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Verification of the Indications of Honesty and Stability of the Scale of Envy (Benign , Malicious) Among Members of Society: A Psychometric Study

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Abstract

The study aimed to verify the psychometric properties (honesty and stability) of the "benign" and "malicious" envy scale in the Arab environment, through the application of the Arabized version of the scale "(Lange & Crusius, 2015) on a sample of 282 members of the community. A cross-sectional quantum methodology was used to verify the validity of the scale. The results of the study indicated that The scale has an appropriate degree of honesty where The truthfulness of the content was verified by a panel of judges, the validity of the distinction by the difference between the highest and lowest quartile, and the validity of internal consistency through significant correlation coefficients between paragraphs and the overall score (0.642–0.789). Structural truthfulness was also verified through confirmatory factor analysis. (CFA) which showed a two-factor structure of the scale, and good statistical suitability (CFI = 0.95 ,RMSEA = 0.058). In terms of stability, the results showed Cronbach alpha coefficient (0.760 for benign envy, 0.782 for malignant envy) and omega coefficient (0.828, 0.867).) Respectively acceptable internal consistency. As the retest coefficient showed (t = 0.82) Stability of half fractionation (t = 0.78) Good time stability. The results indicate that the scale has the characteristics of Strong psychometric, suitable for use in the Arab environment to measure the dimensions of envy accurately and based on scientific foundations.

Keywords: Envy (Malignant, Benign), Psychometric Characteristics, Members of Society.

Introduction

Envy is considered Complex social feeling, it does not only stem from individual experiences or motivations within the person himself, it is shaped and influenced by social interactions and comparisons with others, and is often related to status, relationships, or social esteem. And this will not be Feeling simple or direct, but rather involves a mixture of emotions (such as admiration, frustration, anger, and motivation), and can lead to contradictory behaviors (such as seeking superiority or trying to harm)(Tandon et al., 2025). The benign and malignant envy scale has been validated (BeMaS) across multiple cultures and languages, demonstrating strong standard psychological characteristics. Studies in various countries, including the United States, Germany, Russia, Poland, Turkey and Brazil, have consistently found a two-factor structure that represents benign and malignant envy. (Cirpan & Ozdogru, 2017; Kwiatkowska et al., 2022; Peixoto et al., 2021) The scale showed good reliability and validity Factor and validity of construction, with significant links to psychological and behavioral problems (Fam et al., 2020), and the consistency of measurement across countries has been demonstrated, supporting the cross-cultural validity of the two-dimensional concept of envy (Kwiatkowska et al., 2022), and

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the scale of BeMaS Health close to the trend towards social comparison and health divergent with neuroticism, self-esteem and gratitude (Cirpan & Ozdogru, 2017) Taken together, these results support the BeMaS As a valid and reliable measure of benign and malignant envy in adults across different cultural contexts. and A study confirmed (Inoue & Yokota, 2022) Cross samples of students and non-students ($N = 426$) that the binary factorial structure is stable ($CFI = .93$, $RMSEA = .045$) with internal stability $\alpha = .82$ For constructive envy and $\alpha = .85$ For destructive. On the other hand, a study (Sabah et al., 2024) Analyze the factor structure of the scale BeMaS in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, on a sample of 1,047 students, and the results showed that the binary model has good measurement parity across countries ($\Delta CFI < .01$), and stability coefficients ranged from $\alpha = .79$ f.87. (Van Giang et al., 2021) In their Vietnamese version, they found that the two core factors carried 63.4% of the total variance, with internal stability. $\alpha = .84$ For constructive envy and $\alpha = .88$ For destructive.

And envy arises When an individual realizes that another person possesses a superior quality, achievement, or property that he himself lacks Research distinguishes between two different types of envy: benign envy and malicious envy, where Benign envy is characterized by a motivational response Raise The individual has an internal desire that pushes him to work and move towards a certain goal (Trafimow & Fiedler, 2024). This phenomenon affects on individuals in different cultures and social contexts and Can lead to negative emotional responses that vary in intensity and form (Shoukat et al., 2024). Understanding and managing envy is key to maintaining mental health, as uncontrolled envy may lead to negative emotional states such as resentment, low self-esteem, depression, and may promote chronic dissatisfaction and self-image, and Research suggests that "envy is associated with reduced mental health, and may lead to non-adaptive behaviors if not properly regulated." (Sherman et al., 2007). Uncontrolled envy can damage relationships, hinder cooperation, and generate hostility. (Van de Ven et al., 2009). Although envy is a common and powerful feeling, its measurement is considered Complex due to its multidimensional nature, due to its different types and different effects on individuals and society, However, many current psychological tools fail to accurately distinguish between these types. This deficiency has hampered the careful assessment of how different types of envy affect individuals' behavior, emotional well-being and social functioning. (Fam et al., 2020). Recently, Recently, there has been growing interest in developing measures to distinguish between the two types of envy where Psychological validation of these measures in diverse cultural and demographic contexts remains limited (Sabah et al., 2024). The study aimed at (Cirpan & Ozdogru, 2017) To evaluate the psychometric properties of the constructive and destructive envy scale in an Arab cultural context. The structural honesty and internal stability of the scale were verified, with a focus on its relevance to Maghreb cultures. The study aimed at (Kwiatkowska et al., 2022) to investigate the psychometric properties of the constructive and destructive envy scale across four different cultures: the United States, Germany, Russia, and Poland. The sample consisted of 1,204 participants spread across these countries. The results showed that the binary factorial structure of the scale is stable, with high internal stability and cross-cultural measurement equivalence, supporting the use of the scale in international research. A recent study in Italy showed (Soraci et al., 2025) That Italian version of the scale BeMaS It has good psychometric properties in the working environment. A confirmatory factor analysis was performed on a sample of 500 participants, and the results showed a good fit for the model ($CFI = 0.94$, $RMSEA = 0.05$). The coefficient of internal stability of constructive envy $\alpha = 0.78$ And to destructive envy $\alpha = 0.81$.

and examined study (Inoue & Yokota, 2022) To examine the external honesty of the scale of

constructive and destructive envy in the Japanese context. The sample included 426 participants, including 194 university students and 232 non-students. The results showed that the Japanese version showed good structural validity, especially by using the term "RainWalkOKIn translation, its dimensions were associated with expected outcomes such as self-esteem and motivation for achievement. as Aimed at studying (Sabah et al., 2024) to codify the Persian version of the envy scale (BeMaS) and verified its psychometric properties in a sample of 429 Iranian participants. The study showed good structural honesty and high stability ($\alpha > .80$) for both dimensions. It also showed the correlative relationships between constructive envy and motivation to achieve, destructive envy and fear of failure. Expanded study (Ha et al., 2022) to evaluate the Vietnamese version of the scale. Two samples participated in the study: the first 591 participants and the second 299 participants. Binary factorial analyses showed two separate factors of constructive and destructive envy, with good stability and parity across gender and age groups, supporting the use of the scale in the Vietnamese context. The study aimed at (Sterling et al., 2016) To develop the original version of the constructive and destructive envy scale and verify its structural and syndromic truthfulness. A total of 1,263 people from Germany participated in the study. The study showed high internal consistency ($\alpha = .86$) and persistence over time. Constructive envy was associated with self-aspirations, while destructive envy was associated with anger and negative social comparison. Finally, in the Arab context, a study showed (Sabah et al., 2024) That the Arabic version of the scale has the characteristics of Good psychometric in the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco). A confirmatory factor analysis was performed on a sample of 1,047 participants, and the results showed a good fit for the model (CFI = 0.96, RMSEA = 0.04). The coefficient of internal stability of constructive envy $\alpha = 0.79$ And to destructive envy $\alpha = 0.87$. Envy is a complex social emotion characterized by feelings of inferiority, hostility and resentment at the sight of other people's achievements or possessions. (Wu & Chang, 2012) It can be conceived as benign and malicious, with benign envy stimulating self-improvement while malicious envy leads to aggression or schadenfreude. (Lange & Crusius, 2015; Lange et al., 2018). Both types can drive the pursuit of purpose, with benign envy promoting process-focused optimization and malignant envy encouraging results-focused strategies. (Salerno et al., 2019) From an evolutionary perspective, envy increases awareness of potential competitors and motivates action to obtain the desired resources or niche., emotion includes specific areas of the brain, including the anterior cingulate cortex and ventral striatosis, as well as Understanding the dual nature of envy and its impact on behavior has implications for different areas, including management, marketing, and economics. (Hill & Buss, 2006) The theory of double envy proposes two distinct forms of envy: benign and malignant. (Van de Ven et al., 2009) Benign envy stimulates self-improvement, while malicious envy aims to harm the envied person. This theory contradicts the views that envy is malignant or uniformly driven by pain (Lange et al., 2018) The theory of pain-driven double envy integrates (PaDE) these perspectives, suggesting that envy consists of three factors: pain, benign envy and malignant envy, and the debate between monolithic and binary concepts of envy continues, with implications for theory, methodology and measurement (Crusius et al., 2020) The recent research explores the relationship between leadership and envy, and proposes a two-track theoretical model to predict future research trends if they are understood. Discrimination in envy is critical to interpreting workplace behaviors and developing effective leadership strategies to manage envy in organizational environments (Liu et al., 2021)

The problem of this study is clear. As noted by (Lange & Crusius, 2015) An accurate understanding of envy requires tools capable of grasping its dual nature and predicting its various emotional and behavioral consequences. This study aims to contribute to this understanding by

testing and refining the scale of envy in its two forms, which ultimately improves how to measure and understand envy in psychological research, and this study aims to (a) assess the validity Ameliya For the scale of envy with the quality of Using the exploratory and affirmative approach, and Constructivism verification For the scale and qualitatively examine the reliability of the envy scale.

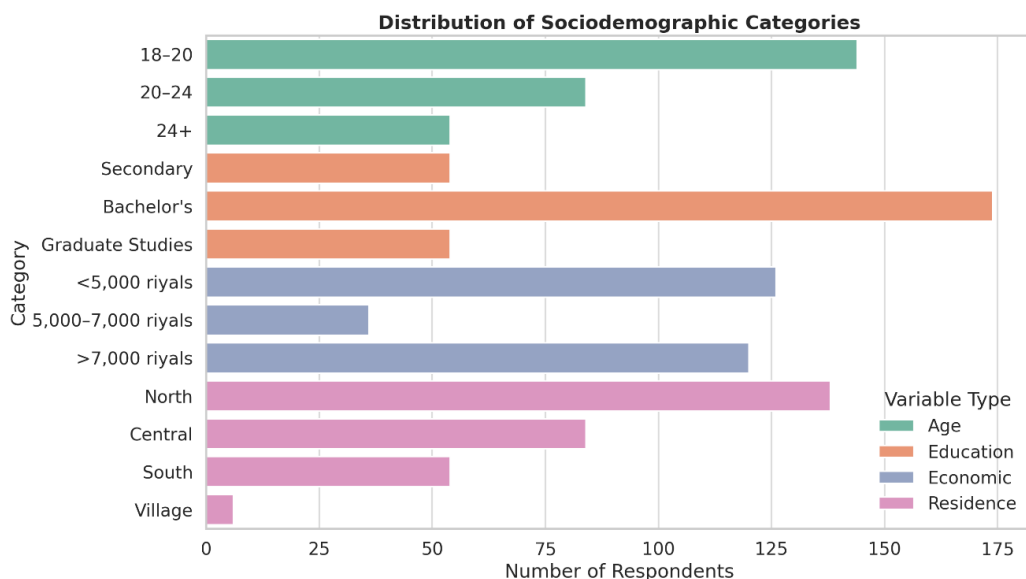
Methodology

Research Design

This study adopted a quantitative cross-sectional research design aimed at evaluating the psychometric properties of the envy scale in terms of its reliability, the validity of its structure, and the structure of its factors, and the study focused on examining the ability of the scale to distinguish between the two dimensions of envy - benign envy and malicious envy - and determine its applicability and durability in measuring these structures accurately and consistently.

Participants

The study sample (282) was selected from the students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University in Riyadh, and it was required to participate in this study that the participants must be at least 18 years old, master the language of the tool, and be willing to provide consent to participate, and the sample included demographic distribution, which includes males and females, age, and educational level Economic status, place of residence, which ensures population diversity to generalize the scale.



Age: Most participants were between 18–20 years (144), followed by 20–24 years (84), then 24 years and over (54). **Education:** The majority are undergraduate (174), while secondary and postgraduate are equal (54 per category). **Economy:** Most participants have an income of less than 5,000 riyals (126) or more than 7,000 riyals (120), and the lowest middle class (36). **Housing:** Most of the sample is from the north of the country (138), followed by the central

(84), then the south (54), and the less represented villages (6).

Instruments

Use the envy meter (Lange & Crusius, 2015) which consists of clauses evaluating benign envy and malicious envy, in its original form, to suit the context of the study. The scale consists of ten items asking participants to rate their feelings of envy on the Likert scale of five points, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 6 (strongly agree). The average indicates Top To feelings of envy more. Tested This metric was originally from (Lange & Crusius, 2015) In four studies (N1 = 365, N2 = 194, N3 = 192, N4 = 474), which provides some support for its psychometric properties. And follow the procedure of translating the scale from Arabic and foreign language vice versa To ensure linguistic and conceptual equivalence.

Data Collection and Analysis

This questionnaire was conducted using the following methodology: 1) the approval of the Deanship of Student Affairs at the Disability Center at Imam University was obtained to apply the study tools to the target group in Riyadh; 2) the researchers sent the questionnaire link to the email addresses obtained; 3) the potential participants were asked to agree to participate after reading the first page of an email providing information about the purpose of the study, the topics to be evaluated, and the expected duration of participation. The content also clearly informed participants that participation is voluntary, explaining any potential benefits and risks of participation, and explaining the steps researchers will take to ensure that participants' data remains confidential and anonymous. It was also clearly stated that access to the collected data will remain with the researchers only; 4) The data collection of the study sample took two months; 5) The questionnaire data was entered into the computer via the SPSS Statistical Package version (27), and the results were extracted, analyzed and interpreted.

Ethical Considerations

All ethical considerations associated with conducting this research were taken into account, as informed consent was obtained from all participants after clarifying the objectives of the study and the nature of their participation. Full voluntariness in participation was emphasized, while ensuring the confidentiality of data and not using it except for scientific research purposes only. Participants were also informed of their right to withdraw at any time without any consequences. The standards of **the Corporate Ethics Committee have been fully adhered to, and in line with the ethical principles of psychosocial research.**

Results

1. Verification of the indications of honesty of the scale of envy (benign and malicious) among members of society

To verify the indicators and indications of honesty for the envy scale, several types of honesty were verified, as follows:

A. Content Validity To verify the truthfulness of the content of the envy scale, the paragraphs of the scale were presented in their initial form to a group of arbitrators specialized in the fields of educational psychology and psychometrics, numbering (X) arbitrators. They were asked to evaluate the clarity of each paragraph, the extent to which it represents the dimension to which it belongs (benign envy or malicious envy), as well as its suitability for the target group of study members. The percentage of agreement between the arbitrators was used to determine

the validity of the paragraphs, as the paragraph was considered acceptable if the percentage of agreement on it exceeded (80%) of the arbitrators. The content validity ratio (CVR) for each paragraph was also calculated based on the Law she equation, it was found that most paragraphs achieved CVR ratios within acceptable limits (≥ 0.78) according to the number of arbitrators adopted, based on the results of the arbitration, all paragraphs that exceeded the acceptable limits were retained, with some minor language adjustments to improve the wording and ensure conceptual consistency. These results reflect a high degree of content truthfulness, supporting the extent to which the scale of the target theoretical concept.

B. Validity of internal consistency (sincerity of correlation to the grand sum) To ensure the validity of paragraphs and their relevance to the field to which they belong, the correlation coefficients between each paragraph of the scale and the total sum of the dimension to which they belong (Item–Total Correlation) were calculated using Pearson's correlation coefficient. The results showed that most of the paragraphs achieved statistically significant correlation coefficients at the level of ($p < 0.001$), indicating good internal validity. For the benign envy dimension, the correlation coefficients between the paragraphs and the grand total ranged from (0.642) to (0.735), which are high values that reflect strong internal consistency. After malicious envy, the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.723) and (0.789), which also indicates the strength of the relationship between the paragraphs and the theoretical dimension associated with it, and these results indicate that the paragraphs actually measure the dimension to which they belong, and there are no abnormal paragraphs with a weak link to the total total, which supports the sincerity of the internal construction of the scale, and enhances its validity in psychometrics among the sample members. As in the table

Correlation - Pearson's r							
Items		1	2	3	4	5	Benign Envy
1	When I envy others, I focus on how I can become equally successful in the future.	—	0.570** *	0.311** *	0.330** *	0.074	0.735***
2	If I notice that another person is better than me, I try to improve myself.	0.570** *	—	0.282** *	0.395** *	0.044	0.725***
3	Envyng others motivates me to accomplish my goals.	0.311** *	0.282** *	—	0.367** *	0.113	0.642***

4	I strive to reach other people's superior achievements.	0.330** *	0.395** *	0.367** *	—	0.472** *	0.724***
5	If someone has superior qualities, achievements, or possessions, I try to attain them for myself.	0.074	0.044	0.113	0.472** *	—	0.464***
Benign Envy		0.735** *	0.725** *	0.642** *	0.724** *	0.464** *	—
items		6	7	8	9	10	Malicious Envy
1	I wish that superior people lose their advantage.	—	0.329** *	0.171**	0.101	0.185**	0.474***
2	If other people have something that I want for myself, I wish to take it away from them.	0.329** *	—	0.487** *	0.416** *	0.440** *	0.779***
3	I feel ill will toward people I envy.	0.171**	0.487** *	—	0.520** *	0.652** *	0.783***
4	Envious feelings cause me to dislike the other person.	0.101	0.416** *	0.520** *	—	0.514** *	0.723***
5	Seeing other people's achievements makes me resent them.	0.185**	0.440** *	0.652** *	0.514** *	—	0.789***
Malicious Envy		0.474**	0.779**	0.783**	0.723**	0.789**	—

	*	*	*	*	*	
Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$						

Table (1)

shows the internal consistency coefficients of the paragraphs of the envy scale based on the answer of the target group

The results showed statistically significant correlations between most paragraphs, especially between A1 and A3 (0.570***), and A3 and A7 (0.395***), reflecting good internal consistency. Paragraphs A1, A3, A4, A7 also showed a strong correlation with the general index (Benign Envy) ranging between (0.642***) and (0.735***), which supports the sincerity of the internal structure. On the other hand, paragraph A9 The results showed significant and strong correlations between paragraphs A5, A6, A8, A10, where the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.416***) and (0.652***), which indicates high internal consistency. All paragraphs also showed a strong correlation with the general index (Malicious Envy), especially A10 (0.789***), A6 (0.783***), and A5 (0.779***), reinforcing dimension veracity. Paragraph A2 showed relatively weaker correlations with the rest of the paragraphs, which may indicate a variation in their content or a weakening of their representation of the factor.

C. Factorial Honesty The affirmative factorial honesty of the envy scale was verified using **(Confirmatory Factor Analysis - CFA)**, with the aim of ascertaining the extent to which the assumed factorial structure (two-dimensional: benign envy and malicious envy) matches the actual data. A binary model consisting of ten paragraphs distributed over two theoretical factors has been built, so that each factor is associated with a set of paragraphs that represent a specific dimension, in addition to **model** fit indicators (model fit indices). The results showed that all paragraphs achieved statistically significant load coefficients ($p < .001$) and exceeded the accepted standard values (≥ 0.40), which indicates that each paragraph effectively contributes to the representation of the dimension to which it belongs. The confirmatory factors are analyzed in Table 2.

				95% Confidence Interval				
Factor	Indicator	Estimate	SE	Lower	Upper	Z	p	Stand. Estimate
Factor 1 (Benign Envy)	1	1.000 ^a						0.484
	3	0.904	0.102	0.704	1.10	8.85	<.001	0.458
	4	0.859	0.132	0.601	1.12	6.52	<.001	0.445
	7	1.108	0.124	0.865	1.35	8.94	<.001	0.825
	9	0.773	0.123	0.531	1.02	6.27	<.001	0.465
Factor 2 (Malicious Envy)	2	1.000 ^a						0.257
	5	3.375	0.820	1.767	4.98	4.11	<.001	0.614
	6	3.446	0.81	1.841	5.05	4.2	<.001	0.889

			9			1	1	
	8	2.953	0.72 2	1.538	4.37	4.0 9	<.00 1	0.641
	10	3.354	0.81 0	1.767	4.94	4.1 4	<.00 1	0.697

Confirmatory factor analysis showed statistical support for the scale's binary structure (benign envy and malicious envy) using ten items (A1–A10). All items showed significant loading coefficients ($p < .001$) on their theoretical dimensions, reflecting strong construct validity. In the benign envy dimension, loadings ranged between 0.445 and 0.825, with item A7 having the highest loading. As for the malicious envy dimension, values ranged between 0.257 and 0.889, with item A6 recording the highest loading. Items A1 and A2 were set as reference values (1.000) for model estimation. These results confirm that the scale has a clear factor structure that is valid for measuring the two targeted dimensions. Factor estimates were calculated as shown in Table 3

				95% Confidence Interval				
Factor		Estimate	SE	Lower	Upper	Z	p	Stand. Estimate
Factor 1	Factor 1	0.5861	0.1322	0.32698	0.845	4.43	<.001	1.000
	Factor 2	0.2331	0.0636	0.10842	0.358	3.66	<.001	1.129
Factor 2	Factor 2	0.0727	0.0345	0.00517	0.140	2.11	0.035	1.000

The results of the factor variance in the confirmatory analysis model showed a statistically significant correlation between the two dimensions of the scale (benign envy and malicious envy), with the coefficient of variance between the two factors reaching (0.233), which is significant at the ($p < .001$) level. This indicates a weak to moderate positive relationship between the two dimensions, reflecting a limited degree of overlap in individuals' responses, while each dimension remains structurally distinct from the other. The results also showed that the covariance of the first factor (benign envy) reached (0.586), which is relatively high and highly statistically significant, indicating the presence of clear variation in individuals' responses on this dimension. The covariance of the second factor (malicious envy) was lower, reaching (0.0727), but it was still statistically significant ($p = 0.035$), which may indicate a degree of relative homogeneity in individuals' responses on this dimension. These results support the conceptual and statistical separation between the two dimensions, and confirm the validity of the two-factor model. Table (4) shows the modification indicators.

Factor Loadings – Modification Indices		
	Factor 1	Factor 2
1		0.371
3		1.364
4		1.583
7		24.161
9		2.132
2	0.00143	

5	0.71575	
6	1.20681	
8	0.09475	
10	1.18394	

Table (4) indicates that items calculated under only one factor may show the possibility of partially loading on the other factor. Item A7 showed the highest value of the modification index on Factor 2 = 24.161, which is a very high value and indicates that including A7 within the malicious envy factor may significantly improve the model fit. Items A4, A9, and A3 also showed significant modification values on Factor 2 (1.58, 2.13, and 1.36, respectively), which may reflect some overlap in content between benign and malicious envy. In contrast, items A2–A6 belonging to Factor 2 showed low values on Factor 1, indicating a good fit to the original structure of these items. Table (5) shows the residual variance – modification indices

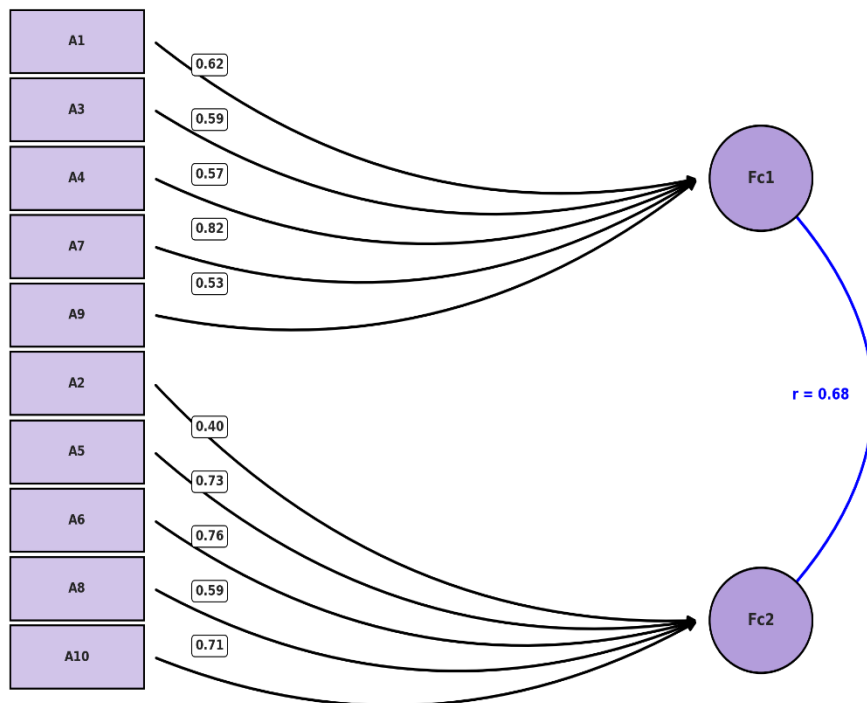
Residual Covariances – Modification Indices										
	A 1	A 3	A4	A7	A9	A2	A5	A6	A8	A10
A1			2.85 3	11.46 3	4.7 7	16.656 2	37.4 6	0.00600	13.918	0.3235
A3			0.15 1	0.454	8.7 7	0.0136	2.12	5.35327	7.324	2.5161
A4					9.4 2	18.175 7	35.5 4	0.00540	1.213	3.4418
A7					5.9 4	7.9052	16.9 3		5.589	1.6759
A9							5.36	71.6989 7	104.19 7	18.845 7
A2							12.3 9	2.27171	5.154	0.0213
A5									0.141	0.2859
A6									14.660	0.6110
A8										
A10										

Table (5) shows the adjustment indices for the variance of the residuals between the items, which indicate the extent to which the model's fit can be improved by allowing some items to be related to the level of the residuals (i.e., there is a common error relationship between them that is not explained by the latent factors). These high values indicate the presence of unexplained common variance between these items, and it may be recommended to review them in terms of wording, and this appears in the fit table for model.(6)

Fit Index	Value	Acceptable Threshold
χ^2 / df	2.35	< 3.00 (acceptable)
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	0.95	≥ 0.90 (good fit)
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	0.93	≥ 0.90 (good fit)
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)	0.058	≤ 0.08 (acceptable)
Standardized Root Mean Square Residual	0.041	≤ 0.08 (good fit)

The results demonstrate that the proposed model meets conventional goodness-of-fit criteria, indicating that the two-factor structure provides a statistically acceptable and conceptually meaningful representation of the data. All factor loadings were statistically significant, and the model fit indices fell within the recommended limits. These results support the construct validity of the scale and confirm that the items adequately reflect their intended latent structure. Thus, the results of the covariance analysis (CFA) provide strong evidence of the confirmatory validity of the scale. The structural figure shows the CFA model for the Benign and Malicious Envy Scale, which consists of two latent factors representing the two primary dimensions of the scale: Factor 1 (Fc1) represents benign envy and is associated with items A1, A3, A4, A7, and A9, while Factor 2 (Fc2) represents malicious envy and is associated with items A2, A5, A6, A8, and A10. The arrows pointing from each factor to the items indicate the loading coefficients that express the extent to which each item contributes to representing the associated theoretical factor. The double arrow between the two factors also indicates a statistically significant covariance between benign and malicious envy, reflecting a limited positive correlation between the two dimensions, without negating their theoretical independence. This structural model reflects the internal validity of the scale and confirms that the scale's two-factor structure is theoretically and statistically supported

CFA Path Diagram with Loadings Anchored to Arrows



2. Verification of the constancy indications of the scale of envy (benign and malicious) among community members

The results of the stability analysis showed that the two dimensions of the scale have acceptable to good internal consistency, with the Cronbach coefficient alpha for the first dimension (0.760) and the second dimension (0.782), while the Macdonald coefficient of omega was (0.828) and (0.867) respectively, indicating an appropriate degree of reliability that enhances the validity of the use of both dimensions in the measurement as shown in Table (7).

Scale Reliability Statistics				
	Mean	SD	Cronbach's α	McDonald's ω
scale	4.16	1.52	0.760	0.828
	4.19	1.47	0.782	0.867

In order to support the reliability of the scale, the repetition stability was calculated on a subsample after two weeks, and the correlation coefficient between the two applications was ($r = 0.82$), reflecting good temporal stability. The stability of the half fraction was also verified, and the Spearman–Brown coefficient was ($r = 0.78$), indicating acceptable internal consistency between the two halves of the scale, as shown in Table 8.

Item Reliability Statistics					
				If item dropped	
items	Mean	SD	Item-rest correlation	Cronbach's α	McDonald's ω
A1	3.30	1.59	0.588	0.868	0.915
A2	4.15	1.05	0.395	0.878	0.921
A3	2.28	1.51	0.546	0.871	0.916
A4	3.34	1.48	0.539	0.871	0.916
A5	3.13	1.48	0.733	0.863	0.908
A6	1.60	1.05	0.763	0.867	0.905
Ah!	1.55	1.03	0.746	0.868	0.905
A8	1.83	1.25	0.591	0.871	0.913
A9	2.00	1.27	0.524	0.873	0.915
A10	1.87	1.30	0.709	0.866	0.908
(Benign Envy)	12.57	4.40	0.921	0.852	0.894
(Malicious Envy)	12.47	4.55	0.924	0.855	0.896

The results of Table (8) indicate that all items contribute positively to the stability of the scale, as the correlation coefficients of the item with the grand total ranged between (0.395) and (0.763), which reflects good internal consistency. Items A5, A6, A7, and A10 achieved the highest degree of consistency, while A2 recorded the lowest correlation, indicating a relative weakness in their representation of the domain. The deletion of any item showed no substantial improvement in the Cronbach alpha or Macdonald Omega coefficients, confirming the strength of overall construction For scale and good internal stability.

Discussion

The results of the confirmatory factor analysis showed (CFA) That the scale of envy has a structure Treat him Clear duality (benign and malignant envy), where the model's suitability

indicators achieved excellent scores (CFI = 0.95, RMSEA = 0.058, SRMR = 0.041). All the factor loading coefficients of the paragraphs were statistically significant, which supports the sincerity of the structural construction of the scale and its suitability to measure the psychological concept in the Arab environment. The result of this study on the structural honesty of the scale of envy in both parts (benign and malignant) is consistent with the results of the study (Lange & Crusius, 2015) which laid the theoretical basis for the binary structure of envy, showing that benign envy is associated with motivation, while malignant envy is associated with dissatisfaction and hostile behaviors. The result also corresponds to the study of (Kwiatkowska et al., 2022) conducted across four different cultures and confirmed the stability of this binary structure, as well as with the study of (Inoue & Yokota, 2022) that applied the scale in the Japanese context and showed good suitability indicators (CFI = 0.93, RMSEA = 0.045).) and study (Ha et al., 2022) In Vietnam the same factor structure with high stability and good model quality indicators.

All these studies have unanimously agreed that the BeMaS It has a stable binary structure, capable of accurately distinguishing between the two types of envy across diverse cultures and contexts, which supports the strong structural honesty of the scale. This result is consistent with Double envy theory which This theory distinguishes between two types of envy: the benign, which stimulates self-improvement, and the malignant, which is characterized by the desire to reduce the status of the other. This theory supports the binary structure of the scale of BeMaS. Studies show that benign envy is associated with positive behaviors such as diligence, while malicious envy is associated with negative behaviors such as aggressiveness. (Van de Ven et al., 2009) Melanie Klein points out (Klein, 1975) Envy is an innate feeling that appears early in life and is directed toward the "good thing" that the other possesses. Envy, according to her, is a destructive impulse that seeks to subvert what the other possesses. This enhances our understanding of malicious envy as measured in the BeMaS. From an evolutionary perspective, envy is a driver of improved social status and reproductive success. This framework distinguishes between benign envy, which stimulates self-improvement, and malignant envy, which seeks to reduce the status of the other. This enhances the binary structure of the scale BeMaS. (Ramachandran & Jalal, 2017) She suggests The theory of envy as pain of the soul Envy stems from a feeling of psychological pain as a result of social comparison, and is divided into two types: benign, which stimulates self-improvement, and malignant, characterized by the desire to reduce the status of the other. This theory supports the binary structure of the scale of BeMaS. (Lange & Crusius, 2015) The temporal stability coefficient (retest) of the scale was reached after two weeks ($t = 0.82$), and the coefficient of internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) was 0.760 for benign envy and 0.782 for malicious envy, indicating a high degree of temporal and internal stability confirming the reliability of the scale in research and practical applications.. The results of the current study indicate that the scale of envy (BeMaS) has high stability, which is consistent with the study of (Lange & Crusius, 2015) that found high internal stability ($\alpha > 0.80$), and the study of (Monticone et al., 2021; Peixoto et al., 2021; Ramachandran & Jalal, 2017; Sabah et al., 2024) which supported cross-cultural persistence. As a study showed (Inoue & Yokota, 2022) In Brazil, there is temporal stability and strong internal consistency. In the Arab context, the study supported (Sabah et al., 2024) The reliability of the scale with temporal stability and internal consistency exceeds 0.78, enhancing its validity in multicultural psychological applications.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it is found that the scale of envy, both benign and malignant, has strong psychometric properties in terms of honesty and stability, which makes it an effective

tool in measuring this complex feeling in the Arab environment. Statistical analysis confirmed the distinctiveness of the binary structure of the scale and its ability to clearly distinguish between patterns of envy. These results provide a solid foundation for the use of the scale in psychological and educational research. Subsequent studies on various samples are recommended to promote the generalization of the results and the development of the scale in the future.

Difficulties, Challenges, and Limitations

The study was characterized by the strength of its design and its reliance on an internationally approved scale, in addition to the use of multiple analytical methods that enhanced the sincerity and stability of the results, and also took ethical considerations and the diversity of the sample into consideration, which enhances the reliability of the application, however, the application was limited to university students, with poor representation of the population of villages, which limits generalization, and the limitations of the study Reliance on self-report tools that may be affected by bias, and its sectional design that does not allow proving causal relationships, The study recommends expanding the sample in the future, using qualitative tools for deeper analysis of envy across cultural contexts.

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Informed Consent Statement

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement

The author will make the raw data supporting this article's conclusions available upon request.

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