



**Translation and Adaptation of Frustration Discomfort scale for
Juvenile Delinquents into Urdu Language**

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Abstract:

The present research was aimed to translate, adapt and explore the psychometric properties of the Frustration Discomfort Scale (FDS) measuring a) discomfort intolerance, b) entitlement, c) emotional intolerance, and d) achievement frustration in a sample of Pakistani adolescents Juvenile Delinquents. The study was conducted into two phases; cross language validation and establishing psychometric properties of translated scale. For cross language validation, sample of $n=40$ male adolescents was take from school of Islamabad, through purposive sampling technique. Correlation indicated that the cross-language validation was highly significant ($p<.01$, $p<.05$). A sample of $N= 177$ male Juvenile Delinquents, age ranged from 13 to 18 years, was drawn through purposive sampling technique for establishing the psychometric properties of FDS. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFI = .919; $\chi^2 = 708.54$) showed a good and acceptable model fit indices. It is a reliable and valid instrument to measure the Frustration Discomfort among Juvenile Delinquents of Pakistan as Urdu is native language and more easily comprehensible.

Keywords: Frustration Discomfort, Cross Language Validation, Confirmatory Factor Analysis, Juvenile Delinquents.

INTRODUCTION

The features of delinquents are those processed by control agencies, and they are representative of all delinquents, the emblematic juvenile delinquent is different from his peers in a number of ways. Background traits like, living in a slum area, living in an area of high delinquency, poor surveillance, irregular discipline, lack of affection (Ukris, 2004), peer interaction characterized by antisocial behavior, family breakdown leads to juvenile delinquency and, poverty (Du, 2019). The literature review shows diverse dimensions, which include economical, social and psychological aspects.

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Agnew's (2005) General Strain Theory (GST) fully describes the relationship between different psychological and socio factors and delinquency. Delinquents have main features of difficulty in tolerating the delaying gratification and they are prone for frustration. Many delinquents not only live in an environment that is frustrating. Many studies of rapists revealed that these boys are sexually very active, successful and aspiring (Farrington, 2015).

According to Rushton et al. (2002a), it has been demonstrated that young people who are unable to cope with the stress brought on by these changes are more likely to experience mental health problems, particularly depression. Most arrests are made of people under the age of 18, and about a quarter of those are made for the seven offenses listed in the even though it only makes up around one-sixth of the country's overall land area. Statistics show that between 30 and 40 percent of youngsters who are inclined to commit crimes grow up in cities. Although making up a very small part of the population overall, regions. Criminal activity is escalating.

The findings of study show that fathers that have stronger emotional bonds with their children are more likely to monitor and discipline their children and decrease their possibility of involvement in delinquent peer groups. In a study that runs parallel to this one, Henry et al. (2001) found that having a close family reduces a juvenile's likelihood of becoming a member of a gang and their likelihood of being committed.

Frustration is a destructive emotional reaction to non-fulfillment of an actually satisfying activity, conducive of a feeling of being dissatisfied in achieving your goals. The Emotional frustration is more typical of criminal rather than noncriminal individuals. Frustration as the core aspects regarding the etiology of the criminal act and on the other side there is a belief that criminal acts are mainly the result of the individuals' low capability to deal with frustrations (Pantelie, 2001). The most crucial characteristics, among others, are psycho-social ones, which include the environment of delinquency in which he was raised. Conflict, frustration, and other mental disorders are only a few of the factors for this behavior (Barriga, Landau, Stinson, Liau, & Gibbs, 2000). Delinquent behavior is understood to take many forms in our Pakistani society; yet, little research has been done to identify the psycho-social factors that lead to such behavior (Bano, Shah, Asghar, Alam, & Khan, 2009; Khurshid, 2003).

The crimes committed by young members of the society who are less than 18 years of age qualify for juvenile delinquency. Some of the responsible factors which make teenagers to go for such criminal behavior include school failure, substance use, environmental or individual factors and psychological disorders. It is concerned to carry-out the Urdu translation and validation of Frustration Discomfort among Delinquents in the Punjab, Pakistan. This research would add a new dimension for the assessment of psychological problems and issues in juvenile's delinquents in the field of forensic Psychology in Pakistan.

In the present Study, Frustration Discomfort scale (Harrington, 2005a) was translated into Urdu language. The variety of the population like juveniles universally validated instruments especially in Pakistan where few researches done on juveniles. This study of the translation a scale for cross-cultural validation is done with the help of the method defined by Harkness (2003) and Brislin (1986).

METHOD

The present research was consisted on the following three phases:

Adaptation and Translation of Questionnaire into Urdu Language

Permission for translation was sought from the author and the scale was adapted and translated by using the method given by Brislin (1986) of FDS. Five bilinguals worked on the FDS translation in this step. Four students from the departments of Urdu, Psychology, and English at Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad as well as four from the Department of Urdu at the International Islamic University Islamabad were chosen from the Master's Programs in Arts and Sciences. Two M.Phil, candidates were also selected from the same institution. Those who were bilinguals and came from various fields were exceptionally fluent in both Urdu and English. They were required to translate all the scale elements from English to Urdu while carefully ensuring that the text in both versions remained consistent. Additionally, they had to translate each and every item exactly as they were in the scale's original text, without any alterations or additions. For the evaluation of the translated items a committee comprising three experts; two professors and a Ph.D scholar systematically evaluated the translated items in Urdu language and checked content correspondence between the two, English and Urdu versions. The committee participants evaluated the translated items with reference to the situation, grammar, wording and language. Subsequently, finishing the procedure of selecting items which had the meaning nearest to the original items, then the items were written down and given to the bilinguals for back translation.

Back translation of Urdu translated content into English language was carried out. Three M.Phil. and two Masters of Arts and Masters of Science bilingual students back-translated the Urdu FDS; were requested to translate FDS into English language with maximum possible accuracy.

Adaptation

Since the aim of translation and adaptation of measure was to make it more comprehensible and understandable according to the cultural settings, it was found that FDS had few words in different items that needed to be adapted for a better understanding of juveniles in the jail setting.

Adaptation of words into scale

There was some word like church was culturally adopted into Mosques.

Expert Panel Approach

The same committee members evaluated the back translation and observed matching of large content/ items on the basis of theoretical and linguistic equivalence with the original tools. The translated items were arranged in the sequence and order as described in the original scale.

Phase II

Cross Language Validation

Validation of the translated Urdu version and original English version of the FDS was carried out to assess the quality, empirical and conceptual uniformity. For this purpose, a comparison of both versions was carried out effectively by following certain steps.

Study I Cross Validation

Participant

The sample of Study I was consisted of $n = 40$ adolescents from various schools of Islamabad that was approached through purposive sampling for cross language validation. These adolescents had complete command on Urdu and English language.

Instruments

The Frustration Discomfort Scale (FDS).

The frustration discomfort scale (FDS) (Harrington, 2005a) consisted of 28 items, with four 7-item subscales and Urdu translation of FDS was used in this study I for Validation of Urdu Version. School adolescents were asked to rate the strength of a belief on a 5-point Likert-type scale.

Procedure

The scale was administered to the $n = 40$ adolescents selected from different schools. They were divided into two groups, the group A ($n=10$) was administered with translated Urdu version first while the group B ($n=10$) was administered with the original English version first. After the interval of fifteen days, the conditions were reversed i.e. the group A (who was administered Urdu version first), given the English version to conclude the Urdu test - English retest reliability and the group B (who was administered the English version before), given the translated Urdu version to determine the English test - Urdu retest reliability.

Results

Table 1

Test-Retest Reliabilities of Urdu and English version of the FDS (N=40)

Scale	U-E (n=10)	E-U (n=10)	U-U (n=10)	E-E (n=10)
FDS	.86**	.82**	.84*	.83**

Note. U-E= Urdu - English, E-U= English - Urdu, U-U=Urdu - Urdu, E-E= English - English, FDS = frustration discomfort scale

** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$

Table 2 indicates significant positive correlation for four groups of sample, i.e. Urdu - English, English - Urdu, Urdu - Urdu and English - English. The correlation coefficient for total score of the frustration discomfort scale ranged from 0.82 to 0.86 that represents the original English and translated Urdu version of the frustration discomfort scale which has significant high conceptual equivalence and cross language validity.

Study II

Participants

Sample of the study II of present research comprised of convicted male juvenile delinquents (N=177) with convenient purposive sampling from different jails of Pakistan. Convicted male juvenile delinquents were taken from jails of Adyila. The age was between 13 to 18 years. The categories of crimes were murder to crimes like dacoit and theft etc. The criteria of selection of sample was as follows, convicted juvenile delinquents who were present in juvenile jails during

data collection, who gave consent to participate in the study. Those juveniles, who were in jail for at least last six months and their family is in regular contact with them. Urdu translated scales were given to them.

INSTRUMENTS

The Frustration Discomfort Scale (FDS)

The frustration discomfort scale (FDS) Urdu version consists of 28 items, with four 7-item subscales. Juveniles were asked to rate the strength of a belief on a 5-point Likert-type scale.

Procedure

FDS Urdu version along with Informed consent was administered individually on a sample of juveniles. Instructions about scale and response categories were also mentioned on the questionnaire. Juveniles were assured that their responses would be kept confidential. They were requested to response all the scale items.

RESULTS

Table 2

Descriptive Statistics and α -Reliability Coefficient of Scale (N=177)

Scales	K	M(SD)	α	Range		Skewness	Kurtosis
				Actual	Potential		
Discomfort Intolerance	7	15.01 (7.96)	.88	7-28	7-28	.943	-.100
Entitlement	7	14.77 (7.99)	.90	7-27	7-28	.941	-.244
Achievement	7	16.57 (7.54)	.80	7-25	7-28	.454	-1.024
Emotional Intolerance	7	15.80 (8.41)	.90	7-27	7-28	.586	-.834

Note. k= No. of items, $M(SD)$ = Mean (Standard Deviation), α = Cronbach's Alpha

The above table 1 shows the descriptive statistics of study variables. In the table each variable along with number of items (k). Mean value and standard deviation of each variable is also presented in the above table. Reliability is also calculated using α -Reliability test in the SPSS, the reliability of each variable is >0.70 which is recommended in the social sciences. The range of each variable is compared with actual and potential values. Skewness and Kurtosis of each variable is calculated to check the normality of data, the skewness and kurtosis results show that data is normal and parametric test can be used for further analysis.

CFA MEASUREMENT MODEL

A confirmatory factor analysis on the sample data (n=177) using AMOS 21.0 was conducted by researchers. This was to assess the latent structure which consists of all constructs in the proposed conceptual model with method of maximum likelihood estimation. The first-order confirmatory

factor analysis consisting of all latent factors simultaneously as correlated first-order constructs was estimated.

All construct average variance extracted are above the thresholds of 0.50 and reliability is above the thresholds of 0.70, so all latent constructs guarantee good reliability properties as seen in the below table. Researchers believe that the scales of all first-order factors have satisfactory reliability properties (Hair et al. 2010). The reliability for all scales of first order factors has been achieved. The first-order measurement model has been performed and tested. Convergent validity was applied by using statistically significant as $p < .01$ and threshold of .70. Researchers have recommended that factor loading above cutoff value of 0.50 is ideal, and in addition the standardized factor loadings of greater than 0.40 are also acceptable.

FDS CFA

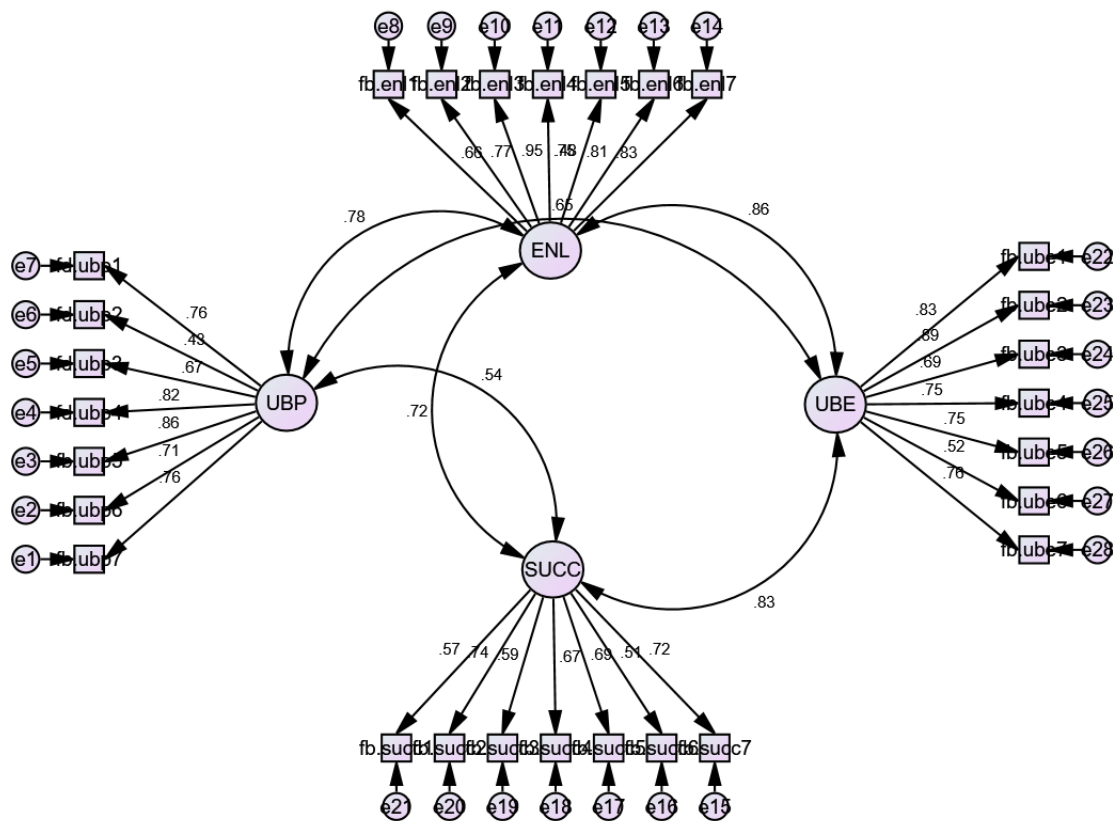


Table 3

Convergent Validity: Factor Loadings, Average Variance Extracted (AVE) and Construct Reliability frustration discomfort scale (FDS) (N=177)

Name of Variable/Construct	Items	Factor Loading	AVE Score	CR Values
Entitlement			.58	.90
	en1	0.656		

	enl2	0.771		
	enl3	0.949		
	enl4	0.748		
	enl5	0.475		
	enl6	0.809		
	enl7	0.831		
Achievement			.52	.83
	succ1	0.572		
	succ2	0.738		
	succ3	0.593		
	succ4	0.670		
	succ5	0.695		
	succ6	0.510		
	succ7	0.719		
Emotional Intolerance			.56	.90
	EI1	0.833		
	EI2	0.892		
	EI 3	0.689		
	EI4	0.746		
	EI5	0.755		
	EI6	0.520		
	EI7	0.764		
Discomfort Intolerance			.53	.88
	DCI1	0.765		
	DCI2	0.430		
	DCI3	0.674		
	DCI4	0.818		
	DCI5	0.856		
	DCI6	0.707		
	DCI7	0.759		

The above table 3 shows the factor loading (estimated value) of each dimension. Discomfort intolerance was measured by seven items, entitlement was measured by seven items, achievement was measured by seven items and emotional intolerance was measured by seven items. If any item having factor loading ≥ 0.40 , it will be included for further analysis. No item has factor loading of less than 0.40 so for further analysis we will not exclude any item.

The loading value of each item, decision, AVE and CR values are given in the below table. Convergent validity is measured by using AVE formula, the value of AVE greater than 0.50 is accepted of the scale. Generally composite reliability value >0.7 is accepted for good reliability of

the scale. If other benchmarks (Loading, AVE, CR) are within an acceptable range than reliability value between 0.60-0.70 acceptable. The results show that all values are in the acceptable range. The above figure shows the loading of each item.

Table 4

Model fit Indices for the FDS Questionnaire (N=177)

Fit Indices	X^2	<i>Df</i>	$XMIN/df$	RMSEA	IFI	NFI	CFI	TLI
Model 1	708.54	344	2.05	0.057	.917	.929	.919	.907
Benchmark	-	-	< 3	< 0.08	≥ 0.90	≥ 0.90	≥ 0.90	≥ 0.90

Note. *p=RMSEA <.01, *p= CMIN<3.0;

The above table 4 shows the model fit indices of FDS scale, the results show that all indicators are within the range and best fit for analysis.

DISCUSSION

Translation of FDS (Harrington, 2005a) into Urdu language was conducted for the purpose of the instrument understandable for the juvenile population. Researcher need to administer this instrument on Pakistani juvenile population, so that target population could understand Urdu language more easily and feel comfortable in responding the items properly in Urdu language. The instrument was being translated by following all the steps of translation, described by Brislin (1986). Scale translation involved the forward translation by bilingual experts and committee approach, backward translation by different bilingual experts (not those who translated the forward part) and the committee approach by same experts. Parallel versions of translation involved several bilingual experts who translated the same questionnaire independently. A consensus meeting was held as the final step of the study, to select the best reconciled version of the translated scale in order to obtain the purpose of the current study.

The important step of translation phase is to determine the cross language validity of the translated scale by analyzing a comparison of translated Urdu version with the original English language version of the scale. In order to validate the scale, both English and Urdu versions of the scale were administered on a sample of 40 school students from Islamabad. Two groups of students were administered twice with Urdu-English and Urdu-Urdu sequence and then these two groups were further divided into four subgroups of 10 student's individuals each. Test-retest reliabilities and correlation of these groups; Urdu-English, Urdu-Urdu, English-English and English-Urdu, the results indicated significant positive relationship between the two versions of scale. Urdu-Urdu correlation is highly positive and frustration discomfort scale Urdu translation version showed more comprehensible to students (Table 1).

Table 2 results showed psychometric properties of translation version of FDS and it was reliable on the sample of juveniles, which also showed that they understood the Urdu version scale easily. Initial model fit indices of frustration discomfort scale were fit and the fitness indices were highly significant as indicated by the values of CFI, NFI, RMSEA and χ^2/df (Table 4).

CONCLUSION

It was concluded with the help of this research that both versions of FDS have uniformity in conceptual meaning of the scale in Pakistani adolescent population. It also showed that the Urdu vocabulary words used in the scale are simple, easy to understand, appropriately giving the meaning of the sentence, conveying the concept and the items for the juvenile population in Pakistan. Cross language validity and Confirmatory Factor Analysis reflect that Urdu version of FDS could appear to be valid, reliable and Pakistani culture fair.

Implications

The translated version of the FDS can be used across Pakistani juvenile population for further researches as Urdu is mother tongue of Pakistan. Most of the juveniles in the jails of Pakistan are not highly educated, so they can easily understand and grasp the question statements of the scale in Urdu language and feel comfortable in answering them. In future researcher in Pakistan can use Urdu version scale for collecting data with the criminals or offenders.

Limitations

In the present study sample for determination of psychometric properties included male juveniles only. For further researches female juveniles should be taken for FDS validity on both genders.

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