonds and connectedness. In this attempt, reviewers have evaluated articles published within a decade of time, focusing on the effects of social media on parent-child communication and broader family relationships. The evidence is mixed, with some aspects of social media use strengthening family connectedness while others negatively impact the family. Moreover, reviewers highlighted that social media has seen a worldwide increased in the past decade, and the traditional communication of face-to-face contact, is increasingly complemented by remote messaging, posting, and sharing. The new communication aspects through social media made it so difficult to conjecture how connected families would be due to the rapid progression in the use of social media contexts.

Research conducted in Argentine, entitled "Domesticating WhatsApp: Family, Friends, Work, and Study in Everyday Communication" (Matassi, et al., 2019) used a mixed method of a survey and semi-structured interviews to examine how WhatsApp is adopted by

¹ Databases search included terms as: social media, social networking, social networking services, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, Twitter, Tweet YouTube, and WhatsApp. As well, concepts as Family connectedness, family context, family relationship, and family communication were searched. (Tariq, et al., 2021)

Argentine people in young, middle, and late adulthood. The researchers applied 158 semi-structured interviews and conducted a survey of 700 participants to figure out the reason of using WhatsApp by different age users. The findings showed that access to WhatsApp is almost universal among social media users with gender and socioeconomic level of participants displaying a non-statistically significant difference of less than 3 percentage points. The researchers concluded that young adults (ages 18–34) utilize WhatsApp as a commonplace platform where social interaction predominantly occurs in groups with friends. However, middle-aged adults (35–59 years) utilize WhatsApp platform for work and caregiving duties. Whereas older adults- including parents- (60 years and above) discover in WhatsApp a link with younger generations as well as their age mates.

As it is obvious from the conclusion above, age categorized groups use WhatsApp as one of the social media platforms, and they are all consistent to mostly use this platform for social interaction with groups of friends, work, and for caregiving duties. Which in all cases, It could be respectably argued that, mother-daughter communication would be one of the linked relationships to be discussed specifically, and it must necessarily be taken into consideration to see the changed dynamic in socialization.

Research by Barrie and others entitled “The Digital Divide among Parents and Their Emerging Adult Children: Intergenerational Accounts of Technologically Assisted Family Communication” conducted in USA (2019) using a qualitative method of semi-structured interview to investigate the significant impact of digital communication technology on family life, and the use of technology as an aid to family interaction. A divided sample of 30 participant gathered among parents (ages 39–62) and their young adult offspring (ages 18–29) through individual interview applied to draw insights from multiple theoretical viewpoints.

The research drawn around three theoretical frameworks: family adaptive strategies, technological adoption, and family power dynamics. The findings indicate that family communication remains complicated and that technology increases existing dynamics, and distanced family relationship where remote messaging enables the expression of difficult feelings among family members. The study confirms that family challenges prompt members to learn new communication methods, affecting relational bonds positively or negatively. It is through technology that family can foster positive interactions, easing transitions like leaving home and organizing family schedules through texting. However, concerns arise regarding technology's impact on traditional face-to-face connections, as the expectation of constant availability can lead to stress. Despite the willingness to face to face interaction, findings revealed a strong preference for communication between parents and adult children, as communication technology plays a multifarious role in family life crosswise in spite of the generational differences in norms.

To conclude from the presented literatures, studying a mother-daughter relationship would be among the necessary debates to be brought up in regard to understanding the process of socialization in the digitalized era and the changes in the dynamic of this process.

5. Methodology and Data collection:

Thinking about research in the field of social communication and technology, the first image for the data gathering that our mind might capture is a quantitative method. Yet, this research breaks a new ground by applying a qualitative method significantly targeting a sample data of mothers to study the influence of technology on their daily interaction and examining how the socialization of family has been changed.

A semi-structured qualitative research approach is used in this research to describe and understand the experience of the source of information (Creswell, 2007) who are mothers using social media in their daily life. Reaching sample saturation, overall, nine participants - mothers- were interviewed within a period of 40 minutes to one hour time limits. As for the research sample, mothers were chosen using a snowballing method in selecting the participant. The criteria used for the selection procedure of the participants included; literate

mothers living in Erbil, having young daughters (aged 12-18 years old) who use social media on a daily basis. In general, the required scientific confirmation techniques were followed as the ethical procedures during the interviews. The interviews with the mothers were recorded after obtaining their approval consent, except one of the participants who revealed uncertainty in recording her voice, therefore to maintain participants comfort and trust the recorder being excluded in the interview.

Being a researcher and conducting researches is full of unpredictable challenges. Although a careful preparation and planning might be well adopted by the researcher, but there are always things that come up and completely out off guard. Yet, the strategy to face most challenges and out off-guard situations is to being persistent patiently, and maintain enthusiasm. In this research, finding mothers who share the same characteristics based on the criteria was not a difficult task, nor to engage them into the conversation. Yet, the stumbling block occurred to be during the data gathering, where the availability of some of the mothers happened to be struggling. The implementation of the interviews happened to be in Ramadan month, which made the duration of the research to be extended and exceed the expected timeline. For most cases, during this month the daily schedule of the entire social system changes which consequently affected the availability of some of the mothers which was not an easy task to follow.

6. Data Analysis:

The entire interviews were conducted in Kurdish language. I listened to the records and carefully translated the entire meetings into English performing the translation procedure. I endeavored to ensure that the translations reflect the original text as extensively as possible. Moreover, cautious transcriptions were considered, and participants were given pseudonyms in order to be able to quote from their original expressions. In the coding process, I have categorized the transcript data, and labeled them using scientific techniques (Patton, 2014), finally coding based on the repetition, similarities, differences, and frequency (Bryman, 2012) of the gathered information were applied to link the initial codes with a thematic analysis approach.

6-1. Platforms used for interaction

In this research, the most prominent social media platforms used in the mother-daughter communication were; Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and Snapchat. Generally, these platforms often seen as networking, beauty, broadcast pages, and social network, which can either strengthen or strain mother-daughter's relationship. Sometimes mothers use these platforms for guiding their daughters on online advices and short stories via sharing reels. Other times, they use it to check on their daughters online self- presentation through the posts they share or the comments they make on others point of view. However, mothers emphasized that they use Facebook to see what's going on in the world, whereas they use WhatsApp for family and social network; family, and friend's newflashes. While they use Instagram to share short reels on beauty clinic and salon with their daughters, or they follow pages of various topics to be more updated and fit in. And, the Snapchat platform is used for uploading daily pictures which is a "*very beautifully capture*" as they mentioned. As it confirmed, the only undisputed platform that is used for daily communication, catch ups, and calls is WhatsApp.

However, different levels in digital literacy or familiarity with the usages of social media platforms, and mothers contrasting views on some contents, can lead to skirmish arguments and misunderstandings as a negative consequence in the relationship through the platforms. However, from a positive perspective, shared activities like posting family occasion contents together with the daughters, or discussing online trends, can enhance the mother-daughter bonding. Mothers' satisfaction was highlighted when they have had power upon controlling their daughters access on social media. However, when mothers show their vulnerability in

using social media, they have expressed concerns about the contents of their daughters post or their online behavior. The mis-use of the social media in this case might lead to clashes about inappropriate online conduct (Boyd, 2004) which may later drag to issues of safety and security. Additionally, the pressure to present a version of oneself on social media can create tension, as mothers may worry about their daughters' self-image and self-presentation considering the cultural context. Accordingly, one of the participants commented *"In the beginning I wasn't completely aware with the use of Snapchat until a friend of mine called me one day commenting on my daughters post and the inappropriate posture!"* she continued *" although very calmly I told her that it is ok with me and I don't see any problem, yet after hanging the call, I shouted calling me daughter asking what she had posted and I made her to delete the post immediately"* (A mother, age 38). Despite the excessive use of social networks which affect young's personal and psycho-social health with negative impact (Christensen, 2018), ultimately, the influence depends on how both mothers and daughters navigate the digital space to interact and build their values through their relationship. In addition, how each part of the communication process interacts and prove their active engagement in the process.

6-2. Detraditionalization and norm transformation in the digital era

The social network and the way people interact with each other have changed and the "culture has shifted to the postindustrial system" (Arnold & Martin, 2016), in addition to technology effect and the digital era in which many of these interactions have moved to online spaces. Furthermore, social relationship has been influenced by new forms of communication. Mothers have been seen as the primary caregivers and emotional supporters who have significant role in the family. Despite that the level status comes afterward the fathers, she is considered to be the mediator who works to strengthening the bond of father-child relationship. Yet, she spends more time with children and knows more about them (قطوش, 2017). Recently many researchers have identified that the mother-daughter relationship significantly influence the identity development, self-esteem, and emotional sides, and the way daughters think and experience life especially during adolescence (Barrie, et al., 2019). Daughters often rely on their mothers for guidance, comfort, and reassurance during their lifespan, they are seen to be closest to their mothers in the typical image of family. Obviously, sometimes the traditional family bond, and the strong family network doesn't exist anymore as 'it was in the past' which aside from our daily observation, this was a remarked by almost all mothers. For this, the influential factor as Barrie and other researchers emphasized, is the increase of technology communication that brought a new dynamic to the fundamental social connections overall and family dynamic specifically, because most forms of technological interaction have been missing the human side of the communication process and individual connection.

When mothers join the culture of the digital space "by the attempted detraditionalization of online gatherings to promote subversive versions of conventional motherhood" (Arnold & Martin, 2016, p. 20), they present a new form of motherhood, which is the attempt to fit in their daughter's world and accept the process of being socialized in the new digitalized sphere. In another word, the process of parent-child socialization has taken another form, substantially, mother-daughter relationship would take another formula of communication. It is revealed among the participants that this generation differ from any other previous generations due to the advanced technology era they live in. One of the mothers emphasized the mastermind of this generation saying: *"they know everything, I sometimes ask them how to use some apps or programs. I think they have their own world with their own principles which in comparison to our generation we can't even get close to!"* (A mother, age: 54). This indicates the shift in the learning process and the socialization dynamics that have been changed. Moreover, the independence and the limits that have drawn by the young social media users, sketches a boundary for the parents which best not to be crossed. Studies showed

that online communication makes it easier to keep up with family and friends, and self-disclosure can improve teens' social bonds (2020, كوتشر) however, on the other side, it terminates the real face to face communication that stimulates the interaction and the learning process of individuals because, these online spaces cannot replenish the actual connection between humans.

6-3. The interaction, the socio- economic, and education status of mothers

Socio-economic and education levels play important role in shaping mother-daughter socialization relationships in the digital era. Mothers with higher socio-economic status could provide their daughters with digital devices which enable an effective use of social media. On the contrary, limited resources in lower socio-economic households may restrict access to devices or to the internet. One of the mothers emphasized this point indicating that old devices with the capacity of just getting calls is no more preferred by her daughter and said *“I had to get my daughter a new version of cellphone in her birthday although she had one but she pierced my mind saying that her cousins and friends are all using new and much updated phone.”* (A mother, age: 45). The demand for getting an updated cellphone is either to showoff the financial status, or an attempt for fitting actively in the digital network, which the use of social media become the first call. Moreover, as all participants in this research were literate mothers, graduated from university, the education level also influences how mothers perceive and address social media's impact. Educated mothers were more likely to be afraid and discuss online security procedures, set boundaries, and apply responsible usages, as one of the mothers asserted: *“I set time for my girl, she shouldn't use social media late of the night, she is all what I have and I know the outside world is so cruel”*. Adding to her concern that her anxiety made her daughter calling her *“annoying and over protective”* (A mother, age: 49). This indicates that mothers have concerns for their daughter's online safety. The reason that makes them set limitation for the use of social media which in return might affect the relationship of mother-daughter communication. These factors shape the dynamics of how mothers and daughters interact and adapt to the challenges and opportunities presented by social media within the context of the digital era. Subsequently, this dynamic only accept a dialectical form of interaction and disregard the hierarchy of the traditional socialization.

6-4. The Intellectuals and mothers race for self-improvement

The young intellectual users' who *‘Know everything in social media world’*² has a strong effect on the interplay connection of mother- daughter relationship.

Mothers who are not certain in how to use social media, have a constant quest for self-improvement to keep up effective interaction with their daughters. The aspiration to learn more and share instructions and way of use, have built a positive relationship where the interaction dynamic relationship is based on exchanging knowledge, but in a new form of learning and new method of socializing, which is daughter-mother in this case. However, one might argue that, while using social media, whenever personal or social concerns occur, in regard to one's reputation, the relationship would absolutely face challenges. In other words, the same dynamic of daughter- mother interaction became toxic, yet is still continued to be active. It is the social media platform that served as a hub and changed the mindset of people exchanging information, creating contents, networking around the globe in various ways when exposure to diversity. As it is emphasized by Arnold & Martin 2016, for mothers these platforms have become essential spaces to access resources, gain insights, and navigate their self-improvement, whether related to parenting strategies, or other aspects like; health-wellbeing, networking, career training (Arnold & Martin, 2016). This race for self-enhancement is often amplified by the success stories and customized lifestyles, motivating mothers to strive for a better life style while balancing the challenges of caregiving. One of

² This generation they *“Know everything in [social media] world”* was a phrase that used by almost all the nine mothers occasionally during the conversations in the interviews.

the participants was eager to share her point commenting “*My daughter always asks me to be like Maryan³ [laughing with a smile on her face] but I keep telling her that I am old, though sometimes I listen to her and wear what she chooses for me from the wardrobe*” (A mother, age: 55). However, the attempt for improvement includes emotional intelligence as other aspects as well, she continued “*once I was trying to upload files and send it to my sister, she [her daughter] came and with two clicks uploaded the entire package all in one message! [surprisingly] since then I learned how to send heavy files*”. These indications might also raise the determination race for sustainability and self-improvement in an authentic way for emotional resilience. The alliance to intelligence sharing among social media users and the self-improvement ambitions of mothers, reflects a broader cultural shift towards utilizing technology for empowerment and transformation. Nonetheless, the collaboration and the intelligence sharing among social media users and the self-enhancement of mothers indicates a wider cultural change on socialization and family interactions via using technology.

6-5. Social media and dynamic of Mother-Daughter Communication

Social media platforms have become central and very essential element to the daily life, particularly for younger generation. Studies have highlighted that social media offers new ways to maintain relationships, but also introduces new challenges. For example, online communication can enhance social support and provide a sense of connection, especially for those who may have geographically distant family members (Singh & Tyagi, 2023). However, these platforms can also lead to misunderstandings, miscommunication, and even conflict, particularly when the nature of online communication leads to anxious interactions.

Moreover, social media has the potential to change traditional family connection, whether by increasing or decreasing this connection. In the context of mother-daughter relationships, digital communication via social media has been both praised for facilitating more frequent communication and criticized for introducing a sense of emotional detachment. According to our study, participants mothers and daughters often use social media to stay in touch connected when they are apart, sharing daily updates, photos, and thoughts. Moreover, daughters have an essential role in increasing mothers’ willingness for improvement in this world.

7. Conclusion:

Social media platforms create new spaces where restrictions can be experienced, and relationships may either be enhanced or challenged. It is obvious that the social interactions have changed and the process of socialization in this era is transformed accordingly. As this process used to be hierarchical launching parents to child, whereas now, it has turned to create a more dialectical relationship where parent -mothers in our case- is influenced by their child -daughters in our case- and experience new learning practices through social media together in the digitalized world. Despite the fact that, one might conclude, the actual face-to-face communication has less power, however the digital technology is strongly associated with the parental effort in the process of child socialization.

Platforms used for communication have changed the interaction mechanisms. Mothers' face-to-face interaction has been replaced with sending voice messages, sharing short videos, and advising their daughters via social media reels instead of face-to-face communication. The reality that indicates a different approach in the socialization in a way that the interaction of mother and daughter has a vice versa approach, in which daughters also influence their mothers. Furthermore, the new tradition of digital communication has a tendency to reformulate the traditional transformations of norms from mothers to their daughters it is now a dialectical way of interacting, where both mothers and daughters, as active actors, are adding, changing, and hegemonizing each other's choices willingly or unwillingly. Moreover,

³ Maryan is one of the bloggers on social media who advertise for clothes and make up.

the socio-economic and the education status of mothers happened t

o be crucial factors in how mothers interact with their daughters and how they leave an impact on each other. Educated mothers are more realistic in sharing precise concerns regarding digital safety and security.

The dynamic of the interaction has pushed mothers to follow their daughter's desire and fit into their child's world through attempts for self-improvement.

8. Recommendation

- To investigate on how social media platforms influence the quality, and nature of communication considering potential misunderstandings in mother-daughter relationship.
- Examining generation gaps and how differing levels of digital literacy and social media usage between mothers and daughters affect their relationship dynamics.
- Analyzing how cultural norms and societal expectations shape the way social media impacts mother-daughter relationships in different regions or communities.

9. Suggestions:

- Researchers conducting more research on the effects of social media taking into consideration father- son relationship.
- More research is need on social media content and how it affects family communication and networking.

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التنشئة الاجتماعية بين الأم- الابنة في العصر الرقمي -دراسة كيفية

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الملخص

أثر العصر الرقمي على جوانب عديدة من حياة الإنسان، وغيّرت العديد من العلاقات اليومية، لا سيما داخل الأسرة. إن من أبرز التغييرات التي طرأت على علاقات تواصل أفراد الأسرة هي دور منصات التواصل الاجتماعي (مثل الفيسبوك، وإنستغرام، وسناب شات، وواتساب). وبالتالي تأثير طريقة التواصل عبر هذه المنصات في علاقة الأمهات وبناتهن. وعليه فإن هذا البحث يسعى لإيجاد تأثيرات التواصل الرقمي على علاقة الأم وابنتها وكيفية عملية التنشئة الاجتماعية بصورة عامة، والتقارب العاطفي والصراع والدعم وأنماط التواصل بشكل خاص. وباستخدام منهج كيفي، يستكشف هذا البحث كيفية تأثير وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على تواصل الأم وابنتها، وكيف أن الأطفال يؤثرون على فعالية عملية التنشئة الاجتماعية ويصبحون أقطاب مؤثرة في العملية، و ليسوا فقط مستقبلين للعملية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علاقة الأم- الابنة، التنشئة الاجتماعية، وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، التواصل، التفاعل، العصر الرقمي.

كۆمه لایه تیکردنی دایک - کچ له سهردهمی دیجیتالییدا - تویژینه وهیهکی چۆنایه تیبیه

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پوخته:

سهردهمی دیجیتالی کاریگهری له سهه زۆر لایه نی ژیا نی مرۆف دروستکردوو و زۆریک له په یوه ندییه کانی رۆژانه ی گۆریوه، به تایبه تی له ناو خیزاندا. یه کیک له گۆرانکارییه بهرچاوانه ش گۆرانی په یوه ندییه کانی خیزانه له ریگه ی پلاتفورمه کانی سۆشیال میدیاوه (وهک فه پسیبوک، ئینستاگرام، سنابچات، و واتسپ). ئه و گۆرانانه ش کاریگه ریبیان هه به له سهه شتۆازی په یوه ندییکردنی نیوان دایک-کچ. به م پینه ئه م تویژینه وهیه هه ولده دات کاریگه ری په یوه ندییه دیجیتالییه کان له سهه په یوه ندی دایک-کچ و پرۆسه ی کۆمه لایه تیبیون به گشتی، و نزیکیان له یه کترو ملاملانیکانیان و پشتیوانی و شتوازه کانی په یوه ندییکردنیان له گه ل یه کتردا به تایبه تی، بدۆزیته وه. ئه م تویژینه وهیه به به کاریهانی ریبازیکی چۆنایه تی، تویژینه وه له وه دهکات که چۆن سۆشیال میدیا کاریگه ری له سهه په یوه ندی دایک-کچ دروستده کات. ههروه ها مندالان چۆن کاریگه ری له سهه پرۆسه ی کۆمه لایه تیکردن به جیدیلن و دهبنه جه مسه ریکی کاریگه ر له پرۆسه که دا، که نهک ته نها وه رگرن به لکو بکه ریکی چالاکن له پرۆسه که دا.

هوشه سه ره کییه کان: په یوه ندی دایک-کچ، به کۆمه لایه تیبیون، سۆشیال میدیا، په یوه ندیگرتن، کارلیککردن، سهردهمی دیجیتالی.