

The Effectiveness of a Counseling Program Using Dialogue in Developing Marital Compatibility among Married University Students

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Abstract

This study was conducted to know the effectiveness of the dialogue method in developing marital compatibility among married university students. The current research is a quasi-experimental design with a preliminary test, a post-test, and a follow-up test, with two groups (experimental and control), the basic research sample consisted of 40 male and female students according to the scores they obtained from the marital compatibility scale. The scale was distributed to the students three times in the pre-test, post-test, and follow-up test (less than 60 days). The results of the study showed the effectiveness of the counseling method in developing marital compatibility among married university students. Statistically significant differences between the ranks of marital compatibility scores between the experimental and control groups for the post-test, when comparisons were made, it was found that there were differences in favor of the experimental group, according to the results of the current research, the researcher reached several conclusions, recommendations, and proposals.

Keywords: counseling program, dialogue, marital compatibility, married university students.

1. Introduction

Building a guidance program based on a basic principle is to help individuals develop themselves, express themselves, guide them and change them for the better. In order for the guidance program to be effective and achieve its desired goals, it must start from the needs and problems of individuals so that the program can be presented to them. Guidance work must be based on a voluntary principle and not on the principle of coercion, because if the person seeking guidance feels that the program does not meet his needs or solve his problems, it will lead to him leaving the program or not caring about it. Therefore, the guidance process must be based on multiple foundations, principles and theories used by the guide so that the program reaches a degree of awareness and good understanding.

Research Problem: The marital relationship is one of the closed relationships that cannot be easily searched for due to the many problems that may lead to the end of the marital relationship. Therefore, psychologists have been interested in researching the possibilities of compatibility between spouses and shedding light on it (Eider, 2005).

The relationship between spouses may lead to tension as a result of differences between different points of view for life, raising children, and adapting to the components of modern reality by requesting the provision of luxuries that the husband does not consider to be among the foundations of daily understanding. A fire of disagreement may flare up between them, so they lose understanding and harmony, and the level of tension rises, leading to the emergence of various problems that lead to the deterioration of the health of both spouses (Diba, 2017).

In addition, economic factors for spouses may play an important role in their lives and are considered essential factors that greatly influence marital compatibility. Among other reasons is the wife's refusal to participate in the family's needs, and sometimes the conflict comes from the fact that some spouses do not respect the other party's material obligations, which leads to quarrels between them (Hanfi, 1980).

We conclude from the above that life is threatened by family disintegration if marital problems and incompatibility prevail between spouses, which leads to silence and the absence of dialogue and discussion between them and the loss of the family bond, which is one of the components of a cohesive society. Therefore, the problem of the current research emerges by answering the following question:

Q/ How effective is a guidance program using the dialogue method in developing marital compatibility among married university students?

The importance of research: Guidance and counseling are important in building the foundation of a person, especially in school. Guidance encourages the student to understand himself, and discover his abilities to achieve self-understanding so that he can work to meet his needs that must be consistent with social values, and learn how to deal with life realistically (Al-Hariri and Al-Amami 2011).

Building a guidance program that is based on a basic principle is to help individuals develop themselves, express themselves, guide them and change them for the better. In order for the guidance program to be effective and achieve its desired goals, it must start from the needs and problems of individuals so that the program is presented to them. Guidance work must be based on a voluntary principle and not on the principle of coercion, because if the person seeking guidance feels that the program does not meet his needs or solve his problems, it will lead to leaving the program or not caring about it. Therefore, the guidance process must be based on multiple foundations, principles and theories used by the counselor until the program reaches a degree of awareness and good understanding (Al-Shammari and Al-Tamimi 2012).

Therefore, the success of the counseling process depends on choosing the correct method that helps the counselor solve the problem permanently. There is no doubt that great care must be taken in choosing the appropriate intervention methods. Choosing the appropriate approach is

affected by several factors such as: the counselor, the counselor, and the environment surrounding each individual. Counselors must be fully aware of these factors, especially those surrounded by many factors that affect success. The guidance process. Abu Asaad and Al-Azaydeh: (2015). In order for the guidance program to achieve the goals for which it was established, it had to use guidance methods that seek to help students overcome their crises and solve their problems. The counseling method is (a method in which the counselor uses a set of methods and techniques to get rid of the crises and disturbances that the counselee may suffer from and that are related to a problem in his life (Al-Bayati, 2008).

If different guidance methods, procedures and techniques are used according to the question, the type of sample and the community, then among all these methods there are two methods used by researchers: self-talk and dialogue, one of them. A method to reduce the individual's non-conforming behavior and strive to provide new and compatible behaviors. This method is reflected in the individual's behavior and critical position. (Saleh et al., 2011).

Marital compatibility is the social compatibility through which the individual aims to establish a normal relationship with his partner in marriage. Marital compatibility results when the husband and wife find in the relationship what meets their physical, emotional and social needs. A state of satisfaction in married life, or what is called (satisfaction) In order to achieve marital compatibility, both spouses must strive to meet the needs and desires of the other and make him feel them. He is passionate about his happiness and satisfaction, and does everything necessary to make himself happy, and does everything in His effort to keep the institution of marriage alive and effective. For others and for society (Kafafi, 1999).

Marital compatibility plays a role in the healthy construction of the relationship members, whether husband, wife or children, as mental health represents health stability with the lack of psychological, physical and personal diseases, and health stability can be achieved by staying away from tension and anxiety and the ability to give love and work together (Al-Anani, 2003).

In addition, marital compatibility represented by feeling and pleasure as a result of the compatibility of the behaviors of both spouses, and in turn leads to marital success by achieving the goals of the spouses by continuing and satisfying the needs and enriching marital life through each spouse performing their role efficiently to lead to progress and continuity in marital life, which achieves satisfaction, success and enriching adult (Al-Rashid, 2016). Based on the above, the importance of the research is summarized in the following points:-

1. This study can be considered one of the first studies that attempt to investigate the relationship in marital compatibility among married university students, according to the researcher's knowledge.
2. The importance of the current study lies in its continuity, that is, it will continue until the extinction of man from the face of the earth. As long as there is marriage, there will be disputes and crises, and without marriage, there will be no marital disputes. .
3. After the interest in studying marital problems, due to their connection to contemporary society, a global trend has recently emerged, which is the reason for development and

modernization and the reason for the increase in divorce rates around the world, which has led to conflicts between The dispute between spouses over values is considered one of the areas of interest in psychology.

4. Therefore, the importance of marital compatibility in family psychological counseling using the program in the style of dialogue between spouses is highlighted.

The aim of the research and its hypotheses: The current research aims to determine the effectiveness of a counseling program in the style of dialogue in developing marital compatibility among married university students. Therefore, the question of the current study is to answer the following question:

Q/ How effective is the counseling program in the style of dialogue in developing marital compatibility among married university students?

Research aim: To identify: (The effectiveness of a counseling program using the dialogue method in developing marital compatibility among married university students).

Research hypotheses: Conducting a dialogue method intervention to develop marital compatibility among married university students, this is done by verifying the following sub-hypotheses:-

A. There is no statistically significant difference between the average scores of married university students on marital compatibility in the pre-test, post-test and postponed at a significance level of (0.05).

B. There is a statistically significant effectiveness between the average scores of married university students on the marital compatibility scale in the pre-test and postponed (follow-up) equal to or greater than the "McGogian" effectiveness ratio of (0.60).

Research limits: The current research is limited to married students of Al-Mustansiriya University in Baghdad for the academic year 2023-2024.

Defining the terms:

Effectiveness: Effectiveness in language: defined by (Al-Sagheer, 1987):

It is one of the psychological metaphor relationships because it builds speech on things and attributions to real subjects (Al-Sagheer, 1987).

Effectiveness in terminology: defined by (Muhammad, 1994): It is the ability to do something to bring about the desired change. (Muhammad, 1994).

Operational definition: It is the degree of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Guidance program: It was defined by each of:

A. Borders (BORDERS & DRYRA, 1992): A set of activities that take place between counselors and trainees in an atmosphere of interaction and cooperation, and exploiting their energies and abilities according to their needs and readiness. (Border & Dryra, 1992).

B. (Saleh, 2016): A collection of documented direct and indirect counseling experiences that have been studied and organized on a scientific basis. (Saleh, 2016).

Theoretical definition of the counseling program: The researcher adopted the definition of Borders and DRYRA (BORDERS & DRYRA, 1992) because it is consistent with the objectives of the current study.

Procedural definition of the counseling program: It is presented to groups of up to ten students in the form of group activities, discussions and guidance over a period of time, following specific steps designed to help them develop marital compatibility.

Method: Arafa (Saleh, 2016): It is the activities, practices and behaviors performed by the counselor within a theoretical guidance framework that is compatible with individuals and groups in achieving goals for the benefit of the counseled" (Saleh, 2016).

Dialogue: Theoretical definition: Frankl (1962) defined it as: It is a guidance method that depends on the counselor asking questions about the problems that the counseled suffers from, and discussing those problems away from mere preaching and advice. The existential psychotherapist is not a teacher or a preacher, and it is not necessary for him to be so. In any case, entering into a complex discussion with patients and counseled leads them to the stage of awareness of personal responsibility (Frankl, 1962: 71).

Theoretical definition: The researcher adopts Frankl's definition (1962) as a theoretical definition of the Socratic dialogue method, as it is a comprehensive definition of all aspects of the method and represents his theoretical thought well.

Procedural definition: A set of techniques, activities and events provided to counselors according to scientific foundations through counseling sessions based on the (Socratic dialogue) method to help students develop marital compatibility among university students. The techniques include (self-responsibility, understanding, gaining confidence, discussion and dialogue, existential relationship, reversing... meanings, asking questions, analyzing meaning, setting goals, logodrama) and are verified through the change in the answers of the sample members on the marital compatibility scale prepared for this purpose in the two tests (pre- and post-tests).

Marital compatibility literature and the theory that explained it:

The concept of marital compatibility:

Marital compatibility is an emotional state that expresses compatibility in the marital relationship, and is the result of multi-faceted interactions between the husband and wife, including each of them expressing the other's emotional feelings - respect - trust - keenness to continue the marriage -. In addition to the relationship, in addition to sexual satisfaction, they agree on understandings, ideas, habits, and budgets for raising children and spending (Shehata, 2003).

Moreover, marital compatibility is the relative freedom of the spouses to engage in major life issues, and engage in thought, conscience, emotions and sex, as well as mutual respect between the spouses (Aqeed, 2015).

Marital compatibility means harmony, concord and concord in the language, and its opposites are dissonance and conflict, but the traditional meaning of compatibility refers to living in harmony with oneself (psychological compatibility) and with the social environment (social environment) (ability. social compatibility).

According to the traditional definition of marital compatibility by Kamal Morsi (1991), marital compatibility refers to the ability of spouses to adapt to each other and meet the requirements of marriage. We conclude this from the methods each of them uses to achieve their goals. Confronting marital difficulties, expressing their emotions and feelings, and meeting their needs in marital interactions (Morsi, 1991).

Marital compatibility indicators:

Spinner and Core pointed out the marital compatibility indicators, which are as follows:

1. Agreement between the two parties: refers to the degree of agreement on important matters and the division of roles in the marital relationship.
2. Emotional expression: the degree of emotional and sexual needs that the individual obtains from relationships.
3. Cohesion of the two parties: refers to the degree of cooperation between the two parties in the marriage.
4. Mutual satisfaction: refers to the degree of satisfaction of the two parties with the relationship and the degree of their commitment to the relationship or their desire to end the relationship (Faraj, 2003).

Marital compatibility analysis: The process of marital compatibility, like any social compatibility, is a complex process of interaction and reactions between spouses. Marital compatibility is good if the spouses interact with each other positively or negatively and their reactions are appropriate to the situations and are consistent with Islamic customs, traditions, values and beliefs, while compatibility is bad if their interaction with each other is positive or negative and the reactions of each of them anger the other spouse or are not appropriate to the situation or are not consistent with Islamic customs, traditions, values and beliefs.

Characteristics of marital compatibility: Marital compatibility is an ongoing process that occurs through the behavior of both spouses, so it does not occur in a vacuum, but rather requires continuous efforts through some psychological mechanisms to achieve it, and therefore marital compatibility has its own characteristics. It includes:

1. The functional process: Because it includes the functions of achieving marital balance and stability.

2. A dynamic process: Because it is an ongoing process throughout life, because life is nothing but a series of needs and we must work hard to satisfy them.

3. A comprehensive process: because it deals with marriage as a comprehensive unit that includes vitality and function (Morsi, 2008).

Manifestations of marital compatibility: Marital compatibility is the result of positive interaction between spouses and a manifestation of harmony and concord between husband and wife, where a series of motivations and needs are satisfied, including nutritional needs, marital rights, emotional communication, relative recognition, equality, and others. The consistency of the habits, tendencies, and interests of both spouses enables each spouse to use his or her energy and abilities to carry out the responsibilities of other roles and complete these responsibilities more effectively. Manifestations of marital compatibility include the following:

1. The spouses remain humble and cooperative in performing their duties.
2. Feeling happy and satisfied with life, psychological comfort, and social acceptance.
3. Psychological safety for children.
4. Sexual satisfaction and economic cooperation.
5. Success and efficiency at work.
6. Nonverbal communication.
7. Both spouses gain ownership and goals, which means that behavior is consistent with expectations.
8. Satisfaction with the husband (Morsi, 2008).

Factors affecting marital compatibility: Marriage is a stage of development and responsibility of both parties (wife-husband) based on rights, nutritional justice and exceeding goals and objectives, which makes it a fortress and protection from the development of physical and mental health and diseases. The ongoing relationship that requires mutual emotional, sexual, financial and social satisfaction between spouses to achieve marital compatibility is the result of many factors that can be mentioned as follows:

1. Choosing a partner.
2. Emotional maturity.
3. Age of marriage.
4. Childhood experiences.
5. Children.
6. Psychological pressures.
7. Educational level of spouses.
8. Sexual satisfaction.
9. Personality.
10. Marital treatment methods.
11. Duration of marriage.
12. Emotion. (Al-Khafaf, 2013).

Theories that explained marital compatibility: The theory of structural functionalism. This is based on the idea that society consists of several parts, each part has certain characteristics and functions determined by the services it provides to the other parts, and that these parts of society depend on each other, and even come together to agree on certain matters such as values, morals,

and standards, and any expression that occurs in any part leads to the expression of the remaining parts (Baswell, 2007).

Samia Al-Khashab (1987) indicated that the factors of stability within the family depend on the type of society to which it belongs, and the changing factors caused by social industrialization make unity and stability within the family face some difficulties (Al-Anzi, 2009).

Role Theory: Navar Al-Hanti indicates that compatibility between spouses through role expectations creates harmony and compatibility between spouses, and when role expectations conflict for one or both spouses, incompatibility may arise and problems may arise.

The role theory emerges in two directions:

First: The symbolic interaction direction: This direction indicates that marital compatibility depends on the degree to which the wife's expectations of her husband are met and the degree of realism of the husband's perceptions of his wife, with the emergence of role conflict when behavior does not conform to the standards that individuals see as appropriate. It leads to marital dissonance. Al-Hanti (1999).

Second: The social behavioral direction: This direction indicates that if a person's behavior conflicts with these situations, then it is incompatible because behavior is a response to these same situations Al-Anzi, (2009).

Cognitive balance theory: The theory is based on the exchange between rewards and costs experienced by individuals. It pointed out that the benefits of interaction will affect the form of emotion between spouses. When the benefits of interaction between spouses are in the form of rewards, the feelings are positive. However, if the benefits of interaction are in the form of rewards, the benefits are in the form of rewards. Emotions are positive. If the model is the cost, the feelings are negative (Al-Hanati, 1999).

Homogeneity theory in social traits and characteristics: This theory indicates that people have a strong tendency to choose a life partner who is similar to them in various characteristics, social, psychological, physical, and age homogeneity and in social characteristics such as the degree of social participation and homogeneity in behavior during the initial engagement and homogeneity in the concepts of marriage and learning and tendencies and profession and status in the physical traits and characteristics (Al-Saati 2000).

Psychoanalytic theory: This theory assumes that marital problems represent unconscious conflicts between spouses arising from environmental setbacks in the first five years of life, where one or both spouses express the negative experiences they have gone through in the form of projections of reality, which negatively affects marital life. Compatibility has a negative effect (Al-Anzi, 2009).

The theory of how each party perceives the other: This theory indicates that building the perception of the other party and his behavior will result in many behaviors or interactions, as there is no doubt that the perception of either spouse of his life partner will result in him responding to him according to this perception, and thus the more positive and acceptable this

perception is, the more their marital compatibility will increase and marital dysfunction will decrease, and vice versa. This theory emphasizes the existence of three forms of perceiving others:

1. The relational curve. 2. The dimensional curve. 3. The pattern curve (Ghanem, 2007). 3. The Socratic dialogue method.

The concept of the Socratic dialogue method: It is a dialogue between two people or groups, where words are exchanged between them equally so that neither of them dominates the other, and is characterized by calmness and freedom from competition and fanaticism (Faden 2004).

It is considered one of the basic arts of meaning therapy, where the counselor asks the counseled many questions that enable him to discover the personal values that are meaningful to him and the ways in which he can achieve these values. This choice was directed towards the only individual who takes it towards the offer or towards life (Moawad, 1988).

Therefore, the therapist in the existential sense should avoid imposing his views on the counselor, and there should be no such thing as transformation, nor transformation that conflicts with personal philosophy, nor personal perception of values, and forces the counselee to do so, because awareness of responsibility means that the counselee is responsible for himself, and the role of the existential therapist is to make the counselee live or experience this responsibility (Patterson 1990). Accordingly, one of the counselor's duties is to raise the level of awareness of the counselee's responsibility and that freedom of performance means that the individual lives in life, and the philosophy of this technique means a process of guidance through clear questions programmed in a specific direction in terms of the intended meaning, and Socrates presented this method in the past, where he embodied it as a type of spiritual birth, and the Socratic dialogue represents a presentation through which questions, inquiries and dialogues are raised with his guide in a way that conveys the latent meaning for him, in a way that transfers the therapeutic process from one stage to another, and in each of them there is an exchange to reveal and expose their suppression between the therapist and the counselor; The therapist also reveals himself as an encouragement for the client to practice the same self-disclosure (Muawad, 1988).

Types of dialogue: There are two types of dialogues that an individual talks to himself, which are as follows:-

1. Positive dialogue: It is the dialogue that strengthens family ties and consolidates the relationship between the husband, his wife and children, and helps develop the language of understanding and the skill of listening and expression. The most dialogical family is characterized by the following:-

- Exchange of clear and direct messages.
- Active listening.
- The ability to express verbally and non-verbally.

2. Negative dialogue: It is internal verbal communication and is one of the dialogues that threaten the family entity and in which the expression is unclear or incomplete and carries a kind of control over the words of the other party and causes a lot of frustration for the husband, wife and children who link their problems and increase their tension through this type of dialogue. There

are ways of negative dialogue, which are (impossible dialogue - maneuvering dialogue, veiled dialogue, closed dialogue, aggressive dialogue (Zayed, 2006).

Studies on marital compatibility: Ajneed (2020) Marital compatibility among a sample of couples and its relationship to symptoms of psychological disorders in their children from high school students in the Hebron Governorate 171 male and female students Descriptive Pearson correlation coefficient, Cronbach's alpha equation, t-test for two independent samples, chi-square test, Kruskal-Wallis test, Wilcoxon test, critical value equation, Mann-Whitney test. The results showed that there is an inverse relationship between marital compatibility and its dimensions on the one hand and psychological disorders and their areas on the other hand

2. Research methodology and procedures:

First: Research Methodology: The researcher relied on the experimental method, because it is one of the best and most important methods of scientific research for humans, and because it is consistent with the goal of the research.

Second: Experimental Design: The design refers to the structure of the study or the research plan and the structure through which answers to the research questions are found and the variables are controlled (Abbas et al., 2014). It is a planned program for how to apply the experiment, as the experiment is an intentional change that the researcher deliberately makes in the conditions of the phenomenon that is to be researched. The researcher provides certain influences to know the responses that correspond to it, and the variables should be easy to change and appropriate to what the research requires to help it verify the validity of its hypotheses (Table 1) (Al-Zuwaini and Al-Moussawi, 2018).

Table (1) Experimental design of the research.

Experimental group	T1	X1	T2	T3
Control group	T1	---	T2	T3

Since the researcher adopted the design of the two experimental groups and the control group, this design requires the following steps:

1. Identify (60) male and female students who obtained scores less than the hypothetical average of (105) when applying the pre-test on the (marital compatibility) scale. Distribute the sample of the program application, in a simple random way, into two groups (the experimental group) (and the control group) equally, with (20) male and female students for each group.
2. Conduct a pre-test for the two groups to measure (marital compatibility) among students of Al-Mustansiriya University / College of Education.
3. Conduct equivalence for the two groups in the variables (pre-test scores) on the (marital compatibility) scale in (academic department, academic stage, chronological age, birth order, housing ownership, income level).
4. Inference (conversations with members of the experimental group) was used, while the control group was not exposed to any inferences.. 5. Conducting a post-test after completing the

guidance program and a deferred test (follow-up) one month after the end of the guidance program on the (marital compatibility) scales for the two groups in order to know the differences and their significance and the effectiveness of the guidance method in developing marital compatibility.

Third: Research Population: The research population consists of married university students from all departments of the College of Education affiliated with Al-Mustansiriya University for evening studies / for the academic year (2022-2023).

Fourth: Research samples: Selecting a research sample is one of the necessary steps and stages of research. The researcher alone cannot study any phenomenon or problem in that society, but rather he selects a study sample so that it represents him faithfully from that society (Malham, 2009). The sample is: all individuals who carry the data of the phenomenon that falls within the scope of the study, and it is also the sum of the research units from which the data will be obtained (Al-Naimi 2014). Selecting a research sample is one of the most important steps, and it must be done according to scientific rules and methods, away from uncontrolled randomness, and it must represent the society correctly, and the size of the sample and the reason for choosing it must be determined in a way that has a scientific justification. Selecting a sample is not an easy matter, as many important things depend on it, such as the method, measurement, results, and tools, and its selection depends on many factors, including the size of the society, the nature and method of the study, and using the sample makes it easy to reach the results quickly (Al-Jabri 2011).

A. sample statistical analysis: Sample statistical analysis Sample size and size are the preferred framework during statistical analysis, which means that the larger the sample size, the less likely a standard error is to occur. Ebel (1972) The sample size for statistical analysis is appropriate if (400) individuals from the research community (1971) Henry Son, and for the statistical analysis of the (marital compatibility) scale, the researcher selected a sample of (400) male and female students from married students, from the (third) and (fourth) academic stages in the College of Education for evening studies / Al-Mustansiriya University, and this was done through the (stratified random sample with proportional distribution), as (the size of the selected sample was multiplied \times the size of the stratum / the total number of married students), and the purpose of this sample is to extract statistical indicators as well as the validity and reliability of the two scales (Table 2).

Table (2) Statistical indicators for married students in the various departments in the College of Basic Education (evening study).

No.	Department	Gender		Sample value
		Males	Females	
1	Quranic Sciences	9	18	27
2	Psychological Counseling	14	22	36
3	History	20	29	49
4	Educational Sciences	6	10	16
5	Geography	16	31	47
6	Computers	8	18	26
7	Mathematics	17	37	54
8	Arabic	31	59	90
9	Physics	19	36	55
Total		140	260	400

B. Sample of the application of the guidance program: The (marital compatibility) scale was applied to a sample of (100) male and female students for the scale, as they were selected randomly according to the academic department. After the application and correction of the questionnaires, they were arranged in descending order and the questionnaires that were higher than the hypothetical average of the marital compatibility scale (105) degrees were identified. (60) questionnaires were withdrawn randomly as two experimental groups and a control group with (20) male and female students for each group.

C. Experimental sample: After applying the scale (marital compatibility) that was adopted by the researcher on married students, in the College of Education for evening studies, Al-Mustansiriya University, the researcher relied on the hypothetical mean of marital compatibility (105) degrees, as it became clear that the married students who have a weakness in the variable (emotional divorce) number (60) male and female students in the departments (Arabic, Geography, Physics). Then the researcher divided them into two groups using the random method, the experimental group numbered (20) male and female students and the second group is the control group numbered (20) male and female students.

Fifth: Equivalence of groups: The following is an explanation of the statistical equivalence procedures between the experimental group and the control group as follows:

1. The scores of the guidance program sample on the marital compatibility scale in the pre-test: To ensure the equivalence of the two groups in the marital compatibility variable, the researcher used the Kruskal-Wallis test, and at a significance level of (0.05) and degrees of freedom, the calculated value reached (0.021) and the tabular value (0.021). (0.098). (398) which is not significant, indicating that the levels of marital compatibility of the groups in the pre-test were equal.

2. Academic section: To ensure the equivalence of each group, the researcher used the Chi-square test (K2) in some of the studied variables, and the calculated value reached (0.209) and the tabular value (9.49). The significance level is (0.05) and the degrees of freedom are (4) which are not statistically significant, indicating the equivalence of the groups in this variable.

3. Academic stage: To ensure the equivalence of the variables of the academic stage among the three groups, the researcher conducted a Chi-square test (K2) on the individuals of the three groups. The calculated value was (0.950) and the tabulated value was (.5.99) at the significance level (0.05) and there is no statistical significance on the degrees of freedom (2)), indicating that the three groups for this variable are equal.

4. Chronological age in years: Age was rewarded and Chi-square was used to determine the significance of the differences between the three groups in the age variable in years. It was found that the calculated value of Chi-square was equal to (0.541) and the tabulated value was equal to (9.49). The significance level is (0.05) and the degrees of freedom are (4), which indicates that the difference between the two groups is not statistically significant.

5. Birth order: To ensure the equality of the birth order variables for the three groups, the researcher calculated the individuals of the three groups, and then used the Chi-square test (K^2), and the calculated value was (0.448), and the tabular value was (5.99). The significance level is (0.05), and the degree of freedom is (2), which is not statistically significant, which indicates that the equivalence of the three groups in this variable is three, which indicates the equivalence of the three groups. Three groups in the age variable..

6. Housing return: To ensure the equivalence of the groups in the housing return variable, we calculated the membership of these groups, and then the researcher used the Chi-square test (K^2) and the calculated value was (1.076) and the tabular value was (5.99). The significance level is (0.05) and with degrees of freedom (2) is not statistically significant, which indicates the equality of the three groups in this variable.

7. Income level: To verify the equivalence of the three groups for the income level variables, the researcher used the square test (K_a)² and the calculated test value was (1.402) which is less than the tabular value (9.49) at the significance level (0.05) and the degree of the spear was (4) and from a statistical point of view this indicates the equality of the students of the experimental group and the control group in the income level variable.

Sixth: Research Instruments: Using the following tools to measure the required variable, and in order to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher adopted the (Al-Adli, 2018) scale for marital compatibility and building the guidance program.

- Marital compatibility scale: The formulation and design of a good scale is subject to a series of methodological steps and rules, as the design and construction of scales requires knowledge of the different methods for clarifying and designing the paragraphs and positions of the scale, and calculating the discriminating ability and level of stability. The design and construction of the scale is not a goal in itself, as the researcher does not resort to building a scale unless it becomes clear to him that the available tests do not meet the required purpose, so the urgent need to build it calls for him (Al-Jalabi, 2005).

The researcher used the Al-Adli scale (2018) (marital compatibility) based on Rogers' theory and summarized the definition of marital compatibility as follows: (satisfaction, happiness, compassion, mutual trust between spouses, and the ability of each of them to solve). The problems encountered (Patterson (1990) also analyzed this definition where he collected many relevant paragraphs).

The scale consists of (35) paragraphs, noting that the answer options for these paragraphs are (always, often, sometimes, rarely, never) and after modification the items formulated in the form (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are given. . The scale for measuring the study variable (marital compatibility) consists of three dimensions:

1. Satisfaction and happiness: feelings of reassurance, affection, love and mercy that the husband and wife feel when they live in harmony, as well as beautiful thoughts about marriage and the other party. If each of them is the other's garment, he finds security and stability in his presence, so he clings to him and connects with him (Ibrahim, 1995).

2. Sympathy and mutual trust: the spouses' feeling of interest, care and mutual trust in their daily lives and their bearing of responsibility and each of them feeling the other's needs, and striving to satisfy them (Barakat ,1977).

3. The ability to solve problems: Each of them is more interested in solving the problem between them than in proving the other spouse's mistake, holding him responsible, and exonerating himself from it (Morsi, 1995).

Building the Guidance Program: The researcher followed the following steps in building the guidance program:

Reviewing previous guidance programs and previous studies such as the study (Aday, 2022). The researcher adopted the dialogue method to develop marital compatibility and relied on the cognitive behavioral theory of (Meckenbaum). The guidance plan was submitted to an elite group of experts and experts in the fields of psychological guidance and educational guidance to determine the suitability of the planned approach for implementation.

Objectives of the current study: Steps of the (Borders & Drury) model, as it depends on: Guidance needs were identified and estimated by (Sultan, 2018): This was achieved by applying the emotional divorce scale to a sample of (100) university students, calculating the weighted average of the scale paragraphs and the weight of the semen. And arranging them in descending order. Program objective and session objectives: The general guidance program objective is determined by identifying the effectiveness of a guidance program using the dialogue method in developing marital compatibility among married university students. To achieve the general goal of the program, it is necessary to determine a specific goal for each guidance session that is consistent with the topic of the session and in accordance with Frankl's theory (dialogue method). The specific goals were converted into behavioral goals according to the students' needs. Each session has specific goals and behavioral goals.

Implementing the guidance program: (20) male and female students with the lowest scores on the marital compatibility scale were selected intentionally, and then the control groups were selected from the Department of Mathematics (the first experimental group) and the Department of Physics (20 male and female students). For each group). 2- The scores obtained by the members of the experimental and control groups on the marital compatibility scale before applying the guidance program represent the pre-test scores and the equivalent scores for both groups. 3- Determining the number of consultations scheduled for the experimental group. Equivalent to (12) meetings twice a week.

Statistical Means: The researcher used appropriate statistical methods in the current study using the statistical program (SPSS).

Presentation of results: This chapter will include discussions and conclusions: which the researcher reached according to the theoretical framework and previous studies and according to the goal and hypotheses of the current research, and includes a set of recommendations and proposals as follows: The first goal: Identify: (The effectiveness of a counseling program using the dialogue method in developing marital compatibility among married university students):

First: Interpretation of results: After the researcher reviewed the results he reached, the effectiveness of the counseling method (dialogue) in developing marital compatibility among university students became clear, as the counseling group's scores in marital compatibility increased in the post-test on the marital compatibility scale compared to the control group, whose scores remained low in the post-test, and through the results reached by the research, the following becomes clear:

The fourth hypothesis: Conducting a dialogue method intervention to develop marital compatibility among married university students.

A. There is no statistically significant difference between the average scores of married university students on the marital compatibility scale in the pre-test, post-test and postponed at a significance level of (0.05). To test this hypothesis, the researcher used one-way analysis of variance for repeated measures (Repeated Measures), as the calculated p-value was (66.72) and when compared with the tabular value (3.15) at a significance level of (0.05), it appeared to be statistically significant (Table 3).

Table (3) Statistical indicators for the type of tests.

Independent variable (source of variance)	Test	Mean	SD	SS	d.f	MS	F-value		Sig.
							Cal	Tab	
Dialogue	Before	60.650	14.992	50108.233	2	25054.117	66.72	3.15	Significant
	After	136.100	21.123	21403.100	57	375.492			
	Postponed	136.350	21.142						

Since the p-value is statistically significant, there are differences between the tests, and through comparisons between the averages, binary comparisons, the comparison value between the average of the first test (pre-test) and the average of the second test (post-test) reached (75.45) statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05), and also between the average of the pre-test and the average of the test (deferred) reached (75.70) statistically significant at a significance level of (0.05), and the average of the post-test and the deferred test reached (0.250), not statistically significant. To calculate the effectiveness ratio of the counseling program dialogue in developing marital compatibility among married university students, the researcher tests the null hypothesis.

B. There is a statistically significant effectiveness between the average scores of married university students on the marital compatibility scale in the pre-test and deferred (follow-up) test equal to or greater than the effectiveness ratio "McGogian" which is (0.60). The researcher calculated the effectiveness ratio of the "McGogian" to measure marital compatibility through dialogue and for the pre-test and post-test (follow-up) (Table 4).

Table (4) Statistical indicators of marital compatibility.

Dialogue	Arithmetic mean in pre-test	Arithmetic mean in the follow-up test	Final grade	McGeogian's effectiveness rate	Sig.
marital compatibility	60.650	136.350	175	0.662	Acceptable (effective) ≥0.60

The table above shows that the effectiveness rate of "McGeogian" in developing marital compatibility among married university students who used dialogue was 0.662)) which is higher than the effectiveness rate determined by (Geogian) which is (0.60) which indicates the effectiveness of dialogue in developing marital compatibility among married university students, and that the effect of counseling sessions is effective for them, i.e. the null hypothesis is rejected, because there is an effectiveness of dialogue in developing marital compatibility.

Interpretation and discussion of the results: The researcher reviewed the results of his study and found that the counseling method (conversation) was effective in developing marital compatibility among college students, as the counseling group showed an improvement in the scores of the post-test for marital compatibility and the post-test for the marital compatibility scale. By reviewing the results, the results were clear as follows compared to the control group, which still had lower scores:

1. Developing marital compatibility in the experimental group, which used the dialogue method, and the method was effective in developing marital compatibility when conducting the post-test and the postponed test on the marital compatibility scale. When comparing the results of the post-test and the postponed test with the results of the pre-test, it was found that there were statistically significant differences between the two tests in favor of the post-test and the postponed test. This means that the guidance program had a positive effect in developing marital compatibility among married university students. This is consistent with the theoretical framework of the method as well as the marital compatibility variable, because the individual seeks to choose the appropriate partner who gives him the highest degree of satisfaction and contentment, and believes that complementary needs affect the possibility of this choice. This means that a person searches through marriage for a partner who completes the deficiency he suffers from. This was in line with the study of Al-Salameen 2019 and the study of Ajneed 2020, which used various methods in developing marital compatibility, and all of these studies showed the development of marital compatibility among the study samples.

2. The results showed that the dialogue method is effective in developing marital compatibility among the study sample. This result is evident from the differences in the results of the pre-test, post-test and postponed test for the second experimental group. The researcher attributes this result to the students' understanding of the techniques of the counseling method in addition to their understanding of the counseling sessions and dealing with the researcher's instructions seriously and integrating what they learned through the counseling program into their daily lives. This was in line with the dialogue method, which confirmed its effectiveness in influencing students because it is the optimal method for developing initiative skills and solving problems derived from communication and self-knowledge, as well as integrated cooperative work in a team. This constitutes a conscious method represented by exchanging experiences. This result is consistent with the study of Al-Salameen 2019 and the study of Ajneed 2020. All of these studies showed the effectiveness of the method in modifying the various variables addressed by this study.

3. The results showed that the dialogue counseling method used in the experimental group was equally effective, as the results showed no statistically significant differences between the post-

test and the follow-up test (postponed), which means that the counseling program was ongoing. In developing marital compatibility, modifications and variables, researchers believe that the counseling method is an effective method and plays an important role in developing marital compatibility.

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