The Impact of using YouTube on family planning and dumbness case study: is the city of Hail as a model

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Abstract: The family forms the nucleus of social and economic organization, and it is the first institution par excellence in which individuals receive the value system that they must adhere to in order to guide their behavior and choices. This process begins from childhood, when the child gets to know the value system of his community or the group to which he belongs, and becomes familiar with its standards, values, and symbols, in order to gradually guide his behavior and actions. And this value system continues to be taught as well with the spread of mass media and communication, especially television and the Internet. This learning continues even among adults, as the latter two will socialize their individuals. In recent years, the Saudi family has witnessed changes, including gradual and sudden, affecting its shape and the nature of relations between its members. On the one hand, these changes had to do with urban growth and industrialization. On the other hand, it was related to the exciting stages of progress that have been achieved in the fields of communication, information technology and transportation, especially the new information and communication technology, which is spreading widely among young people, leading to social and cultural changes. Among these means and applications we find YouTube (You Tube) Which is a video website, through which the user submits, rates, watches and comments on videos and shares them with others, leading to media effects.(mediated interactions)It increases the fragmentation of the family and creates individual behaviors and forms new social relationships that intensify outside it, and simultaneously affect the social bond within the Saudi family. All these indicators are disruptions that affect the lives of individuals, especially among young people, and their relationship with their families by the fact that they spend most of their time using it.

Key word :The effect, uses, gratification, YouTube , Ha'il city .

I. LITERATURE REVIEW:

In fact, no n grandfathers a lot of studies on YouTube .Most studies related to new media and applications revolve around social networking sites and Facebook.
I only got three studies:
1 - Daniel Y. Park, Elizabeth M. Goering, **The Health-Related Uses and Gratifications of YouTube: Motive, Cognitive Involvement** , Online Activity, and Sense of Empowerment, Journal of Consumer Health on the Internet, 20 (1-2), 52--70.
The results revealed specific drivers of use YouTube Health related and an important relationship between the variables .It also discusses the implications of how healthcare professionals use a site YouTube to communicate with users about health related topics and their empowerment in healthcare.
2 - Gary Hanson, Paul Haridakis, **YouTube Users Watching and Sharing the News: A Uses and Gratifications Approach**
Web sites represent YouTube Important changes in method Broadcast video content.
The results of this study concluded that there are different motivations predicted by watching and sharing different types of news-related content.
Viewers of news are in a more traditional format primarily for information reasons. The news viewers in the comedy and satirical versions of this in the first class for entertainment.
Motivation for interpersonal communication expected news videos to be shared on YouTube .Results indicate that viewers may be driven by a set of motivations to watch news clips on YouTube And a different set of motivations to share.
And my study is distinguished from these studies as it sheds light on how **YouTube affects family organization and dumbness.**

The problematic:
The family forms the nucleus of social and economic organization, and is the first institution with distinction in which individuals receive the system of values that they must comply with to guide their behavior and choices.

This process begins from childhood, when the child gets to know the value system of his community or the group he belongs to, and then he learns about its criteria, values, symbols, to guide his behavior and behavior gradually.

And this value system continues to be indoctrinated with the spread of the media and communication, foremost of which is television and the Internet, as this learning continues even for adults, as these two will socialize their members.

In recent years ,the Saudi family has witnessed gradual changes, including sudden effects that affected its shape and the nature of relations between its members.

On the one hand, these changes were related to urban growth and industrialization .On the other hand, it was related to The exciting progress achieved in the areas of communication, information technology and communications, especially new information and communication technology. (NTIC) Which has become widespread among young people, leading to social and cultural changes.

If the new information and communication technology encourages communication and building new social relationships, even if it encourages maintaining contact between family members through the performance of the monitoring function, it has changed the nature of relations between family members .It also holds the vow of differences contributing to the emergence of new behaviors as it has become easy and it is customary for males and females to speak to each other without barriers or prohibitions .New information and communication technology has become an integral part of our lives, like it or not; It is necessary but at the same time it appears to be dangerous .They pose a threat to the family's balance, organization and communication channels.

Among these means and applications, we find YouTube (You Tube) Which is a website for videos, through which the user sends, evaluates, watches, comments on videos and shares them with others, leading to media effects (interactions mediatizes) It increases family fragmentation, creates individual behaviors and forms new social relationships that intensify outside of it .All of these indicators are tantamount to disorders affecting the lives of individuals, especially young people, and their relationship with their families by the fact that they spend most of their time using it.

Even eating times, which were usually the only moments when family members meet, are at risk of disappearing.

Q. n tried in this study to answer the following:
How does YouTube affect family planning?
To answer this main question, a set of sub-questions are included as follows:
Why is YouTube used?
1- Who is most popular with YouTube?
2- Does YouTube stimulate communication between family members?
3- Does YouTube affect family planning?

Hypotheses:
The hypothesis is a temporary answer to the research question .The hypothesis enables us to direct our research and tools towards a specific research angle, upon which concepts are defined .The hypothesis is confirmed by using the note. [*]

Accordingly, we formulated the following hypothesis:
The more popular use of YouTube YouTube The greater the degree of disintegration of family planning and muzzling of the Saudi family - the city of Hail as a model.-
Which we will divide into the following axes:
1- YouTube is used for entertainment
2- Males are more interested in YouTube
3- YouTube stimulates communication between family members
44 YouTube leads to the disintegration of the family planning

Defining procedural concepts:
Since the beginning, concepts have a great role in the scientific field, whatever the field of research, whether it comes to the field of natural sciences or the field of human sciences.
The concept is "abstract and general
idea [1]" .It is a general and abstract perception of the phenomenon to be observed.
It is thus not just a simple definition. The issue goes deeper than that .How is it determined?

There are two methods: the coordinate concept and the procedural concept.

The conceptual arrangement (concept systemic) It is a concept that is defined by deduction

The second form that the concept takes is the procedural concept (concept opératoire) ,Meaning the concept of the building of Africa ,based on the direct field of the field.

How is it determined?

This is done based on the stage of the survey study and its results.

The concepts discussed in this study:

Communication - turnout - uses - effect - family planning - motivation

Means **communication** procedurally certain messages exchanged between at least two parties, using certain means of communication.

The **turnout** means an obligation to track the content of a written or audio or audio-visual.

In our study, I Mean choosing to track YouTube by the sample and keep it.

As for the **uses ,**they are a set of daily practices that show how to use YouTube , the times, period and place of its use.

The origin of the concept of procedural **influence** which meant by the change that occurs due to the use of USB T - yup, on the emotional, emotional and behavioral level.

As for **the family organization ,**I used this concept to mean the set of rules and regulations that are established within each family and that define the tasks of each individual in them, their rights and duties.

Finally ,procedural **stimulation** means A vector that moves the recipient's behavior toward a particular direction, in order to achieve a specific goal.

The curriculum used:

Na used the social survey method.

Study tool:

Due to the nature of the study how, we felt our use of technology **interview ,**specifically the **collective interview** Known in English as: **focus group** Which is done collectively, bypassing the accustomed bilateral relationship, which includes the researcher and only one respondent .This technique is more prevalent in Anglo-Saxon countries.

It is a form of an interview that takes place " to ensure the truth of the information Presented by the individual through the reaction of other individuals, where the researcher focuses his attention not on the speaker, but on the reactions of others)" .MichelleLessard, Hébert , Gabriel Goyette , GéraldBouti, 1997) AS It Aims To an analyze social processes by collecting information collectively.

This interview requires the researcher "to be sober that he must be alert to the reactions of ten people at the same time."" (Sylvain Giroux, Ginette Tremblay, 2002) Sometimes the number of respondents is slightly lower .What is important is that this type of interview is adopted with the aim of some common characteristics such as motivations and expectations.

Group interviewing usually brings together people with "the same characteristics: the same problem and the same affiliation " Sylvain Giroux, Ginette Tremblay, (2002) They share the same experience.

research community:

As **the research community is** an endless or infinite group of research elements, the study community is represented in the families living in the city of Hail.

The study sample:

Q. n people who meet with eight or ten families still including city of Hail) with parents and their children), according to field conditions.

Study difficulties:

The only difficulty that might hinder the empire's search is contacting families and making an appointment with them .We know that epistemological is standing in front of the evolution of scientific knowledge of preconceived ideas and value judgments and a sense of common, especially in the Arab world between the researcher and the respondent in the case of doing interviews ,and representations of negative relationship that can bind the respondent researcher.

Objectives of the study

1- Description of the general shape (profil) To use YouTube at the household level

2- Determine the positive and negative effects of YouTube

3- Determine the positive and negative effects that result from using YouTube, which lead to the formation and dismantling of social relations.

2- Previous and similar studies:

In fact, no n grandfathers a lot of studies in the Arab world on YouTube .Most studies related to new media and applications revolve around social networking sites and Facebook.

No net only three studies obtained:

1- Samira Repent, **foundations Support Communication Family**

It is an intervention that falls within the National Forum on Communication and Quality of Life in the Family, organized by the Social Sciences at the University of Ouargla, held on: 09 and 10 April.2013

The intervention started from the following question :

How do Could Our that blade tome Investigation Communication Adequate To

be Aradda From Tributaries Happinese in a Our homes ?

And the researcher came out with the following results :

First Is there More Difficulty From S the Connection Meaning the Use Ways Communication To the find Floor For Understanding ,So She is calling Open Centers For guidance Family .A family guide Help Members The family On finding Way Optimum To communicate to solve Many From Differences that lead to in a lot From Sometimes to me Divorce or Violence ...

from him The researcher suggests application The equation next:

Connection = use language Dialogue With the participation of all Members The family Which Produce Necessarily Ground for understanding Regarding between them ,So Can solve Problems many Thanks to Communication Building .

2- Daniel Y. Park, Elizabeth M. Goering, **The Health-Related Uses and Gratifications of YouTube: Motive , Cognitive Involvement** , Online Activity, and Sense of Empowerment, Journal of Consumer Health on the Internet, 20 (1-2), 52--70.

The results revealed specific drivers of use YouTube Health related and an important relationship between the variables .It also discusses the implications of how healthcare professionals use a site YouTube To communicate with users about health related topics and their empowerment in healthcare.

3- Gary Hanson, Paul Haridakis, **YouTube Users Watching and Sharing the News: A Uses and Gratifications Approach**

Web sites represent YouTube Important changes in method Broadcast video content.

The results of this study concluded that there are different motivations predicted by watching and sharing different types of news-related content.

Viewers of news are in a more traditional format primarily for information reasons. The news viewers in the comedy and satirical versions of this in the first class for entertainment.

Motivation for interpersonal communication expected news videos to be shared on YouTube .Results indicate that viewers may be driven by a set of motivations to watch news clips on YouTube and a different set of motivations to share.

Our study is distinguished from these studies as it highlights how **YouTube affects family organization and dumbness.**

Objectives of the study:

- General description description (profil) To use YouTube at the household level
- Identify the positive and negative impacts of YouTube
- Determine the positive and negative effects that result from using YouTube, which lead to the formation and dismantling of social relations

Reasons for choosing a topic:

This was done according to the study for scientific reasons this topic and no one else .Today, the impact of new technology on the lives of individuals has been shown, the extent to which it contributes to changing the features of daily life, and the extent of its impact on the behavior and activities of the recipient.

Accordingly, I thought that we should do this study because it is related to a phenomenon that has spread in different societies, whether in the Arab world or in the Western world.

We will highlight a phenomenon that reflects the nature of the transformation of the relationship that a person maintains with technology, until I show how his life has changed following the extensive use of YouTube.

Through this study ,we would like to n between how different Internet applications (including YouTube) have affected the adolescent recipient relationship and the young members of his family.

The problematic:

The family forms the nucleus of social and economic organization, and is the first institution with distinction in which individuals receive the system of values that they must comply with to guide their behavior and choices.

This process begins from childhood, when the child gets to know the value system of his community or the group he belongs to, and then he learns about its criteria, values, symbols, to guide his behavior and behavior gradually.

And it continues to teach this value system as well as with the spread of the media Wa s connection on top of the TV and a Internet, where this learning continues even when an adult as these latter will socialization for its members.

In recent years, the Saudi family has witnessed gradual changes, including sudden effects that affected its shape and the nature of relations between its members.

On the one hand, these changes were related to urban growth and industrialization .On the other hand, it was related to The exciting progress achieved in the areas of communication, information technology and communication ,especially the new information and communication technology, which has become widely spread among young people, leading to social and cultural changes.

If the new information and communication technology encourages communication and building new social relationships, even if it encourages maintaining contact between family members through the performance of the monitoring function, it has changed the nature of relations between family members .It also holds the vow of differences contributing to the emergence of new behaviors as it has become easy and it is customary for males and females to speak to each other without barriers or prohibitions .New information and communication technology has become an integral part of our lives, like it or not; It is necessary but at the same time it appears to be dangerous .They pose a threat to the family's balance, organization and communication channels.

Among these means and applications, we find YouTube (You Tube) Which is a website for videos, through which the user sends, evaluates, watches, comments on videos and shares them with others, leading to media effects (interactions mediatizes) It increases the fragmentation of the family and the creation of individual behaviors, forming new social relationships that intensify outside it, and influencing the social bond within the   Saudi family .All of these indicators are tantamount to disorders affecting the lives of individuals, especially young people, and their relationship with their families by the fact that they spend most of their time using it.

Even eating times, which were usually the only moments when family members meet, are at risk of disappearing.

Q. n tried in this study to answer the following:

How does YouTube affect the social bond within the Saudi family?

To answer this main question, a set of sub-questions are included as follows:

- Who is most popular with YouTube?
 - Does YouTube affect family planning?
-    How does YouTube affect the social link?

Hypotheses:

  The hypothesis is a temporary answer to the research question. The hypothesis enables us to direct our research and tools towards a specific research angle, upon which concepts are defined .The hypothesis is confirmed by using the note. [*]

Accordingly, I formulated the following hypotheses:

 - Males are more interested in YouTube
- The more popular with YouTube, the lower the level of family planning
- YouTube affects family planning through its effect on the social bond.

 Defining procedural concepts:

   Concepts have a major role in the scientific field, whatever the field of research, whether it comes to the field of natural sciences or the field of human sciences .

Each study has a conceptual framework according to which the basic concepts adopted are identified.

Considering the Concept "an abstract and general idea (Dictio nary of Philosophy y , 1964)   It is a general and abstract perception of the phenomenon to be observed .It is not just a simple definition; the matter goes deeper than that .How is it determined?

There are two methods:

The conceptual concept: (systemic concept)

  It is a concept that is defined by deduction .It is "not settled by experience: it is constructed by abstract reasoning (...)   through   a   general   theory   or   a   model   (paradigm) " .(Raymond Quivy , Luc Van Campenhoudt , 1995)

This is the case of concepts known in the field of sociology, such as the following concepts :class struggle, alienation and employment .These concepts have well-known theoretical frameworks.

Isolated procedural or **operational concept**: (isolated operative concept)

   The second form the concept takes is the form of the procedural concept, meaning "the concept of an Africa building based On direct orders or information collected by others " .(Raymond Quivy , Luc Van Campenhoudt , 1995) .

The procedural or practical concept represents a link between the abstract conceptual concept, as an idea, as a general perception of the subject, and the less abstract aspect of this concept .How is it determined?

This is done based on the stage of the survey study when approaching the research community and making various readings.

It is a perception of the concept specific to the researcher, which is defined when he asks himself the following question: What is my personal definition of this concept? What is my perception of him?

In this study, we relied on the following concepts, by defining its procedural aspect:

Communication - turnout - uses - impact - family planning - motivation - social bond

- Means **communication** procedurally certain messages exchanged between at least two parties, using certain means of communication.

- The **turnout** means an obligation to track the content of a written or audio or audio-visual.

In my study, I mean choosing to track YouTube from the sample and maintain it.

- As for the **uses ,**they are a set of daily practices that show how to use YouTube ,the times, period and place of its use.

- The origin of the concept of procedural **influence** which meant by the change that occurs due to the use of USB T - yup, on the emotional, emotional and behavioral level.

- As for **the family organization ,**I used this concept to mean the set of rules and regulations that are established within each family and that define the tasks of each individual in them, their rights and duties.

- As for **the social** bond, it is the sum of the relationships that bind members of the same family through a set of interactions that link them.

- Finally ,procedural **stimulation** means a vector that moves the recipient's behavior toward a particular direction, with a view to achieving a specific goal.

The curriculum used:

used **the social survey method .Syllabus** (method) It is a" concrete position on a topic. Here, we find it dictates, in particular, concrete ways to visualize and organize the research. (... It is also linked to an attempt to explain and is somewhat linked to a philosophical perception and can influence the stages of research. (... Add to that) that the approach is linked "It is a set of processes that work together to reach several goals, a set of principles for each organized research (...) action plan for achieving a goal ˌ "(Madeleine Grawitz , **Méthodes des sciences sociales** , 2005)

When the researcher chooses the curriculum or curricula that he perceives as appropriate for his study, he actually selects a set of organized processes that will enable him to reach the goal he wants to achieve, by visualizing the way in which he will start his work .Regulation is a prerequisite in all the different scientific fields, as it requires precise procedures, integrated, successive, and interrelated methodological steps so that none of them can be dispensed with .In addition, it outlines concrete methods and procedures for the researcher's perception and work.

The researcher defines the method he will use to explain the method he will use to address his topic, specifying how to do this to gain access to knowledge and understanding it as "a general strategy that the researcher uses to explain or understand a phenomenon. "(Luc Bonneville, Sylvie Grosjean, Martine Lagacé , 2007)

The social survey method

means Collecting data, analyzing and interpreting current phenomena .This approach applies to large research communities .However, it can be used in the case of very small groups.

To do this, it provides various techniques for data collection .We have specifically used **the analytical survey**

(analytical survey) Who tries to reveal the reasons behind the studied phenomena, especially when examining the underlying relationships between variables, answering the question: Why   ?

Study tool:

used the **interview** technique **to** collect information from the field .It is known as the Anglo-Saxon term: Interview .The interview is a direct technique that enables the researcher to collect data directly from the field by asking a group of questions to a group of respondents in an organized manner .Its tool is a **diagram** or **interview guide**) **.** [*](interview guide

It represents "a mode of interaction that the researcher evokes in order to obtain a set of data. On the one hand, the respondent presents his perception of the studied phenomenon. On the other hand, the researcher tries to advance the speech of the respondent. " (Thomas Gay, **L'indispensable de la sociologie** , 2004)

So, the interview requires that there be two parties: one of which is the researcher who will present his point of view of the question at hand, and the second of the researcher who will try to collect information related to the topic by asking a set of questions, a meeting in which interaction will take place on this

basis .However, what kind of data are collected ?Is it quantity or how ?And why this choice ?Then what is the purpose of it?

The data collected will be qualitative rather than quantitative, extracted from the respondents 'discourse in order to understand their feelings, beliefs, experiences and opinions on the studied phenomenon, things that cannot be understood through observation or even the form .And until the researcher finally determines whether the interview is the appropriate tool for collecting data to understand the phenomenon being studied, the researcher must ask the following two questions:

A- "Does he care about the meaning that people take towards a special experience?

B-Can we extract an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon? " (Luc Bonneville et autres, 2007)

In our study, we relied specifically on **interviewing the group ,**known in English as :

F ocus group

Which is done collectively, bypassing the accustomed bilateral relationship, which includes the researcher and only one respondent .This technique is more prevalent in Anglo-Saxon countries[*].

It is a form of an interview that takes place "to ensure the truth of the information Presented by the individual through the reaction of other individuals, where the researcher focuses his attention not on the speaker, but on the reactions of others " .(Michelle Lessard, Hébert , Gabriel Goyette , GéraldBoutin, 1997) AS It Aims To an analyze social processes by collecting information collectively .This interview requires the researcher "to be sober that he must be alert to the reactions of ten people at the same time" (Sylvain Giroux, Ginette Tremblay, 2002) Sometimes the number of respondents is slightly lower .What is important is that this type of interview is adopted with the aim of some common characteristics such as motivations and expectations.

Group interviewing usually brings together people with "the same characteristics: the same problem and the same affiliation "(Sylvain Giroux, Ginette Tremblay, 2002) ,sharing the same experience .Group interviews can take place in their "natural" context, in the sense of what their members know each other. We talk about **a natural group** (natural g r oup) ,Or in an "artificial" context in the sense that group interviews are conducted with people who stay with each other for a period of time and do not know each other, so we talk about **an artificial group**) **.** [*](artificial group

However, even in the first case, that of the natural group, the "situation will look strange."(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005)   On its members as they are not accustomed to staying with each other for hours and hours and to discuss some issues in this way, although they have prior knowledge of each other.

It is only required - whether or not members of the group have prior knowledge of each other - that the group be distinguished by some social harmony so that each participant can express and speak even if it is uneven from one individual to another because it is related to psychological factors prominently .Not everyone has the ability to speak and say certain things, especially when he is in a group of people .However, the search for harmony of group members does not have to emphasize some specificities without searching for "diversity." Representation, whether it comes to individual or group interviews, takes another meaning about what it takes in quantitative investigations. This is on the one hand. On the other hand, taking into account all the characteristics of the participants Unthinkable, as the goal is not to reproduce the structure of the original research community.(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005, P48)   The aim is to diversify the sample as much as possible by taking into account some specific criteria for the realization of different and even standard views and experiences on the topic of the discussion, so that each group will be formed "according to a common standard that is assumed to be specific to understanding the topic " .(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005, P48)

What you should know is that limiting the number of groups is also linked to the "degree of structuring and generalization of the discussion organization ".(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005, P)   52) The smaller degree of difference in speeches, the less the need for a large number of groups .Also, some specialists prefer to conduct group interviews through several classes, the size of which varies according to the need for that and also depending on the susceptibility of the group, as it is possible to deal with members who are willing to be interviewed through multiple classes and others are not ready for that .As for the size of the group, there is a consensus among the specialists that "the number of its members ranges between five and ten people " .(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005, P)   53)

For this number [*]Advantages and disadvantages .One of the advantages of this relatively small number is that it stimulates debate, but at the same time it can make it less enriching because of "the diversity of the views represented.."(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005, P)   53)

The size of the group is also linked to the "importance attached to individual data ."(Sophie Duchesne, Florence Haegel , Duchesne Sophie, Florence Haegel , 2005, P) 53) This is with a view to a deeper analysis of the interactions between group members and this will only be possible by dealing with small-sized groups[*].∗

Thus, we used the group interview as the primary technique in our study .

- **Research community, preview and sample:**

Before going to the field, the researcher should consider how to collect the data he needs, by asking the following questions:

- What is the research community from which the information will be collected?
- What are its advantages?
- How will a sample be drawn from?

Some people may confuse the research community with the sample, which does not mean the same thing .The research community is the total sum of the elements that we want to study .In general, the number is large .Therefore, we resort to shedding the study on a part of it called the sample .The latter is determined after performing a set of operations that enable us to systematically and accurately define it, called a survey.

research community :(population)

The **research community** is defined as "the sum of individuals or elements that have common characteristics that the researcher is interested in " .(Luc Bonneville, Sylvie Grosjean, Martine Lagacé , 2007)

The research community includes individuals or elements with shared characteristics that make them belong to a research community, different from other research societies that collect individuals or elements with other characteristics .What determines the choice of the research community is the nature of what the researcher wants to collect from the data .The elements of the research community are determined according to the characteristics and characteristics of the target research community, as well as the nature of the data to be collected: are they quantitative or qualitative data?

In this study, our research community is represented in a group of families, to look at how YouTube affects family silence.

Preview:(sampling)

As for the **inspection ,**it is "a group of operations that allow the selection of a subset of the research community in order to create a sample " .(Maurice Ingres, Scientific Research Methodology in the Humanities, 2004),

It is a process that enables the researcher to pass from the research community to the sample .Therefore, do not dispense with this stage.

There are two types, two types of inspection. Three types fall into each category .

A-Probability inspection :(probabilistic sampling)

We resort to **probabilistic sampling** when we want to obtain a representative sample of the research community .This process requires "that all elements of the research community have an equal chance (and thus known) in order to be selected " .(Luc Bonneville, Sylvie Grosjean, Martine Lagacé., 2007)

How is that selection ?

This is done by chance within the research community, but in three ways, depending on the characteristics of the intended research community: simple random probability sampling, stratified probability sampling, and cluster probability sampling .

B-Non-probability inspection :(non-probability sampling)

In the non-probability sampling type, the withdrawal procedures differ from the probabilistic sampling type .Here the researcher is not looking for a representative of the sample, and the research is mainly included in qualitative research .The researcher does not need the base of the research community to withdraw his sample that is not randomly extracted as is the case with the prospective survey .This type of survey is resorted to when it is impossible to reach the base of the research community, or the researcher does not have enough time.

They fall into three categories: accidental non-probability sampling, typical non-probability sampling and quota non-probability sampling[*] .

- **the sample:**(sample)

Sample "A group of states or elements chosen through a larger group "(Luc Bonneville, Sylvie Grosjean, Martine Lagacé., 2007)

.In our study, we collected data by two samples.

In the case of research that requires the collection of quantitative data (through distributed forms), a set of sufficient information must be collected which is of a quantitative type, in order to compare them .

Here, it suffices to divide 50 forms on each category where each category represents one of the sexes: males and females, meaning that the first sample will contain 100 elements .This is for the first sample.

As for the second sample, we collected qualitative data (through interviews with the respondents .(When we found that the information gathered was sufficient on the topic we were researching, we stopped interrogating other elements of the research community.

This is called methodology by **saturating the sources of information** (Saturation of the sources) **,In the** sense that, by "repeated property information up researcher in qualitative research, to a sufficient number of elements to create an appointed " .(Maurice Ingres ,Scientific Research Methodology in the Humanities , 2004) This process is embodied when the researcher that he has collected sufficient qualitative data on the subject he is researching, then he will stop questioning other elements of the research community .That is, he will stop doing interviews for what he understands is that adding another interview will not work and will not add information of significance to the analysis.

This is a serious problem for the junior researcher, as when choosing an interview as a basic technique for collecting data, he asks how many are in the sense, when should he stop doing interviews .What you should know is that this issue is related to the nature of the answer to the following question: "To what extent does an additional interview analysis constitute a semantic contribution to information and knowledge" ?(Luc Albarello , Apprendre à chercher 2003),

Choosing the right time to stop interviewing is subject to the logic of saturation of sources .However, the saturation of the sources is subject to a special standard, and even asking the question about the number of interviews is considered a " (wrong question "StéphaneBeaud, Florence Weber, Guide de l'enquête de terrain . 2010)

The type of interview (focal or semi-directed or directed) imposes itself in terms of the nature and number of questions and also the number of interviews .Each form of interviews has a specific logic, scientific interest, and special goals that aim to achieve, which makes this question unimportant and does not contribute to the technical level .And matters get more complicated when we deal with focal interviews that require a long time with each researcher and a great effort on the part of the researcher to collect letters that will enable him to understand the implicit meanings of the social processes that include them .It is not based on pre-prepared questions, but on some broad lines or points that will guide the course of the interview by the researcher with a focus on the two dimensions: social and historical and on the distinction of each interview from another, which gives each of them the distinctive characteristic of them, where the interviews are lengthy and repeated, which does not make multiple interviews a primary goal .Its content differs from the other two types of the interview ;it is a point of view, a distinctive and unique perception, a case in itself, and does not require a large number of them because it does not primarily target a large number of individuals .In contrast, a managed interview enables the gathering of a certain number of interviews with respect to the hierarchy of questions, question by question . Since the evidence of the interview is prepared in advance, the researcher will be committed to respecting that hierarchy.

Consequently, the quality of the collected material varies from one corresponding type to the other .The data collected are of a qualitative nature, and as such are qualitative aimed at understanding social processes and not collecting and comparing quantitative data .What happens at some point when the researcher conducts a number of interviews?

After conducting a specific set of interviews, the researcher will start "with less knowledge .", (Jean-Claude Kaufmann ,L'entretiencompréhensif , 2001 **)** . Thus, "the standard number of interviews does not matter as well as the linkage with some interview work and field investigation " ., (Jean-Claude Kaufmann , L'entretiencompréhensif , 2001)

Since the goal of the interview is to get data how and not quantity, is extracted from the letter of the respondents in order to understand their feelings, beliefs and experiences and representqtion about the The phenomenon studied, things can not be recognized through observation or form ,the carry out a large number of them is not a rigorous methodology, on the Contrary of that.

In this way, I will conduct a number of group interviews with a sample of families (with parents and their children .(Which may reach 12 families living in the city of Hail.

Theoretical approach adopted :

the theory (theory) It is not just a definition; it is a complex connection between certain proposals, through a set of to understand the phenomenon, which are related to each other.

The theory is the explanatory framework for any scientific work .When interpreting the results, there must be a theoretical pole that appears as an urgent necessity and as the basis for any scientific interpretation, as I quote again what he said Bunge In this context: "When there is no theory, there is no science" .

The theory is of great importance in defining the interpretative framework of the phenomenon as "a pattern for building the topic of scientific knowledge, which is a prerequisite for estrangement with the unscientific interpretations of the social " .(Paul De Bruyne , Jacques is, Herman, , Marc De Schoutheete , the Dynamique De La Recherche En Sciences Sociales **,** 1974), , the Where He herself Able To Explain The Phenomena (Both Natural And Human) In of a Scientific Way, Thereby Breaking With Tribal Interpretations That are On not based on any scientific basis .

Here is the theoretical pattern "that guarantees a more justified interpretation of social phenomena. "(Alex Mucchielli , **La nouvelle communication** , 2000) that the researcher is trying to uncover, as a strong justification .

At this level, the interpretation reaches its desired goal of uncovering the connections between the various components of the phenomenon .Without a theoretical framework, an objective scientific interpretation of the phenomenon cannot be reached.

In this way, it proposes an explanation of reality, by defining a set of terms that clarify the relationship between the constituent elements of the phenomenon with a view to predicting it whenever conditions are met, such as the law of supply and demand where we go to say that there is a balance between supply and demand if all the necessary reasons for this phenomenon to occur are equal .Thus, the phenomenon under study can be predicted.

The researcher also managed to **cut epistemology** (epistemological break) With common sense, what were the general ideas and prejudices prior to using the theory as an interpretative framework for human phenomena.

Science, whatever its field of research, aims to make phenomena "understandable based on meaning ".(meaning) Subscriber" . (Jean-Claude Kaufmann, L'entretiencompréhensif, 2001) This meaning is highlighted by the tangible reality which is realized through a specific theoretical reference that will carry out the process of "decoding" about this observed reality .

When conducting a scientific investigation, a distance must be taken with automatic knowledge and preconceptions, and this will not be as confirmed Norbert Elias Except through the "method of posing problems and building theories" .(Zizi Papacharissi , Uses and gratifications, 2008).

In its scientific course, theory is able to make an epistemological break with preconceived notions and common sense, through a system of concepts and relationships between phenomena in a scientific language with its rules and rules .The researcher must adopt appropriate theory or theories to study it as a reference lead interpretive function to interpret the results to reached them and give them a framework strictly.

Accordingly, I adopted the **use, gratification** and reception studies approach.

Stream uses and gratifications :

The term "job" has been used in sociology by professionals, through the gratification that the audience feels when its psychological and social needs are met .Then functional sociology opened to ethnological studies of receiving and viewing through a stream known as **uses and gratifications .**(uses and gratifications) .

This approach developed in the 1970s, drawing on his ideas from his first studies Lazarsfeld a nd a group of researchers who were alerted to the limited role of the media and communication .It was a reaction to the studies that attached the highest importance to the influence of the media and communication on its users ,adding a positive character to the audience.

This perspective is concerned with "the nature of the participating audience and the gratifications that are met by exposure to television, with the strength of the mediator's motivations as psychological and social features influence this use, and behavior evolves as a result of the influence of both motivations and features " .(Zizi Papacharissi Uses and gratifications **,** 2008) ,

The latter is not considered from this perspective as a negative audience, but rather he consciously selects the media and communication to which he is exposed and also the content of the messages because they actually meet his psychological and social needs .From this standpoint, "media consumption is not based on the idea of the influence of the media, but rather on the basis of choice . "Makhlouf Boukrouh , Receiving in Culture and Information **,** 2011)

Whoever is considered Katz AndBlumler AndGurevitch Among the most prominent representatives of this theoretical trend.

The masses are seen above anything "as social actors, who have memory and critical capabilities who should be given freedom of choice, and not as passive recipients in a pattern imposed upon them ".(ÉricMaigret, Sociologie de la communication et des médias , 2015).

Five major drivers for media use are suggested: "The individual's cognitive and emotional needs, the individual's complementary needs, the social complementary needs, and the stress-relieving needs .

"(Tai-Li Wang , The Usage Behaviors, Motivations and Gratifications of Using User-Generated Media: The Case Study of Taiwan's YouTube , 2014)

The public accepts the contents of the various media and communication, based on incentives) (motivationsIt is his own that causes him to choose this medium without the other and this message without the other .Hence, his uses of the media are based on these motivations of a psychological and social nature.

Receiving studies :

Receiving studies emerged in a special cultural and economic context, exceeding some of the methodological obstacles encountered in literary studies .Currents such as structural ,phenomenological ,and formalism contributed to the elaboration of receiving studies, and interest in the text shifted to its reader or recipient, so that the interest in the field of receiving literary works shifted to new areas of research, and focus on the following question: What does the public do with the (artistic and cultural) works to which it is exposed?

Currently, receiving studies in the field of media and communication sciences focus on the work of the media and communication and the behavior of their users where the communication process is complex .It also highlights the relationship between the source of the message and the moment it was received by the recipient in an interactive space with his social and cultural milieu.

What matters is the study of receiving is not only what the texts propose, more than that it is concerned with "the conduct of the speeches that result from it in the social world. We no longer look for what the texts say, but what the "people" envision about it, what they do with it, what does that entail, and even What will you get them to do" ?(Christine Servais, Les théories de la réception en SIC, 2012).

Current reception studies shed light on the analysis of the effects of the technological revolution on current societies .

It draws its concepts and methodology from different disciplines to be its approach to studied phenomena **interdisciplinary** , In the sense that different scientific disciplines contribute to the same topic addressed jointly, so that it is at the crossroads between "studies on interactivity on the one hand (...) and pragmatism on the other hand (." ..), and in the end with semiotics " . (Mohamed Bendahan , Les enjeux de la réception de la télévision arabophone par satellite en France2004) .

It has benefited from every specialty according to the needs of the analysis .On the one hand, I benefited from studies on interactivity in that the basis of each grouping of individuals is for the sake of communication and understanding what their behaviors are in a state of communication; all communication takes place through the exchange of symbols .Receiving studies have also benefited from pragmatism in terms of searching for the meaning of logic . It has also benefited from psychology in terms of searching for the significance of different media messages as indicative formats in search of their deep and hidden fee.

She no longer cares about a dualism: the audience's relationship to the message and how it interacts with it, but also what matters most to it is the social context of the recipient .The audience is considered an active, not a passive actor, as it reconstructs and reshapes the text, in a partnership relationship with it .As for the message, it is the content that is various broadcasted or published by the media and communication, which requires deciphering the codes contained in it .As for the social context, it is the framework surrounding the recipient, which is represented in the conditions of exposure, tribal experiences, identity, culture, and the value system that he adopts, which will inevitably affect the manner of receiving .On the one hand .On the other hand, it concerns the social context of the sender with all the ideological background that he adopts and which he directs through the messages he produces; it is a symbolic space that runs the value pattern of both parties: the sender and the receiver with all the representations ,values, ideology and ideas that he holds.

Exploratory study

is of utmost importance in the field of humanities .This stage includes "reading processes, exploratory interviews and some complementary exploratory curricula ."(By Raymond Quivy , the Van Luc Campenhoudt , , , Manuel De Recherche En Sciences Sociales , 2006)

It is of great importance in the classic research model that follows deduction: it precedes fieldwork in itself: through which the technique (or techniques) adopted are experimented with modifying its content, bringing the researcher closer to his research sample, and determining the problem, questions, and hypotheses more accurately, as well as basic concepts and variables .The researcher will also be able to learn about previous studies.

Finally, this stage enables him to abandon the wrong Muslims .

Download us at this stage by dividing the group of forms on the respondents to consider that answered all the questions .We also conducted a series of interviews with some young people to consider how they

were affected by YouTube, which prompted me to reformulate the problem and define more precisely the variables that control the studied phenomenon.

And he did not choose the two techniques: the form and the interview arbitrarily, but rather systematic procedures related to the limits of the technique of the form, which showed us at this stage that it will not fulfill the purpose, which led me to employ the interview in a second stage .

In the first stage of the field study, I thought that I would do a quantitative study by dividing the forms on a sample of the respondents , then checking some important angles in the study by collecting information of a qualitative nature when doing interviews with another sample of the respondents.

Thus, the specific sample of the research that will be based on the study was determined to enable me to avoid other elements that are not related to the subject matter .In it, I also conducted preliminary studies that were directly or indirectly related to the topic .I also identified previous studies that were of primary importance to the development of the study.

Accordingly, I will present the results of the survey .

YouTube follow-up patterns :

What is meant by YouTube follow-on patterns and habits are those times when recipients are exposed to advertising, whether on TV or via the Internet, the hourly volume they spend and the frequency of exposure, their reactions while watching YouTube , and other YouTube follow-up patterns that give us a clear picture of the patterns of interaction With the form and content of these messages, the different recipients and their different centers of interest and tendencies have an influence in determining the reasons for their follow-up to them and how they are affected, which will inevitably reflect on their interpretations of them.

And will be clear patterns and habits follow through YouTube axes pro.

Before beginning to present the results of the survey study, it is necessary to start showing the characteristics of the survey sample. [*]

-General information about the public:

These characteristics represent a graphic base that includes general information about the target audience in the survey study, specifying its features .

A table No. 01: There are differences in sex to follow up on YouTube

total summation		female		Mention		Sex *Do you follow YouTube?*
%	T	%	T	%	T	
100	70	15.71	11	84.28	59	Yes
/	/	/	/	/	/	No
100	70	15.71	11	84.28	59	total summation

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It is evident from Table No. (01) that there are differences in gender to follow YouTube at the level of males, we scored 84.28% at 59 times, and at the level of females, we scored 15.71% at a frequency of 11, and in terms of lack of follow-up, we recorded a lack of the percentage. Thus, we conclude that the category of males is the most watched and enjoyable of YouTube, and therefore we conclude that the hypothesis of YouTube follow-up is confirmed by members of the Hail city family.

Table No. 02: There are differences in sex in YouTube follow-up time

total summation		female		Mention		Sex *When do you follow YouTube?*
%	T	%	T	%	T	
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	less than one year
2.84	2	1.42	1	1.42	1	Year
95.7	67	14.28	10	81.42	57	More than a year
100	70	18.48	11	84.26	59	total summation

It appears from Table No. (02) that there are differences in sex in the time of follow-up on YouTube, so we recorded that the category of males over one year increased by 81.42 with a frequency of 57%, while the category of females over a year was 14.28%, and we conclude that the majority of the research community is following YouTube.

Table No. 03: There are differences in gender in the use of the YouTube tracker

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
						YouTube tracking device
%	T	%	T	%	T	
89.99	63	15.71	11	74.28	52	cell phone
10	7	/	/	10	7	computer
99.99	70	15.71	11	84.28	59	total summation

It is evident from Table No. (03) that there are differences in gender in the use of YouTube tracking devices, and this appeared in the category of males who used more mobile phones in following YouTube with a rate of 74.28 % compared to the percentage of females in using mobile phones to follow YouTube, which we recorded at a rate of 15.71%.

Table No. 04: There are gender differences in the persistence of YouTube use

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
						When do you follow YouTube?
%	T	%	T	%	T	
42.85	30	2.85	2	40	28	Sometimes
48.56	34	7.14	5	41.42	29	Always
8.56	6	5.71	4	2.85	2	Scarcely
99.97	70	15.70	11	84.27	59	total summation

It is evident from Table No. (04) that there are differences in sex in the persistence of using YouTube, and this appeared in the category of males who were more persistent in using YouTube with a rate of 41.42 % compared to the percentage of females in using YouTube, which we recorded at 7.14%. Rare use was recorded at 2.85% in males and 5.71% in females.

Table No. 05: There are differences in sex in the time you use YouTube

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
						How many hours do you use YouTube per day?
%	T	%	T	%	T	
27.13	19	4.28	3	22.85	16	Less than an hour
31.6	22	8.75	6	22.85	16	more than an hour
41.42	29	2.85	2	38.57	27	hour
72.15	70	15.88	11	72.7	59	total summation

It is clear from Table No. (05) that there are differences in sex in the time of using YouTube, and that showed that the category of males used the most time using YouTube for more than an hour, at a rate of 22.85 ,% compared to the percentage of females in using YouTube, which we recorded at a rate of 8.75%. We also recorded the use time less than an hour of 22.85% in males and 4.28% in females.

Table 06: There are differences in sex during the preferred times of YouTube viewing

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	**%**	T	**%**	T	**Favorite times to watch YouTube?**
/	5	/	/	7.14	5	A.m
57.14	40	10	7	47.14	33	night
34.28	24	5.71	4	28.57	20	Evening
91.42	69	15.71	11	82.85	58	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It is evident from Table No. (06) that there are differences in sex in the preferred times of watching YouTube, and it appears that the male category the most preferred time is at night by 47.14 % compared to the female category by 10%. We also recorded the least favorable times, which is evening, so the difference between the males' category was ,%28.57 and for the females it was 5.71%.

Table No.07Motives for YouTube use: There are differences in sex

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	**%**	T	**%**	T	**Motives for using YouTube**
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	Recreational
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	Learning
12.85	9	2.85	2	10	7	Watching many times
11.42	8	1.42	1	10	7	Documenting events
67.14	47	8.57	6	58.57	41	Ease of viewing
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	To take advantage and follow the new lessons in various sciences
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	For fun
97.09	68	12.84	**9**	84.25	**59**	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It is evident from Table No. (07) that there are differences in sex in the motives for using YouTube. We recorded that the most chosen motivation is ease of viewing. It was revealed that the male category increased by 58.57 % compared to the female category by 08.57%. We also recorded the second and third impulse similarity in the observed ratios several times, documenting the events in the male group with 10. % As for the female group, we recorded the ease of viewing motive of 8.57 compared to the documentation of the events 1.42. %

Table No. 08: There are differences in gender in the influence of YouTube on family planning

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	**%**	T	**%**	T	The influence of YouTube on family planning
52.85	37	8.57	6	44.28	31	Yeah
47.14	33	7.14	5	40	28	No
99.99	70	15.71	11	84.28	59	total summation

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

Shows us through the table (08) that there are differences in sex in the influence of YouTube in the family organization and appeared so that the male category more Adlaoua effect of YouTube in

the family b 44.28 organization , % while the category of females by 8.57 % compared to the category of females by 10%. As a class Males who stated that YouTube had no effect on family planning by 40 ,% while the female category by 7.14.%

Table No. 09: There are differences in gender in YouTube's fulfillment of family needs

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	**%**	T	**%**	T	**YouTube meet family needs**
51.42	36	7.14	5	44.28	31	Yes
45.71	32	8.57	6	37.14	26	No
2.85	2	/	/	2.85	2	Sometimes
99.98	97	15.71	11	84.27	59	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It is evident from Table No. (09) that there are differences in gender in meeting YouTube's family needs, and that showed that the male group indicated that YouTube is more satisfying to family needs by 44.28 ,% while the female group by 7.14 % compared to the male group who stated that YouTube contributes to It meets family needs by 37.14 ,% while the female category is.% 8.57

Table 10: There are gender differences in YouTube's contribution to family isolation

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	**%**	T	**%**	T	**YouTube's contribution to family isolation**
31.42	22	/	/	31.42	22	Yes
55.71	39	7.14	5	48.57	34	No
12.85	9	8.57	6	4.28	3	Maybe
99.98	70	15.71	11	84.27	59	**total summation**

It is evident from Table No. (10) that there are differences in sex in the contribution of YouTube to family isolation, and that showed that the male group is 31.42 , % the female group shows that the percentage is non-existent, and the males group that stated that YouTube did not contribute to family isolation at 48.57 % As for the female category, it increased by 7.14.%

Table 11: There are gender differences in the benefits of using YouTube

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	**%**	T	**%**	T	**The advantages of using YouTube**
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	Connect with friends
47.13	33	4.28	3	42.85	30	Education.
49.99	35	11.42	8	38.57	27	Entertainment and entertainment
98.58	69	15.7	11	82.84	58	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It can be seen in Table No. 11There are differences in gender in making the positives of using YouTube, as we scored % 42.85 for education compared to the female category with 4.28, % then we scored the entertainment and leisure index at ,% 38.57 while the second category of females scored. % 11.42

Table No. 12: There are differences in gender in the *nature of the relationships between you and family members before you start using YouTube*

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	%	T	%	T	*The nature of the relationship between the user and the family before starting to use YouTube*
65.7	46	4.28	3	61.42	43	Good before using YouTube
4.28	3	4.28	3	/	/	Very normal
69.98	49	8.57	6	61.42	43	total summation

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It can be seen in Table No. (21There are differences in sex in the nature of the relationship between the user and the family before starting to use YouTube, as we recorded that the relationship is good before using the YouTube for the male category by %61.42 compared to the female category, we scored, % 4.28 and as for the relationship is very normal, we can see through the table that There is a non-existent rate for males. As for the female category, we scored 4.28. %

Table No. 13: There are gender differences in *family planning in the use of YouTube at home? What is it? He who sets rules*

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	%	T	%	T	*Family organization in the use of YouTube at home*
21.42	15th	1.42	01	20	14	The regulation is always present in the use of YouTube
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	Sometimes there is regulation of the use of YouTube
41.42	29	8.57	6	32.85	23	There is no regulation for the use of YouTube
64.26	45	9.99	7	54.27	38	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It can be seen in Table No. (31 (That there are differences in sex in the organization of a family in the use of YouTube inside the house where we recorded that there is no organization of family to use YouTube by 32.58 , % while the category of females recorded 8.57 , % but with regard to the sustainability of the organization of family in the use of YouTube inside the house Vsgelna rate of % 20 compared to the category Females we scored 1.42%.

Table No. 14: There are differences in gender in the user's participation in YouTube viewing

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	%	T	%	T	**Participation of children to the user watching YouTube**
35.7	25	4.28	3	31.42	22	Yes
25.7	18	4.28	3	21.42	15th	No
7.13	5	2.85	2	4.28	3	Sometimes
68.53	48	11.41	8	57.12	40	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It can be seen in Table No. (41There are differences in gender in family planning in the use of YouTube at home, as we recorded that there is no family planning for the use of YouTube at a rate of 32.58 ,% for

the female category, we scored ,% 8.57 and with regard to the durability of family planning in the use of YouTube at home, we scored 20 % compared to the category of Females we scored 1.42%.

Table 15: There are differences in gender in how children share and view YouTube

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	**T**	**%**	**T**	**%**	**T**	**Share and watch children YouTube**
34.27	24	2.85	2	31.42	22	Group viewing
21.42	15th	7.14	5	14.28	10	Solitary watch
2.85	2	/	/	2.85	2	Group and individual viewing
85.54	41	99.99	7	48.58	34	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It can be seen in Table No. (51There are differences in gender in children's participation and viewing of YouTube, as we recorded that group viewership would be ,%31.42 while the female category would have 2.85%, and in second place the solitary viewing came with 14.28% for the male category, and the female group recorded 7.14%.

Table No. 16: There are differences in gender in the conversation of parents with children at certain times

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	**T**	**%**	**T**	**%**	**T**	Parents talk with children at certain times
/	/	/	/	/	/	A.m
2.85	2	/	/	2.85	2	Evening
2.85	2	/	/	2.85	2	night
45.71	32	5.71	4	40	28	any time
18.56	13	4.28	3	14.28	10	At certain times
69.97	49	9.99	7	60	42	total summation

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It appears from Table No. (16) that there are differences in gender in the conversation of parents with children at certain times, as we recorded that the conversation at all times in the category of males is ,%40 while the category of females is 5.1%, and in the second place the conversation came at certain times. With a rate of 14.28% for the male category, for the female category, we scored 74.28%. As for the night and evening time, the percentage of males is similar, which is a small percentage at 2.85%. As for the female category, there is no female.

Table 17: There are differences in sex in enhancing *communication between children and parents after they watch YouTube*

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	**T**	**%**	**T**	**%**	**T**	**Promote *communication between children and parents after watching YouTube***
22.85	16	2.85	2	20	14	Enhance communication
4.28	3	2.85	2	1.42	1	Poor connection
37.14	26	5.71	4	31.42	22	Stay normal contact
64.27	45	11.41	8	52.84	37	total summation

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It is evident from Table No. (17) that there are differences in gender in enhancing communication between children and parents after they continue to watch YouTube, as we recorded that the survival of the normal state of communication in the male group was 31.42%, while the female group was 5.71%. Connectivity was strengthened by 20% for the male category, and for the female category, we scored 2.85%. As for the indicator of poor communication, the percentage was 1.42% for males, and for females it came at 2.5%.

Table No. 18: There are differences in gender in the reactions of children when they watch YouTube, for example, when it comes to eating, taking out the garbage, or doing housework.

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	**T**	**%**	**T**	**%**	**T**	*Children's reactions when they watch YouTube, for example, when it comes to eating, taking out the garbage, or doing housework*
8.57	6	1.42	1	7.14	5	**Stop watching**
2.85	2	1.42	1	1.42	1	**Bothering**
8.57	6	1.42	1	7.13	5	**Boredom**
1.42	1	/	/	1.42	1	**Laziness and being late**
8.57	6	1.42	1	7.13	5	**Annoyance**
24.28	17	1.42	1	22.85	16	**Annoyance, resentment**
2.85	2	1.42	1	1.42	1	**So normal**
5.71	4	1.42	1	4.28	3	**They carry out orders**
4.28	3	1.42	1	2.85	2	**Nervous**
67.1	47	11.36	8	55.64	38	**total summation**

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It can be seen in Table No. (18There are differences in gender in the reactions of children when they watch YouTube, such as when they eat, take out the garbage, or do housework, as we recorded that the index of discomfort and dissatisfaction is the highest among males by ,%22.85 while the female group by 1.42%. Stop watching by 7.14% for the male category, while for the female category we scored 1.42%. As for the bored behavior index, the percentage for males was 7.13%, and for females, it was 1.42%.

Table No. 19: There are differences in gender in *their attitude to YouTube if it is a positive or negative matter in the lives of family members? How is that*

total summation		female		Mention		Sex
%	T	%	T	%	T	*Their position on YouTube if it is a positive thing Or negatively in the lives of family members*
27.14	19	1.42	1	25.71	18	positive
15.7	11	2.85	2	12.85	09	negative
14.27	10	2.85	2	11.42	08	Both
57.11	39	7.13	5	49.98	34	total summation

Source: prepared by the researcher depending on the study tool

It appears from Table No. (19) that there are differences in gender and their position on YouTube if it is a positive or negative matter in the lives of family members? Where we recorded a positive attitude for males with ,%25.71 while for females at 1.42%, in second place the negative attitude came with 12.85% for males and for females, we scored 2.85%.

Ⅲ.   Search results:

1-The category of males is the most watched and enjoyable of YouTube. Thus, we conclude that there are statistically significant differences in sex in the persistence of using YouTube to confirm the hypothesis.
*2 -*The male category the most preferred time is the night by 47.14 ,% compared to the female category.

3- Motives for using YouTube We recorded that the most likely motivation was ease of viewing.
4-The male category is most evident in the influence of YouTube on family planning.
5- The group of males who refuted that YouTube contributes to meeting family needs.
6-YouTube's contribution to family isolation.
7-The relationship is good before using YouTube between family members.
8- There is no family planning to use YouTube.
9-The conversation of parents with children at all times in the category of males.
10-Enhancing communication between children and parents after they watch YouTube.

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