

Family Communication and Its Role in Developing and Strengthening the Values of Citizenship: A Theoretical Educational Study

¹Mohammad Omar Al-Momani, ²Elham Mahmoud Rababa

¹Department of Applied Sciences, Al-Huson University College, Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan

Email: m.o.e.m@bau.edu.jo <https://orcid.org/1363-1371-1363-1371>

²Ph.D. Psychological and Educational Counseling, Psychologist, Jordan

ilham.rababah@hotmail.com

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This study aimed to identify the role of family communication in developing and consolidating citizenship values among family members and its relationship with society. The study adopted a sociological theoretical approach, reviewing the educational theoretical framework and attempting to arrive at a comprehensive interpretation and analysis of the issues. Since the family is considered the first social institution in which an individual is raised, the primary group characterized by a network of social relationships and interactions, and the individual's social existence is formed within it—the first cell in the body of society—it was essential to study this family communication and its impact on developing positive citizenship.

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The family plays a significant role in establishing the concept of citizenship in children by developing their national consciousness, guiding them to respect regulations and laws, directing their behavior, and monitoring them from childhood to adulthood. Furthermore, parents must be good role models for their children in preserving the nation's achievements and strengthening and enshrining the concept of citizenship. This is achieved through a range of processes and methods, foremost among which

Introduction:

The family is characterized by a network of social relationships and interactions. Within it, the individual's social existence is formed. It is the primary vessel for instilling principles and values, and within it, the child receives their first physical and health-related development, learns language and religion, and acquires the customs and traditions prevalent in society. The family also instills in them the values of cooperation, sacrifice, tolerance, and responsibility (Hafez et.al, 2025; Zhan et.al 2024)

communication. From physical and moral reunification, reunification with their parents, emotional communication in pure love, financial connection with them, compassion for them, kindness to them, kindness to them, kindness to them, and consideration for their conditions, this is because one of the most important characteristics of fatherhood is that its responsibilities cannot be performed in absentia, or at a distance, so you must be present in person, and stay with your children for as long a period as possible in order to practice parenting without blocking or intermediaries (Nutbrown& Clough, 2009)

B - Communication in terms: It is communication that occurs between two parties (spouses) or several parties (parents and children), which takes several communicative forms, such as dialogue, consultation, understanding, persuasion, consensus, agreement, cooperation, guidance, and assistance (Mansurov, 2026)

It is also defined as the interaction between members of the same family through discussion and talk about everything related to family affairs, including goals, components, and obstacles, and solutions are developed for them, by exchanging collective ideas and opinions on several axes, which leads to creating familiarity (Chaudhary et.al, 2025)

We also find that many researchers consider it to be the essence of family relations and the achiever of their development, as we do not come to talk about an advanced social system, in the absence of communication between its components (Elsayed, 2024).

Family communication refers to the relationship that takes place between family members, either directly through dialogue or indirectly through spoken, printed, visual, or other means and activities (Saputra et.al, 2025).

The Importance of Family Communication:

Family communication is important and impacts an individual's psyche and behavior, as follows:(Dumarova& Rakhimova, 2025;

is family communication (Yoon& Lee, 2026; Bakhtiari et.al, 2024; Hashemi, 2025).

Communication between members of the small family (nuclear family) is through dialogue, consultation, understanding, persuasion, and agreement, under the umbrella of cooperation and sharing of responsibilities to preserve the family entity and bring it to safety. This does not differ for members of the family in its broad form (extended family) with the expansion of those components. When the spirit of the language of dialogue, consultation, understanding, agreement, and persuasion prevails among them, and the spirit of assistance and coordination in distributing roles and responsibilities prevails among them, and working in the spirit of one team, and a single or similar and compatible language and concepts are established among them, without conflict or divergence, which ensures the establishment of a reciprocal relationship between the individual and the state in an atmosphere of justice, equality, and freedom (Egamov , 2025; Turamov, 2025; Setiana et.al 2026).

Therefore, in this theoretical educational research paper, we will attempt to answer a set of questions centered on the role of citizenship and its associated values in strengthening the relationship between individuals and their homeland.

1 -What is the concept of family communication? What does it mean? And what is its importance?

2 -What is the concept of citizenship values? And what is their importance?

3- What is the relationship between family communication and the development and consolidation of citizenship values in the individual?

The concept of family communication:

A - Communication is a language: it is understanding and dialogue between family members (Rahmania,2024; Ulug'ov, 2026; Fallahi et.al, 2022; Bi& Wang, 2023). This definition is intended and intended for communication with children, as they need the meanings of family

prominent and important areas of family communication due to the importance of marriage in building a family, and the role of the marital relationship in the stability and cohesion of the family (Mislay, 2026)

2 -Maternal Communication: The mother's communication with her children. Good maternal communication is a source of psychological stability for the children, a source of fulfilling their needs, and a source of developing their personalities (Priti & Thomas,2022)

C- Parental Communication: The father's communication with his children is one of the fundamental pillars upon which socialization and the building of the child's personality are based. If the father communicates with his children in a good manner, their family interaction will be positive, and vice versa (Rahimberdiyeva et.al, 2023)

D- Child-Child Communication: This is from children to their parents, where children initiate dialogue, especially in adulthood. This communication is called filial piety if it is good, and filial disobedience if communication is absent (Zulkifli& Tomagola , 2024).

Guidelines for Family Communication:

Family communication has guidelines that make it positive and constructive, including:

- Accepting others; accepting others and acknowledging their rights, and accepting differences of opinion through consultation and careful consideration (Turamov, 2025; Setiana et.al 2026).

- Good communication, which means that those involved in the conversation adopt a calm and kind tone aimed at resolving family problems related to all human, emotional, and economic aspects (Chaudhary et.al, 2025; Egamov , 2025).

- Mutual respect between those expressing their opinions and ideas (Bakhtiari et.al, 2024; Nutbrown& Clough, 2009).

- Trust between the parties involved in the family dialogue.

Egamberdiyeva & Kalmamatova ,2026; Rahimberdiyeva , 2026)

1 -It fosters strong relationships among family members, serving as the foundation for close family bonds and preventing separation and estrangement. This leads to mutual understanding between family members.

2 -It helps children grow up in a healthy and virtuous manner, free from moral and behavioral deviance.

3 -It creates interaction between children and their parents, allowing them to enter the child's world, understand their needs, and thus facilitate interaction.

4 -It makes the family like a good tree that bears wholesome and wholesome fruit, providing comfort in this life.

5 -Each family member learns the importance of respecting others' opinions, making it easier for them to interact with others (children, parents, teachers, and the surrounding community).

6 -It strengthens trust among family members, empowering them to achieve their aspirations and hopes.

7 -It helps cultivate self-discipline and acceptance of criticism from others.

8 -It supports the psychological, intellectual, and social development of children. 9. It helps alleviate feelings of repression in children.

10 .It helps children release inner conflicts, hostile feelings, fears, and anxieties.

11. It is considered a constructive and therapeutic method that helps resolve many family problems.

Types of Family Communication:

Family communication takes various forms, the most important of which are:

1 -Marital Communication: This refers to the communication and understanding between spouses regarding their family life, and the exchange of love and respect. This communication is considered one of the most

strengthen the bonds of affection between them. Positive emotions are used to break the cycle of family conflict by shifting feelings from the negative to a less negative (neutral) state (Rahmania,2024; Ulug'ov, 2026; Hafez et.al, 2025; Zhan et.al 2024).

4- **Mirroring the Other:** This is an important type of dialogue that involves putting oneself in the other person's shoes. This is positively linked to relationship satisfaction, and vice versa. As a result, family members adjust their behavior in different social situations as a result of understanding the other's perspective. Families capable of considering the other's point of view demonstrate greater interest in the needs, concerns, and desires of their members (Saputra et.al, 2025; Mislav, 2026; Priti & Thomas,2022; Zulkifli& Tomagola , 2024).

Factors Contributing to a Lack of Family Communication:

The factors that lead to a lack of family communication are:(Mansurov, 2026; Dumarova& Rakhimova, 2025; Chaudhary et.al, 2025; Egamov , 2025; Yoon& Lee, 2026)

1 -Parents not being raised with the values and culture of communication, which they then reproduce with their children.

2 -The dominance of negative values towards children, such as the expectation that children must obey their parents' decisions and desires without discussion.

3- Work pressures and exhausting family demands on parents may cause them to neglect monitoring and raising their children, thus resulting in a lack of communication.

Effects of Lack of Family Communication:

The negative effects of a lack of family communication are evident in several factors, including : (Priti & Thomas,2022; Zulkifli& Tomagola , 2024; Saputra et.al, 2025;Mislav, 2026; Rahimberdiyeva , 2026)

4 -The individual's inability to communicate with others in the future (lack of social maturity).

- Learning the art of listening, by paying attention to the speaker's facial expressions and eye contact (Hashemi, 2025)

- Avoiding mockery in conversations between spouses or between parents and children (Yoon& Lee, 2026).

Mechanisms and methods of family communication: There are methods and mechanisms for family communication that help achieve it, but we will limit ourselves to the most important of them, which is dialogue, as it is the most used and common means within families in general and in Arab and Muslim families in particular, as dialogue can be defined as a verbal interaction that helps to support the bonds between spouses and develops a language of understanding with children, which requires skill in expression and skill in listening (Elsayed, 2024; Fallahi et.al, 2022; Bi& Wang, 2023).

Forms of Dialogue:

Dialogue takes several forms, including:

1 -**Casual Conversation:** This is one of the most common types of conversation within the family, whether between spouses or with children. This type of conversation is usually spontaneous and often occurs without the conscious awareness of it being a dialogue, such as commenting on an event or explaining a particular topic. Such interventions provide a good and appropriate entry point for conversation (Rahimberdiyeva et.al, 2023; Egamberdiyeva & Kalmamatova ,2026; Rahimberdiyeva , 2026).

2 -**Eye Contact:** Often, eyes are a means of conveying much meaning. A person may understand more from another's eyes than from their words. A person's gaze and movements are part of their communication with any party (Priti & Thomas,2022; Zulkifli& Tomagola , 2024).

3 -**Positive Poetic Dialogue:** Family dialogue is not limited to contentious issues or reaching agreements. It can also involve spouses exchanging emotional feelings and expressing their feelings towards each other. Poetic dialogue and positive praise for children's behavior can increase intimacy and love within the family and

several reasons, including : (Saputra et.al, 2025; Mislav, 2026; Mansurov, 2026; Dumarova & Rakhimova, 2025; Yoon & Lee, 2026)

1 .The sense of threat posed by the new values brought about by globalization to nation-states, which undermines the sense of belonging and loyalty among their citizens.

2 .The fragility of the relationship between the individual and the state.

3 .The emergence of deviant behaviors within society.

4 .The increasing aversion to the state and everything associated with it, as evidenced by actions and statements observed in daily life.

5 .The rise in rates of illegal immigration among young people.

6 .The growth of tribal and religious problems, especially in developing countries.

7. The dominance of new values and norms imposed by globalization, represented by the removal of borders, leaving nations socially and culturally vulnerable, as the world has become a small village.

All these motives led to a renewed interest in the values and standards of citizenship as a basis for restoring the image and legacy of the state in the minds of individuals.

Values of Citizenship:

Citizenship has values that reflect the extent to which it is practiced correctly and properly within a single society. These values are:

A- Citizenship as Equality:

Citizenship establishes the concept of rights and duties, stemming from a spirit of belonging and participation based on justice and equality within a sovereign legal system. The individual has political, social, and economic rights and duties based on justice and equality (Mislav, 2026; Hashemi, 2025; Bi & Wang, 2023).

B- Citizenship as Freedom:

5 -Low self-esteem and self-confidence.

6 -Negative impact on psychological stability and social adjustment.

7- Reduced social skills that are usually acquired through communication and dialogue with others.

The Concept of Citizenship:

Citizenship derives its concept from patriotism, which signifies the status of a citizen and defines their national rights and duties. Individuals learn their rights and fulfill their duties through national education. Citizenship is characterized by a special kind of loyalty from the citizen to their homeland, serving it in times of peace and war, and cooperating with other citizens through formal and voluntary institutional and individual work to achieve shared goals (Bakhtiari et.al, 2024; Nutbrown & Clough, 2009; Elsayed, 2024; Fallahi et.al, 2022).

While some educators, researchers, specialists and legal experts (Rahimberdiyeva et.al, 2023; Egamberdiyeva & Kalmamatova, 2026; Mansurov, 2026; Dumarova & Rakhimova, 2025) believe that citizenship expresses a legal status that expresses equal rights (civil, political, social and economic), as well as expressing the fair duties for all within a political community with participation in power in oversight and in decision-making. This is based on the fact that citizenship is fair duties for all and gives the individual a greater space to participate in political and social life.

From the above, it is clear that citizenship means belonging, loyalty, and affiliation to the homeland in light of the rights and duties that guarantee a reciprocal relationship between the individual and the state in an atmosphere of justice, equality, and freedom.

Motives for Interest in Citizenship:

Citizenship has existed since the formation of societies and humanity's need for social interaction. Despite the historical disparities in the enjoyment of citizenship rights due to class divisions in ancient societies, interest in this concept has been renewed in the modern era for

injustice and all meanings of evil and abuse. Citizenship is an objective and authentic intellectual affiliation to the values of truth and goodness. The higher the citizen's degree of responsibility, the more he must be a role model, and out of conviction. He must live the sense of citizenship with a high emotional state in order to be able to bear responsibility, give, and sacrifice (Rahimberdiyeva et.al, 2023; Hafez et.al, 2025).

The Role of Family Communication in Developing Citizenship Values:

The family is the first social institution in which an individual is raised. It is the primary group characterized by a network of social relationships and interactions. Within the family, the individual's social existence is formed. It is the first cell in the body of society, the starting point for development, and the first natural and social environment in which the individual grows up and receives the initial components of their culture, language, and social heritage. Family life is an innate system, the natural state of humankind (Saputra et.al, 2025; Ulug'ov, 2026; Hashemi, 2025).

The family is the primary vessel for establishing the fundamental principles of citizenship. Within it, the child receives their first physical and health-related development, learns language and religion, and acquires the customs and traditions prevalent in society. It is also where values of cooperation, sacrifice, tolerance, and responsibility are instilled (Mislay, 2026; Zulkifli & Tomagola, 2024).

The family has a major role in establishing the concept of citizenship among children by developing their national sense and guiding them to respect regulations and laws, directing their behavior and monitoring them in childhood and adulthood. In addition, parents must be good role models for children to follow in preserving the nation's gains and promoting and enshrining the concept of citizenship (Egamberdiyeva & Kalmamatova, 2026; Zhan et.al 2024; Saputra et.al, 2025; Mislay, 2026).

Among the most important values that families must focus on in their dialogue and

Freedom is a central concept for achieving citizenship. Freedom must be regulated by laws based on its conscious and democratic practice, taking into account the social and political changes occurring in the social arena. This freedom includes freedom of belief, freedom of movement within the state, and the right to discuss with others (Ulug'ov, 2026; Rahimberdiyeva et.al, 2023; Zulkifli & Tomagola, 2024).

C- Citizenship as Unity and Belonging:

This means belonging to the homeland and adhering to its unity. Citizenship is a national state founded on socio-cultural accumulations. It signifies belonging to the land and history, and constructive dialogue among the members of the same nation. It is an interactive state that culminates in national unity (Dumartova & Rakhimova, 2025; Hafez et.al, 2025; Rahimberdiyeva et.al, 2023; Rahimberdiyeva, 2026).

D. Citizenship as Dialogue and Participation:

If citizenship is founded on the aforementioned values, it is also a conscious and objective dialogue among the members of the same nation, based on mutual respect. It guarantees the right to organize peaceful pressure campaigns on the government or certain officials to change its policies, programs, or decisions; to exercise all forms of peaceful protest as regulated by law; to vote in all forms of general elections; and to establish or join political parties, associations, or any other organizations working to serve society (Mansurov, 2026; Priti & Thomas, 2022).

E. Citizenship as Responsibility:

Here, the duty is to serve the nation, respect the law, pay taxes, refrain from betraying the law by concealing state crimes, and respect national symbols and principles (Elsayed, 2024; Fallahi et.al, 2022; Bi & Wang, 2023).

F. Citizenship is a high aspiration and a moral value:

From the above, citizenship is a high moral value, as it represents the spirit of Islamic teachings. The loss of freedom or equality means the spread of

rather a cultural approach and a fundamental pillar of civilization. It protects them from a culture of hatred, animosity, and discord. This requires preparing individuals to become good citizens. In discussing this, we emphasize the role of all civil society organizations. Good citizenship can be cultivated through:

- 1 .Upholding the constitution as the social contract upon which contemporary society is founded.
- 2 .Respecting the laws of the state and its national principles.
- 3 .Recognizing others and respecting pluralism and individual identities.
- 4 .Valuing work and performing it to the best of one's ability.
- 5 .Maintaining security and social peace.
6. Respecting human rights and viewing the individual as a fundamental and valuable human being within society.

Conclusion:

Based on the aforementioned data, we have tried to highlight the concept of citizenship and the role of dialogue it carries in creating the relationship between the individual and the other. This is done by addressing the connotations that citizenship carries within society and the role of family communication in developing and consolidating these values, because the values of dialogue, participation and belonging to the state define the dimensions of civilized societies with mutual relations between individuals and institutions and free from deviant behaviors that threaten the existence of states.

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communication to foster good citizenship in their children are: (Rahmania,2024; Ulug'ov, 2026; Hafez et.al, 2025; Zhan et.al 2024)

- (Love of country and a sense of belonging.
- Connecting the child to their religion and identity.
- Strengthening national culture, conveying national concepts to the child, instilling awareness of the nation's history and achievements, and educating them about the country's geographical and economic importance.
- Understanding the political symbolism of the flag and national anthem and respecting the political leadership.
- Accustoming the child to respecting the law and regulations.
- Refining the child's behavior and morals and nurturing them to love others and embrace teamwork.
- Loving national unity and respecting state institutions.

From the foregoing, it is clear that citizenship, national sentiment, or a sense of belonging to one's homeland are concepts based on a close relationship between the citizen and their country. This relationship is the result of continuous development and ongoing refinement, beginning with the family and its communication through dialogue. Through dialogue, the individual learns and acquires various values that foster respect and recognition of others.

Educating individuals in the etiquette of dialogue with others is not merely political posturing, but

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