Dark triad and political cynicism as intermediate variables in the relationship between news frames and increased suicides

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Abstract:

The research focuses on the main reasons of the increasing rates for youth suicide. The problem of the research underpins to identify the indirect effects of news frames in increasing the rates of suicide through the increasing of political cynicism and triad of darkness for youth which considers a supporting factors in suicide increasing and figure out the kind of the effect to the news frames on suicide; this research aims to find objective treatments for this problem and identify the negative effect of news frames in the increasing of political cynicism and the triad of darkness. The most important research findings are that the satellite stations and social media which owned by partisan sides are shaping the news negatively for certain quarters, therefore it has a destructive behavioral impact on the individual psychological; it is incumbent to be a psychological awareness for youth and developing a quick solution for the deteriorating situation.

Keywords: News frames, political cynicism, triad of darkness, suicide

Introduction

Each political party is trying to frame the news in accordance with the orientations of the party that owns the satellite station and the use of social media that broadcast news and stories in line with their orientations and ideologies, so they will focus on specific news and

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neglect other information or make a distortion of facts, or focus on aspects and ignore other aspects. Here, the individual will receive news of different frames of these satellite stations or social media, causing him/her a state of mental confusion and confusion and this leads to negative internal changes in the psyche of the individual and reflected in: the form of political cynicism, which is a bad reputation for politicians and the system, the lack of confidence of the citizen in the government as a result of rampant corruption in all state facilities, and as a result of the deviation of the government program from the right track. In addition, the large number of bloody scenes that permeate the news frames and the lack of credibility in presenting the news and the processes of the fall between politicians, or the rise of politicians promoting violence and aggression towards other minorities lead to the emergence of the negative psychological state of the individual known as the triad of darkness, In this case, the individual becomes aggressive and difficult to deal with and unbalanced in his decisions, and he refuses to social integration with other individuals. In many cases, people with a triad of darkness are drawn into drug and alcohol abuse, and in this case, he/she resorted to putting an end to his life through suicide. As a result of the circumstances in which the individual lives in a society that has high rates of cynicism and high rate of corruption between parties and framing the news that lead to fuel the street and raise the levels of chaos makes the country undergoing a deteriorating situation, which affects the social status of the individual and his lifestyle and even social upbringing which can be helpful factors for suicide.

1-1 Research problem

The problem lies in the dramatic increase in suicide rates among young people in Iraq, and it is necessary to know the reasons behind the suicide. The problem of the research lies in the main role played by news frames through satellite stations or social media, and also identify other variables such as political cynicism and the triad of darkness that have a role in increasing suicide rates as confirmed by previous studies. The problem of research in determining the direct and indirect impact of news frames as a key variable through political

cynicism and the triad of Darkness as intermediate variables and their impact on increasing suicide rates as a dependent variable.

1-2 Aims of the research

The research aims to identify the most important reasons for suicide and the development of objective remedies for the variables of the research as negative variables and its increase poses a risk to the behavior of individuals and society in general, and determine the impact of variables on the social, cultural, political and behavioral structure of the individual. To clarify the direct and indirect impact of news frames on increasing suicide rates, and to answer the question: what is the best structure model to test the relationship between dark triad, political cynicism, news frames, and suicide

1-3 The importance of the research

The importance of the research consists of several points:

1. The importance of research lies in the seriousness of the phenomenon of suicide, and the lack of attention and focus on this phenomenon despite its seriousness to society, which we must highlight this serious phenomenon, which destroys social stability and understand its circumstances and ambiguity and develop solutions. The importance of suicide on the individual human level also lies in the fact that it is a disorder of personality as a result of the individual's inconsistencies between his rights and obligations. which weaknesses the ego, also the risk of suicide is increasing because of the increasing number of suicides in recent years in Iraq.

2. The importance of research in negative news frameworks is underscored by the lack of censorship on political speeches, which include a tone of violence and incitement towards other minorities in the society, framing false news and covering up the correct information, and shadowing the truth through news, has led to a negative behavioral situation in Society and the loss of credibility by the individual towards all politicians, which made the country go through a state of chaos and a loss of confidence in any politician, therefore, solutions must be found for this phenomenon.

3. Another important point is the high levels of political cynicism of the individual, especially among the youth towards the political class.

4. Individuals perform some strange behavioral patterns and movements that are surprising, and some of these behaviors may harm the individual him/herself or cause harm to the individuals surrounding him/her. These behaviors fall under behavioral and psychological diseases and are called the triad of darkness which may eventually lead to suicide.

1-4 Hypotheses

To build the hypotheses of the research has been relied on a lot of previous studies and related to the current research has been taken each study, which has a relationship in the formulation of the hypothesis and then formulated the hypothesis based on these studies as follows:

In order to formulate the first hypothesis which was relied on a number of previous studies that pointed to the impact of the news frames in increasing the level of political cynicism in all age groups and this was confirmed by Cappella& Jamieson, (1996)؛ Jackson, (2011)؛ Schenck-Hamlin et al, (2000)؛ De vreese, (2004)؛ Valentino et al, (2001)؛ Trussler& Soroka, (2014)؛ De vreese, (2005). On this basis, the hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

The first hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of news frames on the emergence of political cynicism.

Concerning the second hypothesis, many studies have pointed to the existence of the impact of news frames, especially through social media, which has a direct impact on the individual more than satellite stations, it was found that news frames lead to an increase in all dimensions of the triad of darkness (Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, Narcissism) and that what confirmed by Garcia et al, (2018); Koban et al, (2018); Fox& Rooney, (2015); Sumner et al, (2012); Kircaburun et al, (2018); McCain et al, (2016) . Based on these studies, the hypothesis will be as follows:

The second hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of news frames on the emergence of the triad of darkness.

In order to formulate the third hypothesis, many studies have pointed out the negative role of news frames that focus on negative news that cause frustration to the individual or frequently deal with the scenes of death, destruction and blood, through its reports prepared to bring the news to the public, especially news published through social media Which is enhanced by videos that show scenes of violence. It has been confirmed that news frames lead to increase suicide rates among young people Haller& Ralph, (2001); Blood et al, (2008)؛ Luxton et al, (2012)؛ Robinson et al, (2016)؛ Won et al, (2013)؛ Robinson et al, (2015)؛ Kumar et al, (2015) so the hypothesis will be as follows:

The third hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of the news frames in the occurrence of suicide.

In order to formulate the fourth hypothesis both Lam et al, (2010)؛ Shaw et al, (2002)؛ Griffin, (1986) indicated the existence of an impact relationship between the increase in the rates of political cynicism of the individual and the increase in suicides. When individuals undergo a high state of cynical and do not find real solutions in their lives, many of them, especially those who suffer from deprivation, tend to commit suicide to get rid of the deteriorating reality they live in, and that most of the suicides are young people who are going through difficult economic conditions, they will be more willing to commit suicide, and on this basis these concepts were relied upon to construct the following hypothesis:

The fourth hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of the political cynicism in the occurrence of suicide.

In order to formulate the fifth hypothesis, a number of relevant studies were adopted Harrop et al (2017); Jones & Paulhus (2011); Macedo et al (2017); Nicholls et al (2017) and Dowgwillo & Pincus (2017) indicated a strong correlation between high The triad of darkness and the increase in suicides. Whenever an individual suffers from accumulated mental illnesses, in addition to living in a deteriorating situation, he or she is going through a state of frustration and loss of hope, or as a result of environmental conditions that make him/her

more selfish, aggressive and narcissistic that makes him unbalanced in his decisions. This basis was formulated as follows:

The fifth hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of the triad of darkness in the occurrence of suicide.

Jones & Neria, (2015); Jonason et al, (2015); and Mdedovice & Bulut, (2017), indicated an influence relationship between political cynicism and the triad of darkness, which proves the influence relationship between these two variables. On this basis, the hypothesis was formulated as follows:

The sixth hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of the political cynicism in the occurrence of the triad of darkness.

As for the seventh and eighth hypothesis, we have not found any study that examined the indirect impact of news frames on suicide through political cynicism and the triad of darkness, although, in principle, we are assured of the existence of this relationship, the two hypotheses are formulated as follows:

The seventh hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of the news frames in the occurrence of suicide through political cynicism.

The eighth hypothesis: There is statistically significant effect of news frames in the occurrence of suicide through the triad of darkness.

1-5 The research model

Figure (1) shows the hypothesis of the research that was created by relying on the research hypotheses, and its hypotheses will be tested in the practical aspect.
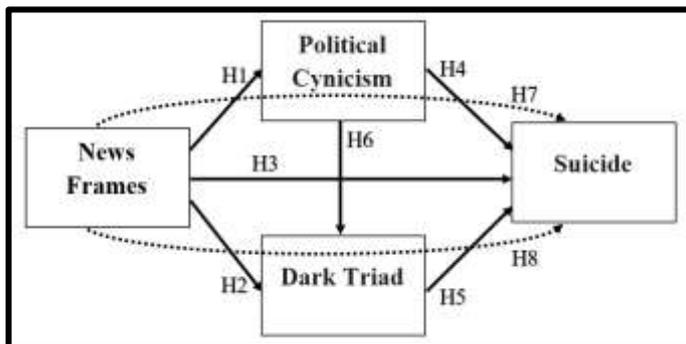

Figure (1) Research hypothesis model

1-6 Measurements and Tools

We note from the table (1) the following tools that were used to measure the research variables, and a questionnaire was used on a questionnaire and a Likert pentagon scale was used to reach the results.

Table (1) measurements and research Tools

Variable	Type	Dimensions	Number of questions	References
News Frames	independent	Conflict	1-5	(Mustafa et al, 2013)، (Valkenburg et al, 1999)
		Human interest	6-11	
		Attribution of responsibility/ blame	12-16	
		Policy/Action	17-21	
		Neutral	22-23	
Political cynicism	Mediator 1	----	24-58	(Zonis, 1968)، (Lin& Lim, 2002)، (Pattyn et al, 2012)
Dark triad	Mediator 2	Narcissism	59-69	(Jonason& Webster, 2010)، (Kraus et al, 2017)، (Pechorro et al, 2019)، (Savard et al, 2017).
		Psychopathy	70-75	
		Machiavellianism	76-80	
Suicide	Dependent	----	81-97	(Horowitz et al,2012)، (Ouzouni& Nakakis, 2009)

1-7 population of the Study

The sixth preparatory students were chosen in Karbala province, the final stage of pre-university preparations. Where it has been witnessed in recent years the number of suicides and the high rate of psychological problems among these students, which necessitated the preparation of a study to determine the reasons behind this. This class is young people between the ages of (18-21) years and they are most vulnerable to the changes in the environment. Including social media and the news they follow, and their cynical reactions towards politicians are more than other age groups, and this is what we observed on the ground. the study lasted for a whole 3 years, the sample size was (1242) student.

1-8 Statistical Techniques Used in this Work:

1. Reliability Analysis Using Cronbach's Alpha.

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2. Test structural validity using Confirmatory Factor Analysis
3. Descriptive Statistics and Correlations
4. Path Analysis
5. Structural Equation Modeling

2-1 News Frames

      Kang, (2013) indicated that framing is the initiative of the decision-maker to surround any topic with limits and concepts from which it is necessary to reach specific goals of that topic, whatever the titles covered in that topic. Framing, always issued by the decision-makers, the people of the contract and the solution, leaders, rulers, and authoritative in matters that conflict with their domination and have no way to change them. Framing is the setting of frameworks for known and postulates subjects that are difficult to manipulate, those frameworks to ensure that these postulates do not go to their rightful ends and go to their desired ends. Framing is then a way to serve a person or group, without people feeling it. Kim & Jahng, (2016) added that the news framing process is the continuous and continuous process of making the daily reality for the public, and providing it with the necessary information needed in its daily life. The contact person presents the media text based on the status of "highlighting", focusing on some aspects and neglecting other aspects, based on its cultural, political, religious and values backgrounds, in a way that the receiving audience accepts them as the sender wants and not according to his convictions and references. According to Kiwanuka-Tondo et al, (2012); Lecheler et al, (2015), the news frame of an issue means deliberate selection of some aspects of the event or issue and making it more prominent in the media text, and the use of a specific method in describing the problem and identify the causes, and assess the dimensions and proposing proposed solutions. Major, (2009) noted that framing news method is a routine and accepted method of conveying messages in ways that affect the understanding of these messages for different audiences. Every human being must put the daily reality in a frame so that he/she can understand the social situation and work according to what he/she understands and sees and touches on how to present the facts in the media and their impact on

us, framing helps the public to understand, analyze and arrange events or information. Fernández et al, (2013) emphasized that it is through the news frames that signs and symbols that in turn regulate verbal or graphic speech can be created.

Matthes, (2009) sees how frames create a social discourse on a particular issue, how different frames are created by journalists, and how appropriate frames are created in the media that influence the behavior of the audience and drive their feelings. Yu et al, (2015) added that news frames are often used to present political issues in news stories to bring about a change in public sentiment and political and behavioral attitudes. New means of communication have contributed to the increased influence of news frames. The news frame is oral and visual information in an article that directly or implicitly suggests what kind of problem exists and how it can be addressed and who is responsible for creating and solving it. Mishra, (2013) emphasized that focusing on social and political issues has a major impact on the feelings and behaviors of the masses and changing their attitudes and loyalty to political parties. Moernaut & Pauwels, (2018) sees the media as a major source of information about places, people or events. And that most of the media are far from neutral because, through the news frames that are presented to us, it is likely that they will make us think and talk about the global threat of the twenty-first century and act on it in different ways. It is the type of news frame that changes our way of thinking and our attitudes toward political events and other issues.   H. De Vreese & Holli A. Semetko, (2001) indicated that we can distinguish between news frames for specific topics and general news frames, where problem frames relate to specific news topics or events, for example, an analysis to cover the national budget deficit, an investigation in the coverage of the press and television network of two international aviation incidents, and framing Gulf War news. The news frames of specific cases in the area of electoral operations were also investigated.

Regarding public frames are widely applicable to a range of different news topics, even over time and possibly in different cultural contexts. General news frames provide a distinction between

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"Occasional" and "Thematic" frames. The occasional frame focuses on specific situations or separate episodes, while the thematic frame "puts political issues and events in a general context. These frames are examples of a more comprehensive perception of a type of news frame that has the potential to transcend the boundaries of the issue, time and space. As another example of the general framework, in the analysis of political news, especially campaign news, just as news with a strategic frame. It focuses on the policy of winning and losing, as well as dominating in-depth and informative news. Quinsaat, (2014); Mustafa et al, (2013) considers that the news is framed either as a specific event. Where the specific topic is presented, for example through a television report on the problem of poverty and the story is centered in one family that lives in this situation without addressing social issues that led to poverty, such as the spread of unemployment or the deterioration of the economic situation or the weakness of the state and the lack of Its ability to make correct decisions. Or that the news be framed objectively as the public issues are presented in general and clear with a great focus on the background of the topic and give many interpretations and analyzes on the topic, for example a TV report on poverty, the focus is on specialists and representatives of institutions and they are discussed with them on the causes of poverty, the public perception of the spread of poverty and its causes, and trying to give some possible solutions. Moernaut & Pauwels, (2018), argues that there can be few news texts without rich information, ideas, and reports from sources. Therefore, "relevant news" should be prepared and made meaningful to the public: Specific elements are extracted from their original context, by placing them within an appropriate news frame that through which it is presented to the public can affect their behavior and change their feelings towards a specific issue. Baden & Tenenboim-Weinblatt, (2018) argues that political elites, community actors, and other sources are key elements in the events. These political elites exploit the media they own and through journalists working under them as subordinates to construct specific interpretations and directing it within the media and preparing a news report commensurate with their ideas. They may change the information they own and this will have a major impact on the

behavior of the audience. Those who watch this news from the audience are affected by it and lead to a deviation in their ideas, behaviors, and attitudes, and make them focus on specific aspects and not focus on other aspects that are more important in society. Ramasubramanian & Martinez, (2017) indicated that the effect of the news frame will be stronger on the audience's ideas and behaviors if journalists recruit known or well-known sources to document the high quality of information. Likewise, if many statements are used by politicians, which gives reliability to the news framework and affects the behavioral trends of the public. Rill & Davis, (2008) added that politicians benefit from news frames by directing frames and focusing on specific aspects that are in their best interest and at times ignoring important aspects that may be relevant to the public. For example, journalists generally cite the public and affected actors, raise cultural identities and memories, and evoke emotional or scandalous participation. Politicians and journalists may resort to increasing or changing part of the information that is relevant to a particular event to produce specific news for the public.

Borah, (2013) added that news frames cover all areas such as sociology, psychology, communication, politics, and organizational behavior. News frames focus on picking the right words, pictures, and phrases to build news stories that influence audience behavior. The frames highlight some aspects of reality while excluding other elements, which may lead individuals to interpret issues differently. Brüggemann, (2014) believes that the concept of framing is focused on bridging between perception and culture, it is an explanatory package that helps us feel the events related to the current situation and our ideas and orientations towards them are different. The role of framing is highlighted in making our ideas and behaviors biased towards one side and not the other, as it is more like manipulating our ideas and behaviors. Curnalia & Mermer, (2014) pointed out that news frameworks are one of how policies can be established, it is the idea of the centralized organization through a news story, and to promote specific definitions and ideas. And the selection of a restricted number of features closely related to the news to reach the news frame within

the direction that the executing body wants and affects the emotional behavior of the audience. David et al, (2010) believes that modern media contribute to facilitating the framing of the problem and its reformulation in a second way that is appropriate to the executing body through its media coverage in a way that affects citizens' attitudes and opinions and through the use of social media can influence human awareness, through framing news some aspects are actually chosen and depicted more clearly and in a way that promotes the definition of the specific problem, giving the causal explanation to it, conducting an ethical evaluation and recommending treatment to the described component. Framing the news focuses on understanding the problem or conflict and proposing what is at stake. Rinke et al, (2013), Valkenburg et al, (1999) pointed out that news framing is fundamental conflicts of meanings and common understandings that lie at the heart of new issues and concerns as it is not an activity to which the media is specifically subject. The political problems, solutions, and motives identified by the various interest groups or the elites of the case may conflict, even though they relate to one issue and conflict with each other. In this case, each political party will frame the problem or issue on the public arena towards its interest, and thus individuals will face various news framings from multiple political parties present on the political scene, which enters the public in a state of confusion and loss of balance in decision-making and enters a stage of political cynicism towards The state. Otieno et al, (2013) believes that actors can aggregate political ideas and frame them "to convince others that some policy proposals constitute acceptable solutions to urgent problems".

Al-Ahmad, (2017); Solomon, (1992) pointed out that to understand framing here is an example: when you visit your friend in his/her house and asks you: drink tea or coffee? it is impossible to come to your mind to ask for juice. This case is called the framing method. It has made your mind confined to specific choices, involuntarily imposed on you and prevented your mind from searching for all available options. Some practice it without realizing it, others do it with intelligent engineering, and real power when we practice this method. Another more accurate example in the media

field is that in the recent Iraq war, the battle was separating the airport, and the media mobilized the two parties to conclude that the decisive battle was the battle of the airport. It became all armed units Iraqi troops are looking forward to this fight, and when the airport fell, everyone felt that the whole of Iraq fell and morale died, although at the time only the airport did fall, and now the media plays the same game in our societies debilitating ignorance and lack of awareness, this is one method among a large number of methods that make you see only what the media want, which is a powerful method in leading others, and public opinion by setting imaginary options that restrict the thinking of the other party, and this media, the event always puts a frame within which it supports the cause they want. Sun et al, (2016) belives that framing the news is an example of cognitive bias. The framing method, which causes the mind to be confined to specific choices, imposes it involuntarily and prevents the mind from searching for all available options. (Nasira, (2017); Touri & Koteyko (2015) believe that the mechanisms of media framing lie in two main elements: "Selection" prominence," where a news editor chooses a specific frame for the news text, and then the distinctive features of the news within that frame become more prominent than the things outside it, and that prominence is achieved as one of the mechanisms of framing by focusing on specific information in certain sites of the media organization then duplicating and linking them with common cultural symbols. As for the second mechanism, it is "selection", which means a selection process that takes place in accordance with professional, self, institutional, and cultural criteria that the contact person or the media performs when covering or treating an event, issue, or person, by focusing on specific aspects, or omitting other aspects of the structural level of the topic, event or issue. Worthington, (2011) believes that the framing process is carried out by an editor and sometimes by a writer who writes the news and this technology includes the use of cognitive molding, a story that shows who is responsible, showing tragedies and also stigma. Framing enables the transfer of complex information in a simple and fast way such as molding, in addition to the process of framing depends on an

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acceptable way of thinking and also supports the theory of molding. Therefore, framing is an acceptable process in terms of objectivity, and with the help of objective tools framing can be determined, such as the title and the accompanying analyzes of the image, if any. And not always the news supports the title because sometimes the editor gives the headline to attract more viewers to the news. Brüggemann, (2014) added that news framing is used to market political initiatives, as political marketing aims to convince the largest number of audiences. Gwarjanski & Parrott, (2018) indicated that using news frames in politics and distorting news from reality can create psychological schizophrenia among some individuals who view this news and lead to a situation of violence among individuals in their behavior. Haller& Ralph, (2001) added that the negative use of news frames leads individuals to commit suicide. When the editors and editors of the news repeatedly highlight the tragedy in the news, and establish incorrect or negative news frames from the reality, or do not address the real problems or deal with difficult and sensitive issues as secondary issues, all of this leads to a split in the viewer's personality from what he sees in the news and what he/she actually sees it and causes him/her to be in a state of doubt and uncertainty, which leads to high levels of frustration and resort to suicide. De Vreese & Boomgaarden, (2003) pointed out that the process of defining the frame is the process of organizing the daily reality of individuals, by classifying information, giving meaning to events, and describing the truth in a manner consistent with the goals of the communicator and the media institution, and journalists are affected by the frames imposed on them, by the authorities, elites, and pressure groups.

It can be concluded that an analysis of the media frame examines the circumstances of the message's impact. It is based on the premise that the events and contents of the media have no meaning in themselves unless they are laid down in organizing, context and media frames. These frames regulate words, texts, and meanings and use prevailing social experiences and values. Framing the informational message provides the ability to measure the content of the message and explains its role in influencing opinions and trends. It means, when a particular accident occurs, the event may not have much

significance for people, but the media describes it in a media frame in terms of language, wording and focus on a specific element until it becomes important at the heart of the whole social frame, it is a specific building for the expectations that the media use to make people more aware For social situations at one time, then it is a purposeful process by the communicator when he reorganizes the message so that it falls into the category of people's perceptions and persuasive influences.

2-2 Political Cynicism

Pattyn Etal, (2011) believes that political cynicism is the extent to which people complain about politicians and the bad political process. It emanates from disadvantaged citizens. This field has witnessed great interest by scientists of sociology and human behavior and politicians and focus on the causes that lead to this phenomenon. The most important reasons are the bad economic conditions, political scandals, the spread of crime and the large role of the media in spreading these phenomena Yalcintas,(2015); Cappella & Jamieson, (1997) stressed that it refers to the bad reputation of politicians and the political system and can be described as an assessment of the whole government. Citizens' trust in politics is the essence of the democratic process and the democratic government derives power from public support. The government's credibility is leading to increased political alienation and public indifference to the government. Political cynicism indicators can be found from declining of electoral participation, and citizens' complaints in the media. Schwartz & Schwartz, (1975); Badie Etal, (2011) emphasized that it represents the perception generated by people that political power or political system violates the norms of behavior regularly and act illegally. Kenski & Jamieson, (2017) likened political cynicism to political chaos as an element of political alienation and that both distrust or political cynicism and lack of political concept stem from citizens who believe that deviations from accepted norms appear in the political process and that the political process is not working properly. Schyns & Nuus, (2007) defined it as the attitude of the individual, which consists of his/her conviction of the inefficiency and lack of morality of

politicians, political institutions and the political system as a whole. Choi et al, (2018) also defined as the degree of negative influence towards the government, a statement of the belief that the government does not work and produce outputs according to individual expectations, and a sense of frustration with the government and generalized distrust towards the leaders or political groups or to the political process. Lin & Lim, (2002) added that the political campaigns of candidates, represented by the use of media and television, appearing on television programs or even the use of paid advertising through social media, which tries to show the candidate glamorous unlike the individual's information about this candidate or party, all of this may lead a large number of individuals to suffer from a state of distrust, and its negative impact is represented by increased political cynicism as confirmed by many studies as it leads to political discontent and dissatisfaction, especially among young people who are in university level. Social media has become a platform for political cynicism and a means for people to express their discontent with politicians who failed to provide services in the previous period, and is the ideal place to provide information to people and see what they have provided and to obtain additional information from rival politicians who work against them and to assess their past achievements. He also added that the distrust of official media made people look for information on social media.

He added that assessing the impact of social media on political cynicism is difficult to assess because most studies tend to treat the internet as a single entity and there have been few studies in this area (Hanson et al, 2010). Foley, (2015) argues that it reflects the extent of discontent of politicians, political parties and the government. He described it as immoral and inefficient and that most of the ruling class do not have experience in the management of state affairs and do not believe in the ideology of the ruling parties. Quenette, (2013) identified the negative impact of political cynicism on democratic health in a comprehensive way represented by the loss of confidence in the political system and government. He found that people who watched political news on television were the most cynical and had lower levels of political effectiveness and that the content of the news

had a great influence on increasing cynicism. Especially when linked with the negative political positions of candidates in previous periods. Studies have suggested that individuals have a belief that they cannot make a difference in the political system, creating frustration and loss of confidence about politicians' motives. Agger et al, (1961) concluded that the way politicians appear or behave, especially when they do not have a political culture or diplomacy, will contribute to raising the level of political cynicism, especially among the lower class. It is one of the most serious problems facing the government because it will keep people away from civil responsibilities. Buzan, (1980) said that it is an indicator of the weakness of the democratic system and may develop to the stage of political violence and demonstrations and lack of respect for officials. Cappella & Jamieson, (1996) argues that there is an incompatibility between the promises made by politicians to people and what has actually been achieved, the failure to address social problems, or the failure of ruling parties to provide real alternatives to governance the growing political cynicism has been blamed by most researchers on the media, which has the role in its growth among the public. Zoins, (1968) added that it is a means of resistance to those who engage in silent resistance and refusal to believe in the political system and may not be limited to individuals but may extend political cynicism to the political elite itself. Jomini Stroud et al, (2011); Self, (2009) pointed out that it is a possible result of watching the controversy and the political repercussions, which is evidence that the political system is corrupt and that the main political players are Machiavellians and are not interested in the public interest. It has implications for the lack of political participation and low turnout, and that politicians with low levels of education and political culture can accelerate political cynicism.

The political debate among rivals could lead to more political cynicism. When watching a political debate there are many ways in which one can analyze the positions and issues of the candidates, one can examine the verbal and visual style of the candidates and evaluate their strategies. Schyns et al, (2004) said that many studies have found that political cynicism is represented by distancing, isolation,

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anarchism, and mistrust. It's a kind of political pessimism and skepticism. It's a behavior consisting of a cognitive and emotional component that focuses on politics, political parties and the political system as a whole. Vreese, (2016) found that strategic news frames have increased political cynicism and has shown that exposure to non-traditional news that combines entertainment, media content, satirical talk shows and comedy can cause political cynicism, and watching these shows leads to systemic cynicism exposure to news of all kinds is directly and indirectly linked to distrust of politicians. He stressed that political cynicism has dire consequences. If it is motivated by the media and the display of political scandals, it leads to apathy and hatred for the government and low turnout in established democracies. Siu-kai, (1992) added that impressionist evidence tends to show political cynicism more clearly between people in the lower classes and between the elderly and those with less education where they have to endure injustice and their negative feelings are visible in the shadow of a tyrant society, which leads to weakening political stability, disturbing security, creating a political crisis, increasing political dissatisfaction, increasing political friction between the government and the people, widening the gap between them, increasing the difficulty in formulating and implementing public policies, public opinion will be volatile, the political emotions of the people will be unstable, and increasing political frustration. De Vreese, (2004) indicated that strategic news affects in increasing political cynicism as it feeds and activates negative associations. Strategic news was defined as news coverage of the candidates' motives and personalities, focusing on the dispute between parties and candidates or voters, emphasizing polls, making voters as spectators, and feeding them with targeted information That increases political cynicism.

Jackson, (2011) explained his opinion about political cynicism as a reaction arising from breach of trust by the winning candidates and moving forward with their victory to achieve their personal interests. It is represented by taking negative positions and rejecting current leaders and political candidates. He used in his study two dimensions of political cynicism and they are specific political

cynicism where it is put within the media stimulus (such as discussing public policy, or the electoral campaign). The focus will be on the motivations and personality of politicians and how confident one is in the process of political debate. The second dimension is called global political cynicism, which assesses the personality and motives of politicians alongside satisfaction with the political system and beyond media stimulus. He pointed out that global cynicism is more stable and resistant to change than private cynicism, for example, the viewer can see a phrase strategically framed for a political event on that day and feel cynicism towards these politicians who were portrayed within a satirical strategic light, yet their confidence in the government and the rest of the politicians remains strong in general. Koch, (2003) concluded that high levels of political cynicism lead to weakening ties with political parties and candidates, and one is more likely to embrace other opposition parties, thus politicizing and distrusting the government. Therefore, electoral behavioral scientists must strongly express concern about the complex nature of candidate selection and political attitudes. Boukes & Boomagaarden, (2015) added that exposure to soft political news leads to increased political cynicism among citizens. He defined political cynicism as an individual's conviction of the ineptitude and naivety of politicians, political institutions, or the political system as a whole. The use of personal models mainly to explain social and political problems often shows people who are victims or opponents of government policy or decisions and that it will affect the opinions of politicians negatively and this is because soft news focuses on citizens rather than framing a specific topic. Van Dalen Etal, (2011) explained that exposure to negative political news leads to high levels of political cynicism and low political participation, and concluded that journalists are the most cynical towards politicians because of the nature of their work and their exposure to political pressures as a result of publishing the facts and their exposure to pressures and harassment by politicians, which leads to the emergence of a cycle of political cynicism. Fu et al, (2011) emphasized that it points to the degree of negative influence towards the government and lack of confidence in all politicians and

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governmental institutions by the public and ultimately leads to individuals being isolated from participating in elections and moving away from the political process or leading to political discontent due to the frequent negative advertisements in election counter campaigns for a number of parties. (Somjee, 1995) added that the colonial regimes leave behind a cynical society towards the public institutions of the state and the political system, and its impact extends to all members of the general public, including employees in state institutions. This is due to the spread of deception and corruption, which becomes a means of doing business. Even the clergy practiced deception in their work during those periods. Dancey, (2012) concluded from his studies that political scandals lead to the emergence of political cynicism, for example, the Watergate scandal that led to the fall of Nixon. Political scandals lead to the creation of political cynicism toward officials in the state.

Boukes & Boomgaarden, (2012) stressed that the way news information is displayed, whether on TV or social media, leads to a loss of intellectual ability to understand politics among citizens and thus will lead to political cynicism and that exposure to this news leads to negative bias and increased alienation from politics. As for Elenbaas & De Vreese, (2008), strategic news reports increase political cynicism, especially among young people, and weaken voting behavior. Hermez, (2015) suggested that as a way to understand the world, it can serve as a lens to get to know people's attitudes and interactions with local politics in life and to show how cynicism is intertwined with forms of political mobilization. He considered political cynicism as a kind of false enlightened awareness where people perceive their reality but they act other than that. Kentmen-cin, (2014) added that the levels of political cynicism of citizens change with their intentions, and the more experienced citizens are in processing information, the lower levels of political cynicism they have. Lee & Glasure, (2002) concluded that the government's failure to address economic problems, the absence of equitable treatment and the lack of equal distribution of wealth make the political system separate from the people and as a result leads to political cynicism. Opdycke Etal, (2013); Manheim, (2011) emphasized that it affects

voter turnout and increased skepticism in the political system. The more effective news information is, the greater the rate of political cynicism. Another matter that leads to its increase is media exposure, media coverage of election campaigns for some parties that did not meet the wishes of the public in previous periods as well as deleting solutions in news coverage that cause frustration, and the great role of social media. Porter, (2007) believes that it is represented in dissatisfaction with the current policies of the government or party in power, is a measure of the government's incompetence, that low levels of trust can be disastrous for the government, thus not providing enough time to rule effectively, lack of support by the people for government institutions and lack of citizen's cooperation, and not achieving social goals. He added that the lack of confidence in the government system provides a service to the political system, as doubting government actions is undoubtedly healthy in a democratic political system and provides a kind of verification and disposal of corrupt officials.

As for Schuck et al, (2013), he concluded that the impact of strategic news on political cynicism is not equal for all citizens in all countries, but it differs depending on individual characteristics, especially attention to the electoral campaign and its characteristics; such as democratic quality in a country; for political cynicism describes the perceived gap between voters and their representative's politicians. Saito, (2008) has indicated that the media, especially television and social media, play an important role in increasing political alienation and raising levels of political cynicism as a result of the failure of politicians to address a number of problems such as drug control, and for this reason a negative feeling will appear towards the government's inefficiency and that the focus of news bulletins on political struggles between parties stimulate the passive behavior of the citizen by the government's unreliability. Schenck-Hamlin et al, (2000) argues that political cynicism may be healthy because it encourages the debate necessary for political change, but prolonged discontent is likely to occur in a large part of the voters, and be harmful to the political system. He added that the political scandals

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that the media take part in spreading, contribute to the regression of voters confidence in the government. Adam, (2007) indicated its negative impact on social and political participation, as well as the element of organizational loyalty and social cohesion. Long, (2012) indicated that it increases as the perceived difference between the parties decreases, and many surveys indicate that most of the politically cynical are expatriates. Weiner, (2015) believes that it is the consolidation of a strong form of social despair and that social despair is adapted in light of political cynicism, which makes imagination the only possible way to escape political violence resulting from the fundamental indifference to individual and social rights. Richardson, (2012) concluded that deliberate confusion by politicians, along with the hostility generated by them, is caused by active interrogation by journalists, and politicians blaming others, which leads to public discontent and political cynicism.

2-3 Dark Triad

Vander Molen et al, (2018) sees the dark triad of personality is a term that psychologists refer to people who have a mixture of traits that can be interpreted as the reason for the sadistic personality disorder. Sadism is only one aspect of the dark triad of personality. Those who possess the " Dark Triad " are working to achieve their ends in twisted ways, can be considered malicious and more likely than their peers to commit crimes to achieve their interests, and may cause major problems in society. Hodson et al, (2018) added that the " Dark Triad " of a personality has three anti-social characteristics, because the person who suffers from " Dark Triad " does not just ignore the feelings of other individuals, but rather works to exploit them in order to achieve his goals that may be aggressive to the society in which he is present. Jonason et al, (a2018) indicated that most organizations avoid actions and behaviors that may be predatory and destructive, and the " Dark Triad " is one of the things that cause great harm to an organization, because it is a negative psychological state that affects individuals, which makes them go through a stage characterized by isolation, aggression, and bullying towards their co-workers. The person who suffers from the " Dark Triad " distorts and turns reality. The " Dark Triad " consists of three personal traits:

narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. Also, the large immersion in social media increases the likelihood of an individual getting " Dark Triad ", which may pose a threat to him/herself and others.

Jonason et al, (b2018) believes that the person with "Triad of Darkness" is characterized by hypocrisy, deception, low levels of sympathy, anti-social behavior, hostile behavior toward himself and a reckless lifestyle. Jones & Neria, (2015) added that it affects thinking patterns and the personality traits of an individual, makes him/her more hostile, loses confidence in others, and lower levels of perception in a person. Kowalski et al, (2018) indicated that the negative memories of the individual in his childhood stage and the psychological factors that surround him/her in his environment and the large number of problems and difficulties he/she faces make him/her aggressive and exposed to anger and impulsive in his decisions causing them to be ill-considered, which makes him/her a dysfunctional person. Also because of these conditions he will be swept away to drug abuse, excessive drinking and getting alcohol into the "Triad of Darkness" stage, and this increases the possibility that he will end his life and resort to suicide. Jonason et al, (2017) believes that some people have personal traits that become difficult to deal with. Their personality may be capricious, arrogant, or authoritarian, and their behavior is seriously destructive, and if a person exhibits a toxic mixture of these traits, he can permanently undermine his co-workers and can destroy a team by his behavior. Psychologists have identified three features that constitute the dark triad: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. And it is difficult to deal with them because they are very angry and aggressive. Brewer et al, (2018) found through his study that those who score higher in the " Dark Triad " possess more hostile traits and are less interested in the desire for social relationships. Kapoor, (2015) added that it leads to increased levels of anxiety, tension among people, romantic rejection of people neighboring him/her in the workplace, feeling uncomfortable and resorts to death threats if he/she feels uncomfortable towards others.

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2-4 The dimensions of "Triad of Darkness"

All studies agreed, for example Jonason & Webster, (2010); Kraus et al, (2018); Pechorro et al, (2019); Savard et al, (2017) that there are three main dimensions to the " Dark Triad ", and each of them is illustrated as follows:

2-4-1 Narcissism

Blais & Pruysers, (2017) find that narcissism means self-love or selfishness, and it is a personality disorder characterized by arrogance, transcendence, a sense of importance and an attempt to gain even at the expense of others. Narcissism is also a social or cultural problem. It's one of the factors of the "Trait Theory" used in several subjective questionnaires to assess personality. Ghorbani et al, (2017) indicated that a narcissistic character is accompanied by an unusual feeling of greatness, controlled by its owner self-love and his/her importance and that he/she is a rare person or that he/she is of a unique special type that can only be understood by few people. He/she awaits special respect from others for his/her person and ideas, and he/she is an exploitative, blackmailer and an opportunist who benefits from the advantages of others and their circumstances in achieving his personal interests, and he/she is jealous, centered around him/herself, desperate to obtain positions not to attain self-realization but to achieve his/her personal goals. Horan et al, (2015) he indicated that it is a chronic and comprehensive personality disorder with characteristics and behavioral features, and is classified as one of ten personality disorders in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychological Disorders. In this disorder, the person's sense of its importance is amplified, and an urgent need is created for him/her to be admired by all, and feelings of sympathy for others decrease. Cohen, (2018) indicated that it is a personality disorder represented by transcendence, arrogance and a sense of importance, and an attempt to gain and gain even if it is at the expense of others. They think themselves to be the best in everything and absolutely, they strive permanently to be the object of flattery and admiration by others and provoked largely by others ignore him/her. Özsoy et al, (2017) thinks that narcissists do not accept criticism, and only want to listen to praise and admiration, so if the narcissist feels inferior or that his/her

social size has diminished, he/she works to demean and insult other people. The narcissist does not admire anything at all, nor does he/she feel satisfied with others, or even of himself at times. Certainly, social media encourages narcissistic behavior, especially politicians who use social media to express their opinions. We have a president widely accused of narcissism who lives in the White House, and his/her negative impact will be far-reaching.

Horowitz & Strack, (2010) believes that narcissistic personality disorder causes problems in many areas of life, such as relationships, work, school, or finances. Narcissistic figures may be generally unhappy and frustrated when they are not given special attention or admiration they see that they deserve. Likewise, they may not be satisfied with their relationships, and others may not enjoy being around them. Jonason & Webster, (2010) added that at the same time, people who suffer from narcissistic personality disorder find it difficult to deal with whatever they consider a criticism, and they may be characterized by this: they are impatient or angry when they do not receive special treatment, they face great problems in personal relationships and easily feel offended. Their response to that will be angry and scornful and will try to belittle others to appear as though they are superior, find it difficult to control their feelings and behaviors, face major problems in dealing with stress and adapt to change, feel depressed and moody because they do not fulfill perfection, and feel insecure, shame, weakness and humiliation. Kraus et al, (2017) explains that the cause of narcissistic personality disorder is unknown. As with personality development disorder and other mental health disorders, the cause of narcissistic personality disorder is likely to be complex. Perhaps narcissistic personality disorder is associated with both: the environment which is represented by incompatibility in relations between children and parents, whether through excessive admiration or excessive criticism in a manner that does not correspond to an appropriate degree to the child's experience, and genetic factors represented by inherited traits, neurobiology including the link between the brain, behavior, and thinking. Pechorro et al, (2019) believes that a complication of narcissistic personality

disorder if left untreated can include the following: difficulties in social relations, problems at work, depression, drug or alcohol use, suicidal thoughts or real attempts to suicide.

2-4-2 Psychopathy

Dane & McCaffrey, (2018); Carter et al, (2015) indicated that the person who is going through this condition is characterized by cruelty, no feeling of remorse and sympathy, lack of respect for others, and he/she does not appreciate their feelings, as he does not care about the feelings of the other party at all, the fact that the owner of this character is good at playing the role of a rational and balanced person, and able to affect others and play with them and their ideas to a great extent. He/She also relishes when he/she harms others and those close to him/her in particular, as he/she is a person of embellished and sweet words, and makes beautiful promises but never fulfills any of them. And they fade away when dealing with others directly. He/She also has a personality of a lot of turmoil and complexity, he/she fails in most of his/her human experiences, and is full of acts contrary to morals, customs, and traditions, and his/her behavior may even reach to the extent of committing crimes. The owner of this character is reckless if compared to other people. Abbas et al, (2017); Chegeni et al, (2018) indicated that psychopathy is a personality disorder characterized by persistent anti-social behavior, weak sympathy, and remorse, bold and selfish traits. It is sometimes considered a synonym for social disorder. Various concepts of psychopathy have been used throughout history that is only partially overlapping and sometimes contradictory. Canadian psychologist Robert De Heer has subsequently restructured psychopathy in criminology through his checklist. Knight et al, (2018) added that the study of psychopathy is an active area of research. The term is also used by the general public, popular press, and fictional photography. While the term is often used in common usage alongside "crazy," "foolish", and "mentally ill", it also has negative consequences for the individual's personality.

Lee & Gibbons, (2017) believes that mental illness is above all characterized by a lack of sympathy and other emotions. This deficiency enables psychiatric patients to manipulate others. However,

mental illness is one of the most difficult disorders to discover. People with mental illness lack any form of conscience. They are characterized by their anti-social character and often tend to criminality. Monteiro et al, (2017) believes that mental illness in adults is largely impervious to treatment, despite the existence of programs for the treatment of severe, non-emotional youth. It refers to a person with anti-social tendencies attributed to social or environmental factors. While mental traits are believed to be more innate, chaotic or violent upbringing may upset the balance for those already prepared for the seriousness and permeability of psychopathy. Lyons, (2019) holds that a psychopathy is a person who suffers from a psychiatric disorder and wants to take revenge on others in any way. Likewise, psychopaths feel pleasure towards their behavior instead of feeling remorse and practice criminal acts to live this feeling that creates meaning for his/her life. Persson et al, (2017) indicated that the psychopath has the advantage of experiencing personal duplication, for as soon as you see one, at first sight, you think they have a very gentle and trustworthy personality. You may find a smile on his/her face. They might be good looking. But after you get to know them closely and discover their truth, you will find out that they always become nervous very quickly and badly. And you will find that they are fierce in their emotions. They do not tolerate or have mercy. They want to obtain their rights in any possible way and exploits everyone around them. They do not know the meaning of love and use the love of others to serve their needs. Zeigler-Hill & Marcus, (2016) added that any psychotic character likes to break the law. They do not follow the right course, as they have it within them the desire not to submit to anything around them even the law. This is the result of self-enlargement.

2-4-3 Machiavellianism

Dinić & Wertag, (2018) believes that it represents the art of cunning, deception, and duality, where this character can take advantage of duality, deception, and cunning to achieve success, and the owners of this trait have a priority in their lives which is (money and power), and the most important thing for them is to have access to

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them in any way. The way, manner or method does not matter whether they are legitimate or illegal, and often the methods are illegal according to custom and tradition, but they justify it according to the goal they wish to achieve. Spain, (2019) believes that the Machiavellian character, in a nutshell, is that the person is an opportunist and climbs on the shoulders of others to reach his/her goals whatever the price, but with planning and studying. The Machiavellians are the ones who search for the truth in false and illegitimate ways. Stenason & Vernon, (2016) added that it is a personal style characterized by intrigue and rational manipulation of others for personal gain. The Machiavellian has a broadly negative view of other people. Tran et al, (2018) indicated that Machiavellian is the most explicit in recognizing hostile and negative feelings and behaviors, and reports confirmed that there is a small positive correlation between Machiavellian and verbal aggression and that Machiavellian managers are the most willing to use coercive force and are found to have high levels of Machiavellianism. Monteiro et al, (2017) indicated a negative relationship between Machiavellian and the frequency of behavioral performance.

Vedel & Thomsen, (2017) holds that Machiavellianism is also a term used by some social psychologists and personality analyzers to describe a person's tendency to be unemotional, and thus be able to separate himself from the traditional concept of virtue (or ethics), and thus able to deceive and manipulate others. Jonason & Davis, (2018) added that it is one of the reasons causing deterioration of values and spread of suspicion and fear of the other hence leading to the weakening of social relations. It is known that the individual's loss of social relations leads him/her to self-infliction and brings him/her in the path of despair. Savard et al, (2017); Balci, (2017) added that a Machiavellian is a person who is more willing and able to exploit and control others as well as his/her excessive selfishness, and he/she does this of his/her own knowledge and will for his/her purpose, as he/she is unable or fails to use emotions as social guides, i.e. the emotional nature of the Machiavellian personality is a cold nature resulting from the poor growth and development of emotional growth, and then their emotional relationships with others are artificial, false, and are

controlled or dominated by deception and trickery. Therefore, studying the Machiavellian behavior from the psychological point of view deserves that researchers give it a kind of interest, research, and investigation to understand the nature of these features and how to deal with them. Also, the spread of this behavior within the areas of our lives, whether economic, social or political, oblige us to turn to it in an attempt to reduce it.

Qassem & Khalil, (2017) finds that the Machiavellian realizes the world as a threatening place, and indicates that the Machiavellian deals with external events through his reading/she and the use of the optimal strategy that suits the situation, and confirms that those with high Machiavellian work at a more pretending level. They also display selfish bias in their perceptions of the world and that the end justifies the means is their basic principle in life. Aghababaei & Błachnio, (2015) pointed out that there is a strong correlation between the economic situation of societies and the emergence of such opportunist behavior. Societies that witness economic recovery and can provide job opportunities for young people have reduced the percentage of the emergence of Machiavellian behavior, and vice versa for societies in a state of recession and widespread unemployment, which helps the development and spread of Machiavellian behavior.

2-5 Suicide

Jubouri & Al saltani, (2014) holds that suicide is an act that involves a person deliberately killing himself. Suicide is often caused by despair, which is often attributed to a psychological disorder such as depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, alcoholism or drug use. Osman et al, (2001) indicated that stress factors; such as financial difficulties or problems in personal relationships often play a role. Horowitz & Strack, (2010) added that factors affecting the risk of suicide include mental disorders, drug abuse, mental states, cultural, domestic and social situations, as well as inherited genes. Mental illness and drug abuse come together. Half of the total number of people dying from suicide may have a severe depressive disorder, as suffering from one mood disorder or another. Ghasemi et al, (2015) indicated that the severity increases due to the pressures of modern

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life such as the loss of a family member or friend, the loss of a job, or social isolation (such as living alone). Likewise, those who have never been married are also at greater risk. Religiosity may reduce a person's risk of suicide. This may be due to the negative attitude of many religions against suicide, as well as to the greater interdependence that religion provides.

Kar, (2015) believes that poverty is seriously associated with suicide. The increase in relative poverty compared to those around the person increases the risk of suicide. Johnston et al, (2013) indicated that the media, which includes the internet, has an important role in increasing suicide rates. It is worth noting that the method you use to depict suicide may have a negative impact with coverage on a large, prominent, and frequent basis, and in a manner that glorifies or gives an emotional atmosphere to the state of suicide, and therefore has the greatest impact on people. Also, when a detailed description of how to commit suicide is depicted by a specific method, this method of suicide may increase among people in general.

Social media and suicide are a relatively new phenomenon that affects suicide-related behavior. Suicide is a major cause of death in the world, and according to the World Health Organization, about (1.53) million people will die from suicide in (2020). There is growing evidence that the use of social media affects and changes people's lives, especially adolescents, and has been identified as a non-individual phenomenon that is influenced by social and environmental factors (Jubouri & Al saltani, 2014). Abdullah, (2016) believes that the media attend to publishing video clips and media publications to inform the public about the increasing extent of the problem, and this may create a popular temptation among teenagers and immature minds. Means of communication may create a greater risk by promoting various types of pro-suicide sites, messages, chat rooms, and forums. Besides, the internet not only reports suicide incidents but also documents suicide methods. Horowitz et al, (2012) indicated that many suicides occur suddenly in moments of crisis as a result of the breakdown of the ability to deal with stresses of life, such as financial problems, the breakdown of a relationship or other types of pain and chronic diseases. Also, conflicts, disasters, violence, abuse or loss, and

the sense of isolation are strongly associated with suicidal behavior. Hasnawi, (2018) believes that suicidal thoughts have many causes. Most of the time, suicidal thoughts are the result of a feeling you cannot handle when you face what appears to be a confusing situation in life. If you have no hope for the future, you might mistakenly think suicide is the solution. You may face some kind of narrow-mindedness, in the middle of a crisis, leading you to believe that suicide is the only way out.

Ouzouni & Nakakis, (2009) believes that one of the main social causes of suicide is the feeling of being isolated or not being accepted by others. Feelings of isolation can result from sexual orientation, religious beliefs, and sexual identity, difficulty in seeking help or support, lack of access to mental health or inability to treat drug use, following belief systems that accept suicide as a solution to personal problems.   Jamison, (2011) indicated that suicide is a social phenomenon that abounds in societies that suffer from political and economic fluctuations and problems and the resulting negative social, psychological effects. It represents one of the manifestations of aggressive behavior directed against oneself resulting from frustration, failure or flattening social relations, breaking ties between kinship and weak ties and friendly relations. This is due to the role that social media has played in isolating the individual from reality and being affected by news and videos that increase his/her levels of frustration, especially if this news deals with tragic news stories for individuals or groups within the community. Mullany et al, (2009) pointed out that wrong ideas and beliefs when accepted or reinforced in daily life leads to frustration and the frustrated anxious individual becomes unable to get rid of his/her thoughts or beliefs and becomes oppressed and aggressive impulsive and loses the ability to control him/herself and this what leads to misery and thinking about suicide. Overholser et al, (2012) added that exposure to crises and tribulations destroys man from the inside and loses control, this, in turn, leads to behavioral and psychological disturbances and passes the stage of isolation and self-centeredness, feeling hopeless and sad and trying to think about suicide. Fincham et al, (2011) believes that the environmental, social,

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economic factors, political fluctuations surrounding the individual and the increase in his/her levels of deprivation lead people to commit suicide. Hong et al, (2011); Jubouri & Al saltani, (2014); Wang, (2012); Pirkis, (2009); Beautrais, (2000) indicates a number of key factors that lead to suicide:

1. **Social isolation:** An individual who is involved in him/herself and is socially isolated and does not interact with others. In other words, he/she interacts with him/herself more than his/her interaction with those in his/her surroundings, where he/she feels that he/she is far from others, so he/she is subject to contemplation of suicide and taking it because of his/her emotional thirst and social hunger for the nourishment that social relationships provide to feed the social self and develop its social capabilities.   And that the individual feeling that he/she is placed on the margin leads to feeling isolated and thinking about suicide may be an effective incentive for the emergence of suicide attempts in individuals.

2. **Negative family upbringing:** The family plays a major role in nurturing the individual's personality and behavior, as it not only transmits socially accepted values to the new generation, but also it tries to protect the individual from being affected by the deviant patterns and the more integrated the family, the more successful it is in its function as a fortress that prevents the teenager from the harmful effects that arise in local society or originating from his peers. The family can, and under certain circumstances, be a source of deviation in the behavior of individuals, but may even be a source of troubling behaviors, especially suicide. The child's feeling of neglect by his parents makes him feel frustrated and cruel, which leads to convergence, as well as the absence of a parent or divorce, and also family problems on an ongoing basis.

3. **Failure in emotional affairs:** Failure to love leads to an individual feeling depressed and putting an end to their life and does not think about going into other experiences because it will end their opinion

with a sad ending as the previous experience ended, as the process of imitation is in living a love story.

4. **Economic factors:** The number of suicides increases when severe economic crises occur, and suicide rates rise during periods of depression and widespread unemployment that can contribute to breaking up the family structure with family disputes between members of the same family and the weak relationship between parents and children due to the inability of parents to meet the material and psychological needs of the family.

5. **Political factors:** The political problems and the failure to find radical solutions and the reciprocal accusations between the politicians, in addition to the corruption of the ruling class, makes the individual feel a state of internal anger, and the transition to a state of political cynicism towards all members of the government and be indignant at them, and when the individual feels that he/her is unable to empty his anger, he feels constant anxiety and behavior disorder leads to suicide.

6. **Poverty:** Individuals below the poverty line are almost suicidal to put an end to their tragic life because poverty leads the individual to feel frustrated and lead to behavioral disorders in their psyche and commit suicide.

7. **Psychiatric and mental illness:** There are many psychological and neurological diseases such as depression, schizophrenia and other diseases that make the patient feel bored and depressed and all these feelings arouse the desire to leave life, as well as cases of drug addiction and then suffering and pain when the effect withdraws these narcotic substances.

8. **Modern media:** The addiction to social media makes the individual totally isolated from reality and is unable to adjust to normal life and feels anxious and uncomfortable, especially if he/she watches scenes of violence and blood in the video clips, or

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watching news about the political reality of the country worsening makes him/her feel a kind of internal anger and frustration with life, which leads to suicide.

9. **Video games:** The proliferation and addiction to virtual reality video games continuously. It presents challenges for the individual to accomplish, which makes the individual totally submissive to these games, and they commit suicide, and this situation has started to increase recently in many countries.

Pompili, (2018) believes that the conditions of war, destruction, and killing, including the scenes that the Iraqi people see and coexist with each day after the American occupation of Iraq in (2003), which entered as a new variable led to high rates of suicide, as well as the terrorist operations and the invasion of ISIS in Iraq. For many cities, including the reasons related to the political aspect, as well as satellite broadcasts and serials that manipulate the feelings of young people and cause them to commit suicide. Mishara & Kerkhof, (2013) added that the ease of communication with the outside world and the availability of modern devices, the media began to follow the youth's thinking in a way that predicts the formation of a new identity for young people who are resentful and indignant about everything related to the state, unaware of its true role, and we can notice this through the responses of young people in the social media, which is characterized by a strong hatred of the state, especially politicians, where it is possible in the near future that these young people constitute a sweeping force for all politicians. The table (2) shows the increase in suicides during the years due to the deteriorating conditions and the availability of encouraging conditions for suicide, without any efforts by the government to address this phenomenon.

Table (2) the number of suicides throughout Iraq for both sexes

Year	Number	Year	Number
2003	13	2012	276
2004	31	2013	439
2005	46	2014	544
2006	51	2015	607

2007	64	2016	985
2008	103	2017	992
2009	95	2018	995
2010	161	2019	998
2011	253		

3-1 The practical side

To investigate the inter-reliability between the items of each scale in the study, we present some reliability and validity analyses through Cronbach's Alpha and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), provide some basic descriptive statistics to describe the basic features of the data in the study and provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures.

Table (3): Reliability and Validity analysis

Variables	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Validity Coeff.
1. News Frames	23	0.681	0.825
2. Political Cynicism	35	0.838	0.915
3. Dark Triad	22	0.748	0.865
4. Suicide	17	0.793	0.891

For the reliability and validity analysis in table (4), we found that the values of Cronbach's Alpha are all higher than 0.6 which a good indicator for high consistency between the research questions. Regarding validity analysis, we found that all values of validity coefficient are more than 0.7 indicates high validation.

Table (4): Model Fit Indices

No.	Index	Acceptable Value
1	CIMN/DF	Less than 5
2	P value	Greater than 0.05
3	Goodness of Fit (GFI)	0.9 or greater
4	Normed Fit Index (NFI)	0.9 or greater
5	Relative Fit Index (RFI)	0.9 or greater

6	Incremental Fit (IFI)	0.9 or greater
7	Tucker & Lewis Index (TLI)	0.9 or greater
8	Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.9 or greater
	Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	Less than 0.05 (Fit), from 0.05 to 0.08 (good), From 0.08 to 0.1 (Moderate), Greater than 0.1 (Not Acceptable)

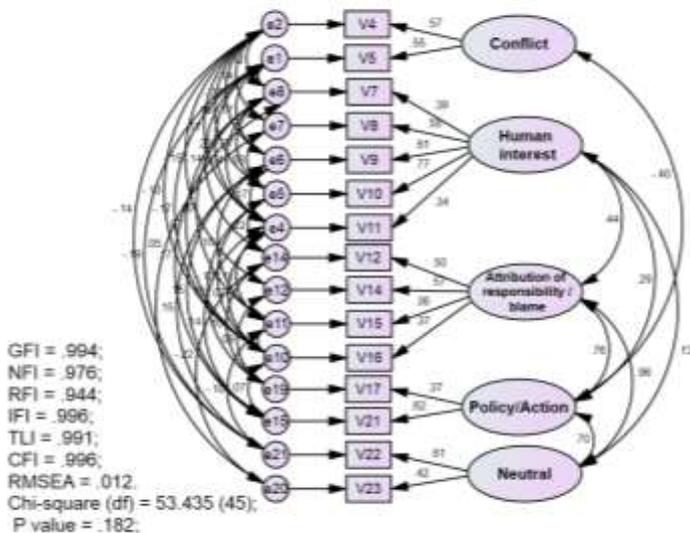Source: El-Sheikh et al. (2017)

Figure (2): CFA for News Frames

To test the structural validity of items representing the dimensions of the News Frames, a first-order CFA was performed. The results for the first-order CFA are shown in Figure 1. Based on the results of the first-order CFA on the News Frames, constituting five dimensions, it was determined that the model was compatible. The regression weights for items representing each dimension were shown on each arrow and all values above 0.3. The model fit indices

are shown in table (4) with its acceptable values. The results of fit indices are shown on the left side of figure (2). Since CMIN/DF less than 5, RMSEA is less than 0.1, and the other indices are above 0.9. Therefore, the CFA for News Frames Scale has higher level of fit.
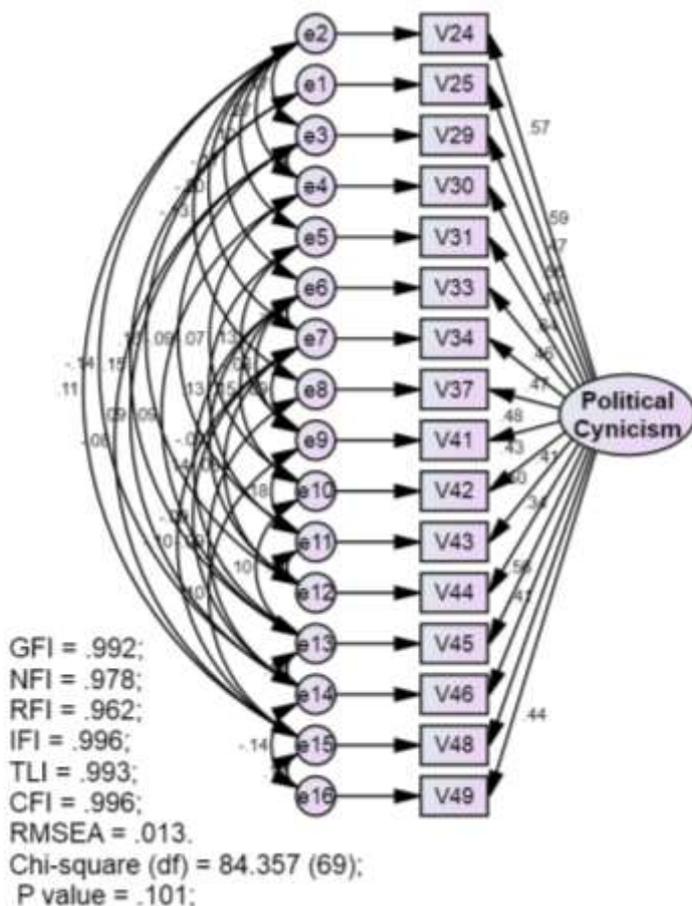

GFI = .992;
NFI = .978;
RFI = .962;
IFI = .996;
TLI = .993;
CFI = .996;
RMSEA = .013.
Chi-square (df) = 84.357 (69);
P value = .101;

Figure (3): CFA for Political Cynicism

The results of the first-order CFA on Political Cynicism, constituting sixteen items, it was determined that the model was compatible. The regression weights for items representing each dimension were shown on each arrow and all values above 0.3. The results of fit indices are shown on the left side of figure (3); since CMIN/DF less than 5,

RMSEA is less than 0.1, and the other indices are above 0.9. Therefore, the CFA for Political Cynicism Scale has higher level of fit.
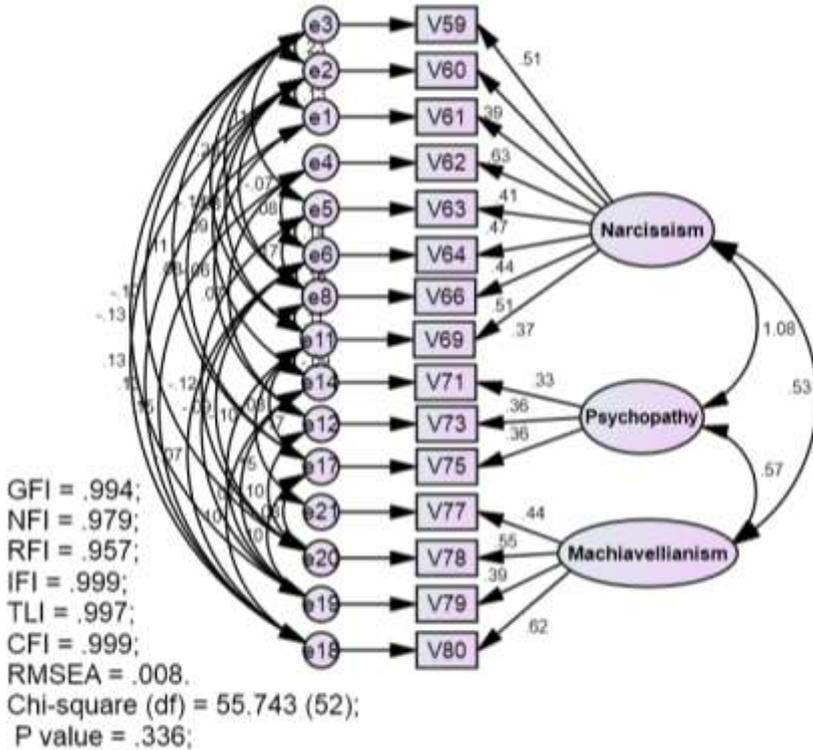

Figure (٤): CFA for Dark Triad

The results of the first-order CFA on Dark Triad, constituting three dimensions, it was determined that the model was compatible. The regression weights for items representing each dimension were shown on each arrow and all values above 0.3. The results of fit indices are shown on the left side of figure (٤); since CMIN/DF less than 5, RMSEA is less than 0.1, and the other indices are above 0.9. Therefore, the CFA for Dark Triad Scale has higher level of fit.

Figure (٥): CFA for Suicide

The results of the first-order CFA on Suicide, constituting twelve items, it was determined that the model was compatible. The regression weights for items representing each dimension were shown on each arrow and all values above 0.3. The results of fit indices are shown on the left side of figure (٥); since CMIN/DF less than 5, RMSEA is less than 0.1, and the other indices are above 0.9. Therefore, the CFA for Suicide Scale has higher level of fit.
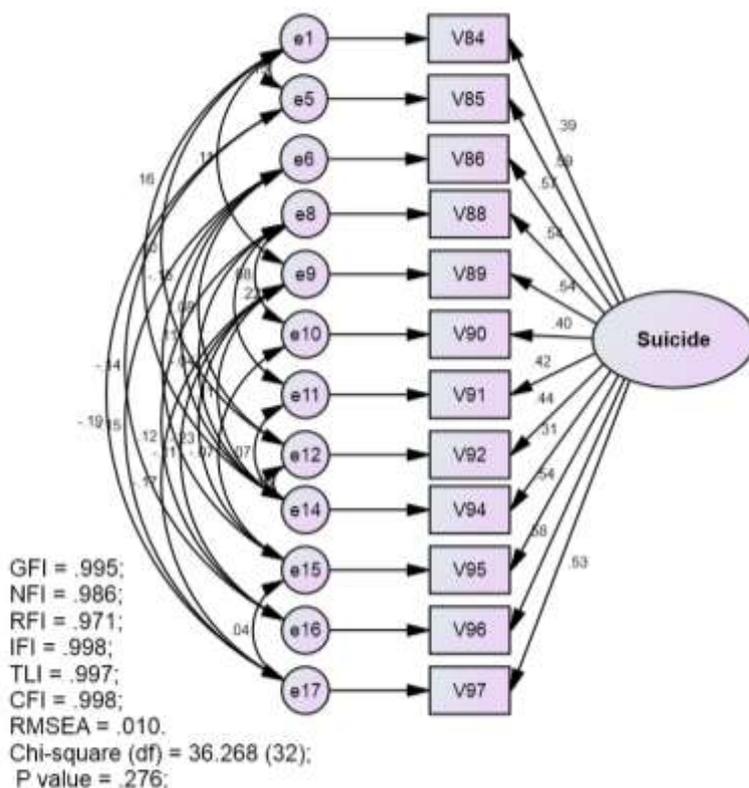
Table (5): Means, Standard Deviations, and correlations between news frames constructs

	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5
1. **Conflict**	3.9287	.83894	1				
2. **Human Interest**	3.9345	.66061	.021	1			
3. **Attribution of Respons./Blame**	4.0815	.65362	-.105***	.302***	1		
4. **Policy Action**	4.1063	.82856	-.185***	.236***	.361***	1	
5. **Neutral**	3.8011	.92328	-.063*	.111***	.380***	.291***	1
*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.							

Table (6): Means, Standard Deviations, and correlations between Dark Triad constructs

	M	SD	1	2	3
1. **Narcissism**	3.9106	.63283	1		
2. **Psychopathy**	3.8398	.73013	.494***	1	
3. **Machiavellianism**	3.5378	.85300	.352***	.226***	1
*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.					

Table (7): Means, Standard Deviations, and correlations between the main variables

	M	SD	1	2	3	4
1. **News Frames**	3.9704	.42944	1			
2. **Political Cynicism**	3.8089	.64042	.457***	1		
3. **Dark Triad**	3.7627	.55571	.524***	.397***	1	
4. **Suicide**	3.7038	.68636	.337***	.674***	.486***	1
*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.						

Tables 5-6 show the means, standard deviations and correlations for the dimensions of both news frames and dark triad respectively. Table (7) also shows the means, standard deviations and correlations for the main variables in the study. It can be observed that there are significant moderate correlations. All correlations between the model's key variables were positive, as expected. The highest correlation is the correlation between Political Cynicism and Suicide ($r(1242) = .674, P < 0.001$).

3-2 Testing Hypothesis

A mediational model with direct and indirect effect was tested for our hypotheses as in table (8) and figure (٦). The results of fit indices are shown on the left side of figure (٦); indicate that the model was compatible; since CMIN/DF less than 5, RMSEA is less than 0.1, and the other indices are above 0.9. Therefore, the mediational model has higher level of fit. In the results, all variables (i.e., News Frames, Political Cynicism, and Dark Triad) were significantly related to Suicide. Specifically, the relationship between News Frames and Political Cynicism was positive (0.74, p < 0.001), supporting **H1**, as well as the relationship between News Frames and Dark Triad (0.42, p < 0.001) in accordance with **H2**. The independent variable "News Frames" had a significant negative effect (-0.28, p < 0.001) on Suicide as proposed in **H3**.

Moreover, the paths from both mediator variables to the dependent variables were also significant and positive (0.71, p < 0.001 for Political Cynicism and 0.33, p < 0.001 for Dark Triad), in line with **H4** and **H5**. Furthermore, Political Cynicism had a direct effect on Dark Triad (0.19, p < 0.01), as suggested in **H6**. Finally, Political Cynicism mediated the relationship between News Frames and Suicide (indirect effect=0.52). In addition, Dark Triad mediated the relationship between News Frames and Suicide (indirect effect=0.14). These results support **H7** and **H8** and indicate that both Political Cynicism and Dark Triad are important factors through which news frames may cause Suicide.
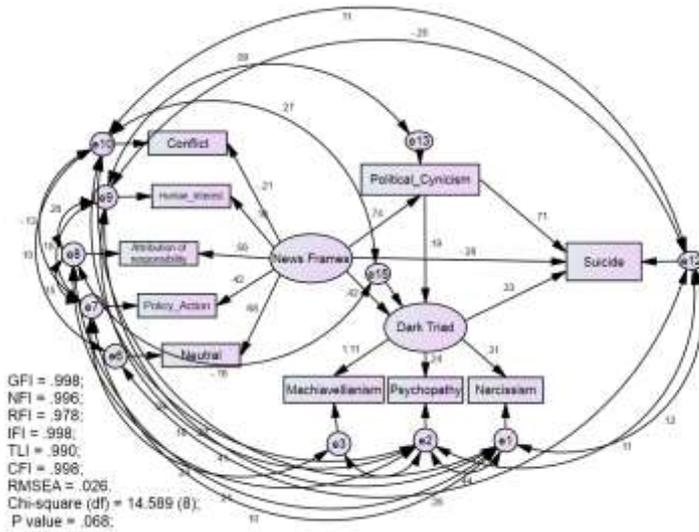
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GFI = .998;
NFI = .996;
RFI = .978;
IFI = .998;
TLI = .990;
CFI = .998;
RMSEA = .026;
Chi-square (df) = 14.589 (8);
P value = .068;

Figure (٦): Mediational model with standardized path coefficients.

Table (8): Estimated parameters for the paths of the structural model

Path			Unstandardized Estimate	Standardized Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Political Cynicism	<---	News Frames	.754	.737	.048	15.749	***
Dark Triad	<---	News Frames	.129	.421	.032	4.042	***
Dark Triad	<---	Political Cynicism	.056	.188	.021	2.710	.007**
Narcissism	<---	Dark Triad	1.000	.307			
Psychopathy	<---	Dark Triad	.929	.245	.191	4.864	***
Machiavellianism	<---	Dark Triad	4.941	1.112	.804	6.149	***
Neutral	<---	News Frames	1.000	.678			
Policy Action	<---	News Frames	.562	.424	.049	11.486	***
Attribution of Respons./Blame	<---	News Frames	.588	.564	.040	14.783	***
Human Interest	<---	News Frames	.173	.164	.038	4.575	***

Conflict	<---	News Frames	-.279	-.208	.049	-5.650	***
Suicide	<---	Political Cynicism	.764	.711	.060	12.678	***
Suicide	<---	Dark Triad	1.193	.332	.134	8.897	***
Suicide	<---	News Frames	-.305	-.277	.080	-3.794	***
*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001.							

4-1 Conclusions

1. The government has not given any attention to suicide problems, nor has it place any programs to reduce suicides, and has not even established any rehabilitation centers for drug addicts. There are no such centers in Iraq.

2. Internal conflicts between the parties and the high rate of corruption among politicians have fueled the situation and resulted in a decline in all services provided to individuals, which led to increased frustration among individuals and high levels of political cynicism towards the government.

3. The politicians attempt to win over the voters through the show off that they perform while appearing on television programs or during the parliament sessions, and they show people that they are defending the rights of their sect, but as a result, nothing really was achieved on the ground, which led to increased popular discontent with them.

4. Iraqi politicians receive very high salaries and are the highest in all parts of the world, and as a result this led to a great collapse and budget deficit, which made the government resort to imposing high taxes and fines on individuals, which increased the gap between politicians and individuals and became more disaffected and vengeful towards the government.

5. Politicians exploit their satellite stations or funded by them to appear and deliver speeches full of hate and incitement to

violence, and to project to other political parties and expose large financial embezzlement in billions and are not held accountable, which makes the individual go through a phase of frustration and hatred towards the political system.

6. The third hypothesis was not fulfilled and the results were reversed and this indicates that the news frames do not directly affect the increase in suicide rates.

7. The indirect impact relationships of news frames on increasing suicide through political cynicism and the triad of darkness have been direct and significant, and this confirms that the presence of intermediate variables will contribute to increasing suicide rates in Iraq, and this is confirmed by the table () where we note the alarmingly high suicide rates in Iraq.

4-2 Recommendations

1. That there be continuous monitoring of the follow-up to the satellite stations of political parties by the Ministry of Information and the closure of any station that promotes violence and aggression among individuals in society, and there must be a Ministry of Information in Iraq instead of a media authority.

2. Establish mental health departments in hospitals for individuals with low mental health who suffer from behavioral disorders to help them.

3. Every male and female student should undergo a psychological examination and an evaluation of the psychological and social conditions to find out if he or she has any tendencies to commit suicide.

4. Encouraging students to achieve independence in their lives.

5. Performing a medical examination for students to discover the percentage of drugs in their bodies, especially those who suffer from behavioral disorders with their colleagues or who suffer from

excessive aggression, and put them in health centers for rehabilitation.

6. The necessity of psychological awareness in the school curricula and how to face the pressures and problems that help suicide

7. Emphasis on increasing the number of psychosocial counselors and appointing them in schools and universities to treat individuals.

8. It is preferred that every school has a psychological counselor and that they are trained continuously to gain more experiences through modern training programs on how to deal.

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