

The Role of Basic Needs in Sexual Satisfaction Among Syrian Refugee Spouses in Jordan

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Abstract

The pleasure of having a sexual relationship between spouses is a real indicator of family stability and satisfaction. This study examined the impact of basic needs (competence, relatedness, and autonomy) on sexual satisfaction among Syrian refugee spouses. It was a qualitative study that used a structured interview as a tool to collect data. The interviewees were 24 males and females (married) from Syrian refugees in Jordan (Mafraq Governorate). The data analysis tool was the thematic approach of Braun and Clarke (2006). This study was based on the self-determination theory (Basic Need Theory) of Deci and Ryan (2000). The findings of the study were: (i) Syrian refugee spouses bore the challenging status of being refugees in Jordan, which affected their sexual satisfaction; (ii) the early marriage of Syrian refugee youth influenced their sexual satisfaction; (iii), age played a major role in constructing sexual satisfaction among the spouses; and (iv), Syrian refugee spouses were affected by their status as refugees in Jordan, which had influenced their sexual relationships; (v) the patriarchal norm had a negative effect on the sexual satisfaction of the Syrian refugee spouses. The study concluded that the sexual satisfaction among Syrian refugee spouses was low due to their miserable economic and social situation.

Keywords: Basic Needs, Sexual Satisfaction, Syrian Refugee Spouses

INTRODUCTION

The pleasure of having a sexual relationship between spouses is a real indicator of family stability and satisfaction for both parties, as there can be no sexual pleasure without psychological stability and love. Therefore, each party seeks to devote effort to making the sexual relationship enjoyable. If we assume that the husband was interacting with the wife during sexual relations and she was not responding, the result would inevitably be incomplete sexual pleasure and family problems may arise between them (Galinsky & Waite, 2014). To avoid this situation, Schoenfeld et al. (2017) motivated the spouses to have many sexual activities to create a new, enjoyable life. Spouses who do many sexual activities may find a lot of sexual satisfaction for them.

Speaking about the relationship between spouses in Arab society has several considerations and privacies in the light of customs, traditions, and religion. The disclosure of facts regarding this topic is uneasy since it needs accuracy and a lot of caution due to the specificity of the topic. Therefore, it was not easy for the scholar to find participants who were willing to be interviewed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Majeed and Tahereh (2011) investigated the relationship between spouse conflict and wife sexual satisfaction. The findings revealed that there is an inverse relationship between spouse conflict and sexual satisfaction. At the same time, Yoo et al. (2014) discuss the relationship between spouses' communication, sexual satisfaction, and emotional intimacy. They confirm that (i) emotional intimacy does not affect sexual satisfaction and (ii) husbands reveal high levels of relationship satisfaction as soon as their wives show good sexual satisfaction.

On the other hand, Shukri (2015) studies the sexual relationship between village and urban couples. The study found that (1) the percentage of husbands in the village who flirt with their wives before intercourse is small, and they do not practice foreplay and vice versa in the city; (2) the uneducated and less educated wives prefer the traditional mode of intimacy with their husbands, while educated women prefer diverse methods of sexual intercourse; and (3) 52% of rural husbands are not interested in their wives' orgasm. In contrast, 94% of urban husbands are interested.

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Furthermore, Schoenfeld (2017) investigates the interaction between the spouses in terms of passive and positive sexual interpersonal conduct, repeated sexual copulation, sexy satisfaction, and marital satisfaction. The study concludes that (i) the repeating of sexual copulation is a sign of the spouse's sexual satisfaction between the spouses, (ii) the sexual satisfaction of the husband is connected to the good behavior of the wife and the interpersonal behaviors of spouses, and (iii) and sexual satisfaction affects marital life.

In addition to the above, Heasat (2019) discusses the reasons behind weak intimacy between spouses in urban areas from the wife's point of view in the Capital Governorate (Amman) in Jordan. Her study aims to identify the wife's satisfaction with her intimate relationship with her husband and the reasons behind her dissatisfaction. The study concludes that sexual education affects sexual intimacy between spouses.

Problem Statement

The literature reviews confirm that no study has discussed the influence of asylum on sexual intercourse between spouses. Thus, this study tackles this influence where the Syrian refugees are the case study. This study examines the effect of basic needs (competence, relatedness, and autonomy) on sexual satisfaction among Syrian refugee spouses. Therefore, the research questions that addressed the interviewees were

How do your sexual abilities back up your confidence during sexual intercourse?

Is the decision of acceptance or rejection of sexual intercourse with your husband or wife issued based on your consent or under duress?

What is the role of love in the sexual relationship between spouses?

The Significance of The Study

It is expected that this study is very useful for human rights people, refugees, spouses, the organizations that have an interest in family issues, judges, and others who will understand the factors that contribute to marital satisfaction. Then, they will issue some plans to educate spouses regarding the intimacy relation between spouses to reduce the high rate of divorce and conflict.

Theory

Based on the objectives of this study, *Basic Need Theory* is used to guide the framework of the study. This theory is part of *4f*, which was created by Deci and Ryan (2000). It has four mini-theories: *Organismic Integration Theory*, *Cognitive Evaluation Theory*, *Causality Orientation Theory*, and *Basic Needs Theory*.

Basic Need Theory

Basic Need Theory concentrates on the satisfaction and well-being of a person through achieving his\her needs. One of his\ her needs is sexual intercourse. This theory has three important elements.

1. Competence. It includes the feeling of a person's capability to perform an activity. A person has confidence in his or her ability when he or she meets their need for competence. Sexual satisfaction is derived from the technical skills employed by spouses and required prior to, during, and after the orgasm.

2. Autonomy. It is very important for any person to have autonomy to select what he or she wants during sexual intercourse, which is very essential for real self- understanding. In terms of marital sexual intercourse, autonomy means the feeling of volition, which is the full acceptance of having sexual intercourse without any feelings of guilt, shame, or coercion.

3. Relatedness.

It means that a person feels that his or her connection makes others understand him or her, and this strengthens the relationship between them. Regarding our topic, relatedness is very important to having intimate sexual intercourse. When the spouses have a good relationship, they will have sexual satisfaction.

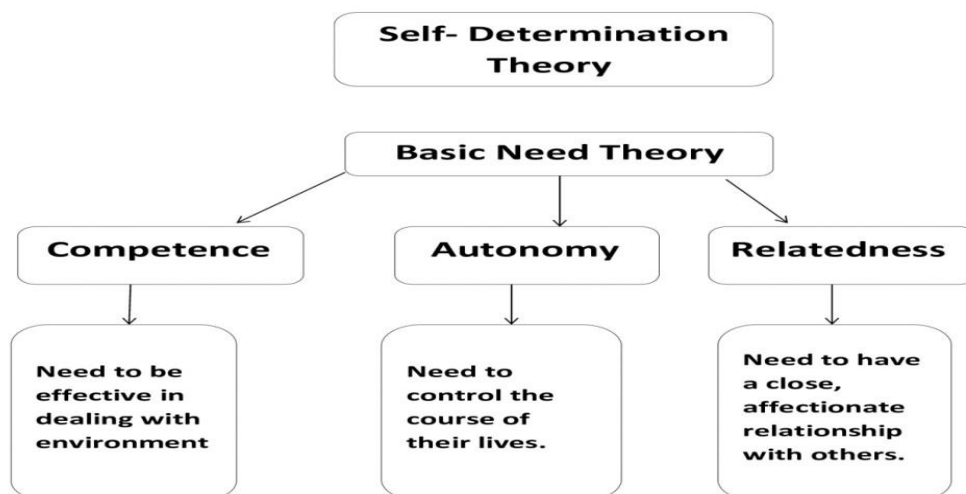


Figure 1. Basic needs theory

METHOD

Research Design

This study was based on a qualitative approach since this approach helps the scholar understand and analyze the data.

Participants

This study used purposive sampling. The criteria for selecting the participants were: they should (i) be Syrian refugees who came to Jordan between 2011 and 2020; (ii) be married, not divorced, separated or widowed; (iii) live outside the refugees' camp; (iv) live in Mafraq Governorate in Jordan; and (v) be of different ages. The population of the study included all the Syrian refugee married men and women in Jordan. The sample size was 24 people (12 husbands and 12 wives).

Table 1: Demographic Data of the Interviewees

Interviewee	Sex	Age	Interviewee	Sex	Age
I1	F	Y	I 13	M	O
I 2	F	Y	I 14	M	Y
I 3	F	Y	I 15	M	Y
I 4	F	Y	I 16	M	O
I 5	F	Y	I 17	M	O
I 6	F	Y	I 18	M	Y
I 7	F	Y	I 19	M	Y
I 8	F	Y	I 20	M	Y
I 9	F	Y	I 21	M	O
I 10	F	Y	I 22	M	O
I 11	F	Y	I 23	M	Y
I 12	F	Y	I 24	M	O

Y: (Young): less than 50 years old

O: (Old): 50 and above years old

According to Table (1), 6 husbands and 12 wives were younger than 50 years old, and 6 husbands were older than 50 years old. Unfortunately, old women refused to participate in this study due to some social restrictions.

Data Collection

The study conducted 24 structured interviews via the Zoom platform due to the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic. Every meeting lasted for 55 minutes. $55 \times 24 = 1320$ minutes (22 hours). The interviews were recorded and then written as text before they were translated from Arabic to English. Then, the text was analyzed via the thematic approach of Braun and Clarke (2006).

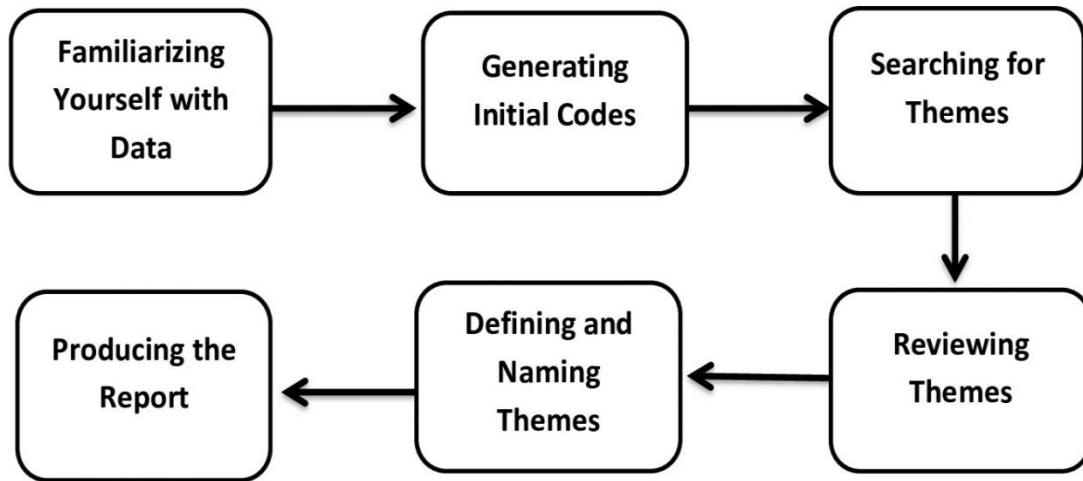


Figure 2. Braun and Clarke thematic approach (2006)

Then, the scholar read the text four times, and she coded the themes that appeared. This produced a preliminary cluster of themes and codes that guided the subsequent analysis. The process of searching for new themes was continuous, and then the scholar reviewed the available themes. Finally, the themes were named before writing the final analysis. Based on basic need theory, the analysis was carried out under the following themes: relatedness, autonomy, and competence.

Triangulation

Yeasmin and Rahman (2012) define triangulation as "a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several viewpoints and methods" (p. 156). It is a type of policy that is utilized to develop and empower the validity and credibility of a study. This research used investigator triangulation where it hired three professors (from Yarmouk University in Jordan) to assess and examine the themes. It also employed data triangulation, in which 24 Syrian refugees in Jordan were used. Therefore, we have many different data resources.

RESULTS

Based on the theory and the research questions that addressed the interviewees, the findings are presented in the following tables.

Competency

How do your sexual abilities back up your confidence during sexual intercourse?

Table 2: Competency themes

Category	Interviewee (I)	N
Self-confidence	I 4, I 9, I 13, I 17, I 18, I 24	6
Sexual skills	I 1, I 5, I 6, I 9, I 10, I 14, I 21, I 23, I 24.	9
Romantic situations	I 2, I 4, I 7, I 8, I 11, I 12, I 14, I 16, I 21, I 22.	11

Perfume, clothes and cosmetics	I 1, I 3, I 5, I 6, I 8, I 11, I 14, I 24	I 15, I 16, I 18, I 22, I 23.	14
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Old Men

The five interviewees (I 13, I 16, I 17, I 21, I 22) agreed that their sexual relationships with their wives were unsatisfactory due to their low self-confidence. They do not feel that they can satisfy their wives' sexual desires and they cannot create a romantic environment to enjoy their young wives. They regret getting married to young women. One old man (I 22) states that "I was 44 years old when I married a 24-year-old girl, I think we were happy to have sex together, but now I am 60 years old and she is 40. Therefore, I can sleep with her once a month, and this is not enough".

The interviewees admitted that they were very remiss in stimulating the psychological aspect of their wives. Some of them rarely address their wives with romantic words, and some do not address them at all and do not pay attention to their feelings. Also, three men (I 16, I 22, I 24) did not prepare themselves before having sex, such as taking a shower, using perfume, and using toothbrushes. Two men (I 21, I 24) did not care about developing their sexual skills and follow their traditional way of having sex.

Young Women

Three young women (I 2, I 4, and I 12) confessed that their lives were going normally at the beginning of their marriage. They used to dance, hug, and laugh a lot before sexual intercourse, and these things supported their confidence. Unfortunately, their sexual relationship has gradually started to diminish as a result of having a number of children. As soon as I had children, I devoted my efforts to taking care of my children and ignored my husband, says a woman (I 7). They (I 3, I 9, I 11) stop coddling each other and reduce sexual intercourse to one per month for a few minutes. They admitted that they no longer crave sex. They (I 7, I 8) pretended that their husbands no longer dressed cleanly and that their odor was unbearable.

This confirms that the influence of the ecology has a significant role in the development of the wives' personalities. One interviewee (I 12) states that, "My husband does his best to create a romantic atmosphere, but I don't know how to seduce him." Even in bed, I remain silent and do not interact with him satisfactorily." On the other hand, there are some women (I 3, I 5, I 7, I 11, I 12) who admit that they learned many sexual skills from their husbands. They also get rid of shyness and have fun together in bed.

Young Men

The interviewees agree that the intimate sexual relationship between the spouses is one of the pleasures that many do not know how to maintain. Over time, boredom begins to seep into the spouses' lives, and their sexual meetings become traditional and devoid of emotions, feelings, as well as pleasure. The interviewee (I 15) said that "*I realize that boredom will destroy our sexual intercourse. Therefore, to avoid these problems and preserve the pleasure of the intimate relationship between the spouses, I have to discover different sexual positions that contribute to giving the spouses greater pleasure and happiness*". Over time, the couple will begin to explore these matters, and together they will strive to learn new things to break the boredom and make the relationship more satisfying for both of them. Some husbands (I 15, I 18, I 19) asserted that they have the skills that enable them to awaken their wives sexually by following some means, such as massage, combing the hair of their wives, using words of love and temptation, perfume, and others.

At the beginning of marriage, some young men (I 15, I 18, I 19) believe that they are able to satisfy their sexual desires due to their having a high romantic spirit. Unfortunately, the political, social, and economic conditions affect the sexual intercourse between spouses as refugees. Thus, psychological comfort has a major role in the lives of married young people. Their sexual skills are no longer possible due to a lack of the right place and the appropriate conditions that help the success of *the sexual relationship*. An interviewee confirmed (I 19), "*I think that I have the skills that make me proud of my manhood in front of my wife, but after the first month of marriage, my sexual skills became just a repetition and I lost confidence in myself. I resorted to films to get some skills, which had a negative impact on my psyche and I lost focus on my wife. Due to the war and my situation as a refugee in Jordan, I was not able to discover new sexual skills*". Their sexual relationships with their wives became lukewarm. They have short sexual intercourse every two weeks.

Autonomy

2. Is your decision to accept or reject sexual intercourse with your husband or wife made with your consent or under duress? This general question includes the following themes: marital rape, identity, slavery, and patriarchal society.

Table 3: Autonomy themes

Category	Interviewee (I)	N
Marital Rape	I 2, I 3, I 4, I 7, I 8, I 11, I 12, I 14, I 16, I 20, I 21, I 22, I 24	13
Identity	I 1, I 2, I 3, I 5, I 6, I 8, I 11, I 14, I 15, I 16, I 17, I 18, I 22, I 23, I 24	15
Slavery	I 3, I 4, I 9, I 13, I 14, I 16, I 17, I 18, I 24	9
Patriarchal Society	I 1, I 5, I 6, I 9, I 10, I 11, I 12, I 13, I 14, I 21, I 22, I 23, I 24.	13

These themes are analyzed below:

Old men

Old men think that they are able to make young wives happy because they are patient and have experience in life. They believe that it is not necessary to achieve marital satisfaction through sex, but rather through tenderness and respect. Regarding sex, they can do it whenever they want. They also confirm that they usually have sex once a month. They also believe that the pretense of their wives that they do not like to have sex due to their tiredness is untrue. One old man (I 13) admits that, "I feel that I am an unwanted husband due to my sexual weakness, which does not satisfy my young wife." So, I am forced to take sexual stimulants to prove my masculinity and reach the stage of sexual satisfaction. Unfortunately, my wife does not interact with me or satisfy me. I lose my identity as a man and my mood becomes bad".

Young Women

Many young female Syrian refugees get married to old men due to illiteracy, low education, patriarchal norms, and poor economic conditions. Their husbands make great efforts to be strong sexually and able to perform the sexual process efficiently. One wife (I 5) states that, "I feel that I am a slave who implements the orders of my master and is unable to express my opinion." Another woman (I 11) stated, "I am nothing but a maid or slave carrying out my husband's sexual desires." Some women claim that they were raped from the first night, so they feel that their husbands are monsters, not human beings.

In contrast, some wives confirm that their husband's age constitutes an obstacle to having sex with them. One wife confirms that, "It is impossible for me to claim that I am happy to have sex with my husband. But I have it to satisfy his manhood". Some wives (I 2, I 4, I 8, I 11) see that they are happy with their husbands because they treat them with respect. They are afraid that this love turns respect into violence because they do not trust men. They believe that all men are the same due to their treatment of girls as slaves. Therefore, they do not refuse the men's sexual requests because they are afraid of them. A wife (14) said, "I am afraid of upsetting my husband, so I am ready to do whatever he wants, although sometimes I don't want to have sexual intercourse with him. I am not more than a slave".

Moreover, some wives confirm that their husbands treat them with respect and tenderness. Therefore, the relationship between them is sometimes romantic, but they are subjected to sexual rape when they are tired and unable to carry out their husbands' sexual desires. A wife (I 12) narrates, "My husband is fickle. Sometimes he treats me in a romantic way, but most of the time he disdains me. I no longer understand how to satisfy him to get respect." Unfortunately, many husbands have never changed. They always make their wives feel inferior and they have to fulfill their husbands' sexual libidos. A wife (I 19) states, "My body can no longer tolerate sexual intercourse. Sex is my husband's goal, and woe to me if I refuse to do so, as he will not hesitate to hit or insult me. I got used to this method throughout my marriage".

Young Men

Some young husbands (I am 14, I 20, I 23) do not get angry when their wives refuse to have sex with them, because they may be sick, tired, and stressed. Here, husbands try to address the reasons, and this enhances trust and respect between them. These couples understand that their sexual relationship must be based on the consent of both parties, which will produce a high degree of sexual satisfaction. One young husband (I am 20) asserts that *"I believe that the sexual relationship between us can only be achieved by satisfaction and the desire to have sex, so this practice will be satisfactory and successful."*

Sharing household chores is associated with greater feelings of fairness and teamwork. These feelings (communication, cooperation, and shared vision) are important for sexual intimacy. All of these reinforce the identity of spouses and partnerships based on reciprocity and mutual gratification, and it has been found that this improves the quality of the relationship and reduces the risk of its breakup. One husband asserts (I 23), *"I reject marital rape because it insults my wife and my humanity."*

In contrast, some husbands follow the way of their fathers and society in dealing with their wives, where the wives are marginalized and violated to deconstruct their identities. One husband says (I 20), *"I imitate my father and my society in dealing with wives. I am a man and she should do whatever I want."* This notion that some educated people have gender discrimination ideas in their minds.

Some husbands (I was 14, I 15, I 18, I 19) believed that the closeness of age was necessary for understanding between spouses. Some husbands asserted that despite this closeness, they found it difficult to understand the issue of sex. Some had even raped their wives because they were influenced by the traditions of the patriarchal society that marginalized women. Some husbands are not educated in the subject of sex, so they do not know much about the methods of dealing with their wives and do not take any romantic steps, such as dancing with them or addressing them with the word 'my love'. One husband said (I 23), *"I treat my wife as my father treats my mother, and I adhere to the social tradition in dealing with wives, which refuses the idea of inequity between the spouses"*.

Relatedness

The interviewees answer the following question:

What is the role of love in the sexual relationship between spouses?

Table 4: Relatedness themes

Category	Interviewee (I)	N
Loyalty	I 1, I 2, I 5, I 6, I 7, I 8, I 9, I 10, I 11, I 12, I 13, I 14, I 21, I 22, I 23, I 24.	16
Love	I 9, I 10, I 11, I 12, I 13, I 14, I 21, I 22, I 23, I 24.	10
Duty	I 1, I 2, I 3, I 5, I 6, I 8, I 11, I 14, I 15, I 16, I 17, I 18, I 22, I 23, I 24	15
Shy	I 2, I 3, I 4, I 7, I 8, I 11, I 12, I 14, I 16, I 20, I 21, I 22, I 24	13

The following themes will be discussed: loyalty, love, duty, and shy.

Old Men

The interviewees confirm that the reason behind their marriage with young girls is to satisfy their sexual needs. They see that a sexual relationship is not linked to love, but it is a way to get love. They believe that love can only be achieved through sexual intercourse. So, they devoted their best efforts to pleasing their wives sexually. Some men (I 13, I 16, I 17, I 22) realize the age difference between themselves and their wives. They do not have the same thoughts and ambitions. Therefore, they do not have real love, but what they have are the rights and duties of husbands and wives. Both of them have to work hard to achieve the rights of the other. Men aim to satisfy their wives' sexuality. One husband (I 13) says, *"I am afraid that I won't satisfy her sexually so that she cannot love me."* So, I care about nutrition and sexual stimulants."

Young Women

Love and compassion are two very important elements for building a successful marital relationship and a happy family. Due to this relationship, this happy family contributes to building society. Moreover, love is necessary to establish a sexual relationship between spouses, so their love will increase. When love is available, there is strong interaction among the spouses and a strong feeling of pleasure during sexual intercourse.

Some wives (I 9, I 11, I 12) confirm that there is no love relationship between their husbands and them, but there is a fear relationship. In order to cover their weakness in having sex, husbands want to avenge their masculinity by shouting and insulting their wives. A female interviewee (I 2) said, *"Divorce is my dream. My life becomes unbearable. My husband never says, My love. He succeeds in instilling fear in my heart instead of love. I slept with him because I scared him."*

Some wives (I 2, I 4, I 5, I 7, I 9) emphasized that in the presence of untrue love, the number of sexual intercourse times and the sexual enjoyment were reduced. A wife stated that *"there is no love in my marital life. So, my duty is to give my husband my body"*. In contrast, some wives admit that their husbands succeed in attracting their hearts. They love their husbands. As one wife (I 5) said, *"in the presence of love, there is no need to read sex books, browse magazines, or watch sexual websites in search of pure physical pleasure"*.

Wives think that their husbands must focus on meeting the needs of two entities together, and not think selfishly or meet their needs only. They believe that spouses must understand and care for each other. Actions between them should be more eloquent than words, and more effective. Each party's behaviour towards the other must show the love between them. Fear and hate should not replace the love between spouses. The young wife (I 12) confirms that *"I entered into a long confrontation with my family, who refused my marriage. Then, I was forced to marry another guy. I do not hate or love him. We do our meaningless duties toward each other"*.

Young men

Young men (I 14, I 15, I 18, I 19, I 20, I 23) emphasize that the difference between sex and love is that in sex, the main goal of the individual is to achieve orgasm, while in love, the main goal is to enjoy the partner. Those who have a loving relationship with their wives confirm that they know the words that make them happy. Because some men are educated, they treat their wives as free human beings rather than slaves. Therefore, those husbands succeed in building love with their wives. One husband (I 23) confirms that *"I love my wife, I love her character and behaviour. We love each other. Therefore, our sexual intercourse is enjoyable and satisfying."* In contrast, some men fail to get the love of their wives and are influenced by their ancestors and society. They ignored the humanity of their wives. A male interviewee (I 18) assures us that *"I admit that I cannot fight the patriarchal society and I fail to love my wife."* This kind of marital life has stripped sex of its spirit. Those who seek sex without love are like those who drink salty water.

Some men (I 14, I 15, I 18, I 20) assert that their relationship with their wives is like a relationship between two colleagues at work. The emotional and sexual attraction between spouses disappeared many years ago, especially after the birth of their first child. A husband (I am 23) says, *"I do not blame my wife for abandoning our common bed, even after several months of giving birth."* Indeed, it can be justified that it might be due to the woman's changing mood and psychology as a result of the change in her hormones after birth. Some husbands (I 15, I 18, I 20) think that their wives think they are ideal wives because of their interests in children and domestic and social duties, but their husbands consider them ideal only as mothers and housewives, not as wives. A husband (I am 18) says, *"I resort to social media to find virtual friends instead of my wife."*

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND IMPLEMENTATION

This study examined the effect of basic needs on sexual intercourse between spouses. It uses the basic need theory to guide the framework of the study. The data collection tool was the structured interview, which was carried out through the Zoom platform due to the lockdown of the coronavirus pandemic. The data analysis was done via The Thematic Approach of Braun and Clarke (2006).

The study confirmed the importance of love in building good sexual intercourse between spouses. Under the competency, the confidence of a man and a woman in their sexual abilities is very important, especially for a

man who wants to feel it until the last day of his or her life. For most men, sexual ability and virility are more important than love and feelings. In contrast, women devote their efforts to being active and able to satisfy their husbands in bed. The husband loves a wife who is self-confident and exhibits her skills and interactions during sexual intercourse. Otherwise, their relationships will be affected, and their family's problems will be doubled due to their lack of confidence. The opposite of this affects the degree of the husband's enjoyment of sexual intercourse, the way he sees his wife, and the problem is double. If the spouses do not show confidence in front of each other, this indicates a defect in their relationship from the ground up, which affects their sexual intercourse. The interviews focus on the confidence between the spouses in their sexual intercourse, where sexual skills are very important to building self-confidence. Self-confidence between the spouses is very important for enjoying sexual intercourse where the spouses have full confidence in their skills, knowledge, and style to have a successful sexual relationship. The interviewees admitted that sexual skills boost the self-confidence of the spouses. Therefore, they have to read and to create new skills that differ from their routine skills.

The wives' shyness about using some sexual skills to attract the husbands stems from their lack of confidence due to the patriarchal society that has had a great influence on the formation of their personalities. The cultural aspect also plays a major role in the lack of mastery of some skills. Most Syrian refugee wives have low education, so it is not easy to learn new skills from books, society, or from their married female friends.

The young people point out the importance of having a romantic relationship between spouses. Some couples think that an intimate relationship has nothing to do with romance. Thus, they treat it as if it is one of their marital duties only, while that relationship can change the form of life completely and give it many meanings that increase the bonding between the spouses and strengthen the relationship between them to the farthest extent. Life without romance is more akin to coldness than it is to warmth. It does not carry within it an incentive to complete the journey, which is usually difficult, especially with the increase in daily financial and practical pressures on both parties. The romance between spouses expresses simple things that some may call trivial, but it gives life a completely different look, such as a morning message or a rose without occasion from the husband or a quiet dinner by candlelight prepared by the wife. The findings of this study resemble the study of Van den Brink et al. (2018), which connected romantic skills and sex satisfaction.

Sexual gratification is one of the most important foundations for a successful marital relationship between two partners. This is not limited to the husband only, but the wife also needs it to do so. Her success in attracting the husband helps her meet her emotional needs as well. A man is a visual being in the first place, so the first rule to attracting the husband is to wear attractive and sexy clothes that show off the charms of the body. After a long and tiring day, the husband expects to return home to find a beautiful and charming woman. Take good care of herself, including skincare, haircare, body perfume with a charming feminine fragrance, and finally, sexy nightwear for special nights. This study resembles the results of the study by Hofer et al. (2018), which focused on the importance of make-up in attracting men.

Autonomy

The study discussed the role of autonomy in boosting sexual intercourse between spouses. Marital rape threatens the holy relationship between the spouses. Men have to respect the identity and feelings of their wives. Marital rape is sexual intercourse that takes place without the consent of one of the spouses, and the lack of consent is sufficient to be considered rape even if violence is not used. It is considered a form of domestic violence and sexual assault. Although sexual intercourse during marriage was historically considered the right of the husband, engaging in the act without the consent of either spouse is now widely recognized in law and society as wrong and a crime. The study resembles the findings of Ogba and Adetifa (2019).

In terms of identity, when a wife feels that she has the will and the ability to do whatever she wants, she is already achieving her identity, and this positively affects the nature of the sexual relationship with her husband. Therefore, identity plays a major role in building successful sexual intercourse between spouses. In terms of freedom, the study proved that many wives feel that they are like slaves and that the husband has sex with them

without their consent, and that, therefore, they do not feel equal with the husband, and that the sexual process does not excite them any pleasure.

The patriarchal system contributes to domestic violence, which is also called domestic abuse or intimate partner violence. It includes all physical, sexual, emotional, economic, and psychological acts that affect the wife or threaten to perform them. This is one of the most common forms of violence that women are subjected to worldwide. It reduces sexual satisfaction and creates many family problems. This study resembles the study of Bareket, Kahalon, Shnabel, and Glick (2018) which focuses on the role of the patriarchal system in a family.

Relatedness

Love and compassion are two very important elements for building a successful marital relationship and a happy family. Due to this relationship, this happy family contributes to building society. Moreover, love is necessary to establish a sexual relationship between spouses, so their love will increase. When love is available, there is strong interaction between the spouses and a strong feeling of pleasure during sexual intercourse.

A number of women complained about their lack of sexual satisfaction when having sex with their husbands as a result of their lack of belonging to the husbands who hit and insulted them. The husbands' failures to win the love and loyalty of their wives are the reasons behind their failures. This study resembles the study of Dundon & Rellini (2010), which focuses on the importance of love in sexual relationships.

Unfortunately, hate replaces love among some wives, and this negatively affects sexual satisfaction. It does not lead to interaction between spouses in the practice of sexual relations and will cause this relationship to deteriorate.

In terms of shyness, it is required for women, but it must be at a reasonable rate, as excessive shyness can be the most prominent mistake of the wife that affects the husband's desire. The wife must be changeable and not follow the same approach in her relationship with her husband, sometimes appearing shy and sometimes bold. This study resembles the study of Lin and Lin (2018) who studied the relationship between sex and shyness.

The wife should also share her feelings with the husband, as this makes him very happy and brings him closer to her, and it is not a shame to ask him for some of the things that she enjoyed during the sexual relationship.

The study concludes that: (i) Syrian refugee spouses suffer from the condition of being refugees in Jordan, which has influenced their sexual intercourses; (ii) many young Syrian refugee females marry young, and their husbands may be old men (over 50 years old) who cannot satisfy their wives sexually; (iii), spouses focus on basic needs such as housing, food, and drink and ignore their sexual intercourse; (iv) educated husbands show more respect towards their wives than other husbands; (vii) the majority of spouses lack sexual and romantic skills that contribute to getting sexual entertainment through sexual intercourses; (viii) spouses cannot afford new clothes, perfume, cosmetics, and other items to seduce each other.

The study recommends that the Jordanian government, the United Nations, and international humanitarian organizations improve the conditions of Syrian refugees and encourage both males and females to pursue high education. Human rights organizations and the ministry of social development have to present many educational cultures to the Syrian refugee families, which focus on the relationship between spouses.

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