

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

Dr. Mohammad Kamel AlQuraan, Applied Science University, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Department of Digital Media, M_alquran@asu.edu.jo.

Dr. Ali Shams Alzainat, Yarmouk University, Faculty of mass communication, aliz@yu.edu.jo.

second researcher : Khaled Mahmoud Hailat, Yarmouk University, Faculty of mass communication, Khalid.Hilat@yu.edu.jo

Received date: 18-6-2023 Acceptance date: 8-7-2023 Date of publication: 15-7-2023

Abstract:

The study aimed to clarify the political discourse of Applied Science University and The University of Jordan after some changes and the repercussions of international events on both. The study problem focused on the nature of the political speech of university youth from Applied Science University and The University of Jordan on social media.

The methodology: The study adopted the survey method using the content analysis for the part related to studying the contents of youth pages on social media, as well as a questionnaire to collect data from the population of study that consisted of students from both Universities; Applied Science University and The University of Jordan, during the academic year 2017/2018. The study used a random sample of the study population amounted to (50) students from the Applied Science University (255) students from the University of Jordan.

The results: The interest in political issues related to internal affairs ranked first, followed by economic issues and then social problems, while the interest in political ambitions declined among the study sample, also the results revealed that the sample seeks to provide solutions to existing problems, while seeking to search for negatives of political discourse recedes. Finally, the results showed that young people had not have a chance to occupy political positions forsake to improve the political performance .

Conclusion: The political discourse of the Jordanian university youth on social media had been characterized by paying great attention to political issues, but their ambition is low to improve conditions, or to obtain their entitlement to political participation and positions for change..

Key words: E Political discourse, Social Networks, Applied Science University, and University of Jordan.

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

Introduction

The Arab region is witnessing profound political, economic and social transformations for a few decades, which transferred the peoples, especially the youth group, from a position of political compliance, authorities veneration because of their past achievements, to the stage of attraction and repulsion to rise of the cultural level of peoples and inform them with the experiences of the advanced countries, and their growing dissatisfaction with the various legalizations which they rule (historical, hereditary, patronage, cronyism), which did not significantly change their conditions.

In the past, the transformations were often carried out naturally and based on time extension, but some of these transformations are often accelerated artificially or by technological changes that closed and connect the components of society together, and led to the discovery of new uniforms and elites other than the traditional elites that seemed artificial or revolving in the domain of political power. The artificial forms of transformation, which may come from the desire of the political authority in renewing itself, did not yield the expected benefits of it, but rather devoted old practices with new interfaces. Moreover, the artificial transformations from abroad did not succeed due to the bad experiences that led to the collapse of states, or at least to make independently political decision.

However, the most prominent transformation from the perspective of the observers of Arab political affairs is what was caused by the new technologies of media and communication, specifically social media sites that created a new reality which get out from the control and people who control. Institutional work has changed, so the concept of "Journalist citizen" emerged. The freedom expression increased and imposed itself, and a political boldness was formed from the formation of digital identities (Fanty, 2011) that allows for greater comfort in discussion. The traditional political authority failed to keep pace with new changes and limit its consequences. The broad groups of society are able to express their opinion freely and without fear, breaching prohibitions and overcoming taboos, thus forming a new public space that was out from the authority's control. In this space, new leaders were discovered, who could initiate a free debate on various topics, despite their lack in political practice.

As any new innovation in its early years, its beginning knew many troubled practices, due to the astonishment and ignorance of its consequences. Although these social sites relatively contributed to much of the Arab Spring revolutions

that exist because of accumulations of decades of traditional rule that did not meet the aspirations and the existence of an unanimous goal, which is to bring down the failed and dictatorial regimes.

However, the nature of political debate and rhetoric changed dramatically after the signs of failure of these revolutions appeared. The reservation in the political debate replaced the previous impulse and because of the absence of a unanimous goal, the physical reality has transferred to virtual reality which a kind of split happened to this virtual reality. one of them bears relatively some of the characteristics of public space that Yourgen Habermas (Habermas, 1992) spoke about. It is an elitist space, the pioneers of which are mostly those who have a political and intellectual struggle in the physical reality, and their discourse is carried out through rational dialogue, democracy, and developed knowledge.

On the other side, which is often common, is an alternate or oppositional public space in Oscar's term (Oscar Negt) (Negt and Kluge, 1993), is a space for popular groups, or for marginalized groups as expressed by the German thinker. Whereas the expressive action is a goal in itself to get out of the state of suppression and to express personal experiences, a space without reservation was imposed by the rationality of the proposition, and it was not recognized by the traditional opposition that failed in bringing about any change of situations of these groups. Hybrid spaces have also appeared that combine the characteristics of the two spaces, whereas the rational proposition is a stimulating, but it quickly change into an emotional proposition when interacting with it.

Statement of the Problem

This study examines in shaping the political discourse of university youth in Jordan. Jordan has undergone many political transformations, some of them were slow and the other quickly. These deep political, economic and social transformations and the repercussions of regional and international events effect on the national interior. That is why the study problem was identified by raising the following main question: “What is the nature of the political discourse of university youth from Applied Science Private University and the university of Jordan (governmental) on social networking sites?”

Study questions:

The main study question is as follows: What is the nature of the political discourse of university youth from the of Applied Sciences Private University

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

and the university of Jordan (governmental) on social media? And under this question, a subset of questions are:

1. What are the features of the political discourse of the Jordanian university youth on social media?
2. What is the extent of the rationality of political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media?
3. What is the extent of balance of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media, in criticism and offering alternatives?
4. What is the relationship between the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media and the existing political legitimacy in Jordan?
5. What is the impact of socio-demographic variables (gender, age, academic year, type of study) on the nature of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media?

Objectives of the study:

The study seeks to identify the features the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media, and to determine the rationality of that discourse, as well as to determine the extent of the balance of the political discourse of university youth on social media sites, in terms of criticism and presentation of alternatives, and identifying the relationship with the upcoming political speeds in Jordan. Also, identifying the similarities and differences between the two political discourses of university youth at the University of Applied Sciences and the University of Jordan, and identifying the effect of socio-demographic variables (living level, social environment, educational level) on the nature of political discourse.

Importance of study:

The study has a great importance, as it deals with the political discourse on social networking sites for an important group in society, which is the university youth category that they can contribute to transforming society or contributing through the proposal which they present. This proposal which is supposed to take into account the political authorities of any country. Understanding the features of this discourse allows identifying the aspirations and goals of this group. Thus,

designing policies that respond to these aspirations. It is also possible to face the malfunctioning discourse and ways to combat it, so that it does not develop and have political consequences.

Definitions of Terms

This study includes basic terms, and what follows their conceptual and procedural definition:

- ✓ **Political discourse:** It is one of the many forms of discourse that politicians or those interested in political affairs use to express any political idea or project or direction, based on the process of persuasion of the party to which the discourse is addressed, in addition to receiving the acceptance and conviction of its credibility. Its means include text, publications, pictures, music and body language
- ✓ **Social Networks:** Social networking sites or digital communication platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, etc., which allow the communication, comment and interaction between the two parties of the communication.
- ✓ **Applied Science Private University:** A private, Jordan university established in 1991. The university includes nine colleges, with a student population of 6000 thousand students. The number of majors that were taught by these colleges is (31) majors at the bachelor degree. In addition, (7) programs at the master degree accredited locally, regionally and internationally. It is a member of the Association of Arab Universities, which is accredited public and private, and holds a golden quality certificate.
- ✓ **The University of Jordan** is an official governmental university, established in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1962, the number of students exceeds 50 thousand, and 200 thousand gradulators. The number of faculty members is approximately 1600, the number of institutes and centers in the university is 19, the number of college programs for the bachelor's degree is 94, and the number of college programs for the level of Graduate studies is 111 for master's degree and 38 for doctorate degree. As for the Aqaba branch, it includes five colleges, divided between humanitarian and scientific majors, according to the World Universities Ranking (QS) for the year 2021. The University of Jordan was ranked first locally, the tenth in the Arab world, and the 601-650 best university in the world.

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

✓ Methodology and procedures

Research Methodology

This study relied on the survey method which is defined as “a structured effort to obtain data, information and descriptions about the phenomenon or group of phenomena study to broadcast from a number of vocabulary that make up the research community” (Hussein, 1976, p. 76). It is also "a depiction of the current situation and a determination of the relationships that exist between phenomena and attitudes." It is also “not just a description of what is apparent to the eye, but it includes a lot of investigation, and knowledge of the reasons and causes of what is visible” (Omar, 1986, pp. 107-108).

Research community and sample

The study population consisted of students of Applied Sciences Private University and the Governmental University of Jordan during the academic year 2019-2020. This study was applied to a randomly selected sample from the study population consisting of (50) students in applied sciences university and (255) students at the governmental university of Jordan, where all the questionnaires were distributed to them. After determining the size of the sample, the sample was chosen taking into account the proportions of their distribution in the original community according to the study variables, by following the appropriate distribution method for the random stratified samples (Proportional Allocation).

Search tool

First: preparing the tool

After reviewing the theoretical literature and previous studies, the researcher built a questionnaire to measure the degree of political discourse for Jordanian university students on social networks, Applied Science Private University and the University of Jordan (governmental). The questionnaire is defined as “one of the means of collecting data based on a set of questions that are directed to individuals, about the subject of the study in order to answer them, so that can analyze them later (Omar, 1986, 137). The questionnaire was used as a tool for the study in its final form, the tool consisted of (27) items distributed on four main domains (the features of political discourse, rationality in political discourse, Balance in political discourse, and the relationship between political speech with political legitimacy). In addition, the basic demographic information about participants. The researcher used Three- points Likert scale, as the levels

were defined as follows (1) Agree, (2) neutral, (3) disagree to answer those items, as (3) represents a high degree, while (1) represents a low degree.

Statistical methods used:

The following statistical methods were used to analyze the data statistically:

- ✓ To answer the first, second, third and fourth questions, arithmetic means, standard deviations and ranks were used.
- ✓ To answer the fifth question, T test was used for two independent samples for the variables (gender and the type of study), and the one-way ANO analysis was used for the variables (age and school level).
- ✓ The Cronbach-Alpha equation was used to find the internal consistency coefficient and the Pearson's correlation coefficient to find the internal consistency validity coefficient for the study tool.
- ✓ Presenting the results and making recommendations and suggestions.

Study results and discussion

The results that represent the responses of the study sample to the tool's items are presented after applying the study procedures, and analyzing the statistical data collected. The following is a presentation of the results of the study:

The results of the first question: What are the features of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media?

To answer this question, arithmetic means, standard deviations, rating and ranks of the degree of political discourse features of Jordanian university youth on social media sites were extracted in general. Table (5) illustrates this.

Table (4) shows that the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and the rank for each item of identifying the features of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media. It is noticed that the arithmetic means of the items ranged between (1.70- 2.66) with an rating level between neutral to agree. The arithmetic mean of the domain as a whole was (2.25) and a standard deviation (0.29) with a neutral rating. The item (1) which stated: "I interest with the political issues that related to internal affairs" came at the first rank with an arithmetic mean (2.66) and a standard deviation (0.55) and with an agree rating. Item (4) which stated: "the causes of economic problems are mainly political" came at the second rank, with an arithmetic mean (2.58) and a standard deviation (0.57) and with an agree rating. Item (5) which stated: "When the economic conditions are good, I do not pay attention to political issues," came at the last

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

rank with an arithmetic mean (1.70) and a standard deviation (0.78) and a neutral rating.

The Results of the second question: What is the extent of rationality of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media?

To answer this question, arithmetic means, standard deviations, rating and ranks of the degree of rationality of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media sites in general were extracted. Table (5) illustrates this.

Table (5) shows the arithmetic means, standard deviations and the rank for each item on the extent of rationality of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media. It is noticed that the arithmetic means of the items ranged between (2.02 – 2.80) and the level of rating between neutral and agree. The arithmetic mean of the domain as a whole was (2.40) and a standard deviation (0.29) with an agree rating. Item (1) which stated: “I always seek to understand the causes of the existing problems” came at the first rank, with an arithmetic mean (2.80), a standard deviation (0.40) and an agree rating. Item (5) which stated: “I collect data from different sources before giving my opinion” came at the second rank, with an arithmetic mean (2.72) and a standard deviation (0.49) and an agree rating. Item (4) which stated: “I do not seek to convince others of my attitudes” came in the last rank, with an arithmetic mean (2.02), a standard deviation (0.68) and a neutral rating.

The results of to the third question: “What is the extent of balance of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media, in terms of criticism and the presentation of alternatives?”

To answer this question, arithmetic means, standard deviations, rating and ranks of the degree of balance of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media sites in terms of criticism and presenting alternatives were extracted. Table (6) illustrates this.

Table (6) shows that the arithmetic means, standard deviations and the rank for each item on the extent to which the political discourse of universities youth on social media is balanced, in terms of criticism and the presentation of alternatives. It is noticed that the arithmetic means of the items ranged between (2.08 - 2.66) with a neutral rating. The arithmetic mean of the domain as a whole was (2.28) and a standard deviation (0.35) with an agree rating. Item (1) which stated “I seek to provide solutions to problems” came at the first rank, with an

arithmetic mean (2.66), a standard deviation (0.47) with an agree rating. Item (2) which stated “The solutions which I provided rely on scientific studies” came at the second rank, with an arithmetic mean (2.36) and a standard deviation (0.52) with an agree rating. Item (5) which stated: "I always search for negative points in political discourse" came at last rank, with an arithmetic mean (2.08) and a standard deviation (0.69) and a neutral rating.

The results related to the fourth question: What is the relationship between the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media sites with the existing political legitimacy in the two countries?

To answer this question, arithmetic means, standard deviations, rating and ranks were extracted to find out the relationship between the political discourse of universities youth on social media sites with the existing political legitimacy in the two countries, and Table (7) illustrates this.

Table (7) shows that the arithmetic means, standard deviations and the rank for each item of identifying of the relationship between the political discourse of universities youth on social media with the existing political legitimacy in the two countries. It is noticed that the arithmetic means of the items ranged between (2.20 - 2.46) with rating level between neutral to agree. The arithmetic mean of the domain as a whole was (2.31), a standard deviation (0.41) with a neutral rating. Items (5) and (6) came at the first rank. where item (5) which stated “Young people have no chance to occupy political positions” with an arithmetic mean (2.46) and a standard deviation (0.64) with an agree rating , and Item (6) which "I do not expect an improvement in the political statues with the current political faces," with an arithmetic mean (2.46) and a standard deviation (0.67), with an agree rating. Item (4) which stated “past achievements do not give the right to continue ruling,” came in the second rank with an arithmetic mean (2.34), a standard deviation (0.71) with an agree rating. Items (3) and (7) came at the last rank. Where item (3) which stated “successions the reason for lack of improvement conditions in all domains,” with an arithmetic means (2.20), a standard deviation (0.75) with a neutral rating. Item (7) which stated “The change must affect the system of government, not only the faces that govern.” with an arithmetic average (2.20) And a standard deviation (0.72) with a neutral rating.

The results of the fifth question: What is the effect of socio-demographic variables (gender, age, academic year, and type of study on the nature of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media?

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

To answer this question the arithmetic means and standard deviations on the nature of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media according to the variables of gender, age, academic year, and type of study, were extracted. Also, to clarify the statistical differences between the arithmetic means, T-test was used for independent samples for the two variables (gender, study type) and one way Anova variance analysis (One way Anova) for the two variables of age and academic year, and Table (8) below illustrates this.

- ✓ **First: Gender:** It is noticed that there are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha=0.05$) in the total score on the tool due to the gender variable, where the value of (t) for the tool as a whole reached (0.386) with a level of significance (0.701), and this value is not a statistically significant when ($\alpha=0.05$) as well as in all other domains of the questionnaire where there are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha=0.05$) in the tool domains due to the gender variable.
- ✓ **Second: Age:** It was found that there were no statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha=0.05$) due to the effect of age on the nature of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media sites, as the value of (F) on the tool was (1.149) with a significant level of (0.340) , And these values are not statistically significant.
- ✓ **Third: The academic year:** it was found that there are no statistically significant differences from the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$) due to the effect of the academic year on (the nature of political discourse), as the value of (F) on the domain was (3.438) with a level of significance (0.016). These values are statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$). Moreover, it is noticed that there are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha=0.05$) due to the impact of the academic year in the tool as a whole, where the value of (F) on the tool was (1.764) with a level of significance (0.153), and these values are not statistically significant.
- ✓ **Fourth: The type of study:** Table (8) shows that there are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha=0.05$) in the total score on the tool due to the variable of the type of study, as the value of (t) on the tool as a whole reached (0.344) with a level of significance (0.731). This value is not statistically significant at the level ($\alpha=0.05$) and it was in all other domains of the questionnaire where there are no statistically significant differences at the level ($\alpha=0.05$) in the tool domains due to the variable of the type of study.

The Summary of the results

The results of the survey revealed that the interest of the researched group of students from the Applied Sciences Private University and the University of Jordan, in political issues related to internal affairs, came at the first rank, followed by the issues and topics related to economic affairs. After that, the interests in social issues, while the interest in political ambitions of the study sample declined.

For determining the extent of the balance of the Jordanian university youth political discourse on social media, in terms of criticism and the presentation of alternatives, the results revealed that the sample seeks to provide solutions to the existing problems, while seeking to search for the negatives of political discourse declined.

For the identifying of the relationship of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media sites with the existing political legitimacy in the two countries , the results showed that young people do not have a chance to occupy political positions and do not expect an improvement in the political positions with the current political faces, but they do not believe that the policy of succession to high positions and jobs is the reason for the lack of improvement conditions in all domains.

Conclusion

Political discourse represents an advanced expression tool for ideas, trends and positions, especially with the widespread use of social networking sites, in which young people, especially university students, found a good space to express their opinions about attitudes, people and political performance, and showing their support, rejection or neutrality about that.

The current study confirmed that Arab university youth turns to social networks to describe political issues, the level of ambition and the aspiration for positive political change.

References

Abdul Hamid, Mohammed (2004), Scientific Research in Media Studies, I2, Book World, Cairo.

Abdul Quwai, Mahmoud Hamdi, (2009) The role of alternative media in activating political participation among young people, 15th International

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

Scientific Conference, Media and Reform: Reality and Challenges, Part III, Faculty of Media, Cairo University.

Al-Hawiyan, Ibrahim (2012), Social Media Sites: Amman: Osama Publishing and Distribution House

Alian, Rabi Mustafa and Ghneim, Mohammed Osman (2000), Scientific Research Curricula and Methods, Safaa Publishing and Distribution House, Amman.

Fanny, Georges.(2011) L'identité numérique sous emprise. Culturelle De l'expression de soi à as standardisation, *Les Cahiers du numérique*, /1 Vol. 7, p. 31-48.

Habermas, Jürgen.(1992). *L'espace Publique Archéologie de la publicité comme dimension constitutive de la société bourgeoise*, tr: Marc B. de Launay, Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, 1962, Quaderni, Paris, 1992.

Hassan, Ashraf Jalal (2009), Impact of Interactive Social Relations Networks on the Internet and Satellite Messages on the Social and Communication Relations of the Egyptian and Qatari Family, First Scientific Conference "Family, Media and The Challenges of the Times", Part II, February, Faculty of Media, Cairo University.

Makawi, Hassan Emad, Mr. Leila El Sayed (2004), Communication and Contemporary Theories, Egyptian-Lebanese House, Cairo.

Moroccan, Kamel Mohamed (2007), Scientific Research Methods, Culture Publishing and Distribution House, Amman.

Negt ,Oskar and Kluge, Alexander.(1993). *Public Sphere and Experience: Analysis of the Bourgeois and Proletarian Public Sphere*. London: University of Minnesota Press.

Omar, Maan Khalil, (1983), Objectivity and Analysis in Social Research, Good Prospects, Beirut.

Appendixes

Table (1). Distribution of study sample according to gender, age, academic year, and the type of the study

categories	Middle east		Algeria		The Total		
	percentage	repetition	percentage	repetition	percentage	repetition	
Gender	Male	46%	23	29.8%	76	32.5%	99
	Female	54%	27	70.2%	179	67.5%	206
Age	18- 22	62%	31	53.7%	137	55.1%	168
	23- 27	28%	14	34.1%	87	33.2%	101
	28- 32	8%	4	6.7%	17	6.8%	21
	33- 37	2%	1	5.5%	14	4.9%	15
academic year	1 st year	32%	16	39.6%	145	52.8%	161
	2 nd year	20%	10	60.4%	110	39.3%	120
	3 rd year	12%	6	0	0	2.0%	6
	4 th year	26%	13	0	0	4.3%	13
	5 th year	10%	5	0	0	1.6%	5
the type of the study	humanitarian	38%	19	39.6%	101	39.3%	120
	scientific	62%	31	60.4%	154	60.7%	185
The total	100%	50	100%	255	100%	305	

Table (2). Matrix of correlation coefficients for tool domains with overall tool score

Domain	The features of political discourse	The rationality of political discourse	The balance of political discourse	The relationship between political discourse and political Legitimacy	The tool as a whole
The features of political discourse	1	**0.884	**0.639	**0.559	**0.872
The rationality of political discourse		1	**0.651	**0.530	**0.874
The balance of political discourse			1	**0.512	**0.820
The relationship between political discourse and political Legitimacy				1	**0.817
The tool as a whole					1

Table (3). The Cronbach Alpha Internal Consistency Coefficient for the Study Tool

#	Domain	The number of items	Cronbach Alpha
1.	The features of political discourse	7	0.91
2.	The rationality of political discourse	7	0.92
3.	The balance of political discourse	6	0.86

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

4.	The relationship between political discourse and political Legitimacy	8	0.91
5.	The tool as a whole	27	0.97

Table (4). The arithmetic means and standard deviations of the features of political discourse domain arranged in descending order

#	Items	arithmetic means	standard deviations	rating	rank
1.	I interest with the political issues that related to internal affairs.	2.66	0.550	Agree	1
2.	I interest less with the political issues that related to international affairs.	2.06	0.760	neutral	5
3.	the causes of social problems are mainly political.	2.40	0.630	Agree	3
4.	the causes of economic problems are mainly political.	2.58	0.570	Agree	2
5.	When the economic conditions are good, I do not pay attention to political issues.	1.70	0.780	neutral	6
6.	When the bad economic and social conditions increase, I pay attention more to political issues.	2.30	0.807	neutral	4
7.	I have ambitions in political work	2.06	0.810	neutral	5
8.	The domain as a whole	2.25	0.290	neutral	

Table (5). The arithmetic means and standard deviations of The rationality of political discourse domain arranged in descending order

#	Items	arithmetic means	standard deviations	rating	rank
1.	I always seek to understand the causes of the existing problems.	2.80	0.400	Agree	1
2.	I always get agitated when problems arise.	2.22	0.670	neutral	5
3.	I sharply criticize the existing conditions.	2.20	0.720	neutral	6
4.	I do not seek to convince others of my attitudes.	2.02	0.680	neutral	7
5.	I collect data from different sources before giving my opinion.	2.72	0.490	Agree	2
6.	I seek the help of aphorism or wisdom when presenting my opinion.	2.36	0.720	Agree	4
7.	I use arguments when presenting my opinion.	2.50	0.700	Agree	3
8.	The domain as a whole	2.40	0.310	Agree	

Table (6). The arithmetic means and standard deviations of The balance of political discourse domain arranged in descending order

#	Items	arithmetic means	standard deviations	rating	Rank
1.	I seek to provide solutions to problems.	2.66	0.470	Agree	1
2.	The solutions which I provided rely on scientific studies.	2.36	0.520	Agree	2
3.	The religious dimension which is I devised solutions for the problems.	2.18	0.740	neutral	4
4.	I commend the political decisions, whatever their source.	2.18	0.740	neutral	4
5.	I always search for negative points in political discourse.	2.08	0.690	Neutral	5
6.	Talking about positive points may lead to flattering political power.	2.24	0.590	Agree	3
7.	The domain as a whole	2.28	0.350	Neutral	

Table (7). The arithmetic means and standard deviations of The relationship between political discourse and political Legitimacy domain arranged in descending order

#	Items	arithmetic means	standard deviations	rating	rank
1.	The existing political problems are caused by the illegality of the existing authority.	2.26	0.750	neutral	3
2.	The existing political power is not the choice of the people.	2.26	0.750	neutral	3
3.	successions the reason for lack of improvement conditions in all domains.	2.20	0.750	neutral	4
4.	past achievements do not give the right to continue ruling.	2.34	0.710	Agree	2
5.	Young people have no chance to occupy political positions.	2.46	0.640	Agree	1
6.	I do not expect an improvement in the political statues with the current political faces.	2.46	0.670	Agree	1
7.	The change must affect the system of government, not only the faces that govern.	2.20	0.720	neutral	4
8.	The domain as a whole	2.31	0.410	neutral	

Table (8). Arithmetic means, standard deviations, and variance tests for the effect of variables on the nature of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media

The main axis	category	The number	Arithmetic means	standard deviations	Free degrees	T value	significance level
the effect of variables	gender	male	99	2.32	0.21	248	0.386
		female	206	2.30	0.23	7	
		The source of the contrast	Squares total	Free degrees	Squares	F	significance

The Political Discourse of Students of Jordanian Universities on Social Networks Applied Science University and The University of Jordan models

on the nature of the political discourse of Jordanian university youth on social media					means	value	level
	age	Between groups	0.176	3	0.059		
		Inside groups	2.351	301	0.051	1.149	0.340
		The total	2.527	304			
		The source of the contrast	Squares total	Free degrees	Squares means	F value	significance level
	Academic year	Between groups	0.342	4	0.086		
		Inside groups	2.185	300	0.049	1.764	0.153
		The total	2.527	304			
	category	The number	Arithmetic means	standard deviations	Free degrees	T value	significance level
	Study type	humanitarian	120	2.82	0.36	248	0.344
		scientific	185	2.80	0.40		0.731