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Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Linguística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 35, 2019, Especial N°

21

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



Universidad del Zulia
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas
Maracaibo - Venezuela

Domination And Revictimization Case Study On Victims Of Violence In Dating Relationship In Surabaya City

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Abstract

Dating relationships are inseparable from problems and the potential for conflict leads to violence. Revictimization is a form of inequality of power relations and exploitation of women's bodies, with narrative seduction and intimidation of coercion of the will to coercion of sexual relations in personal relations. This research method uses qualitative research. In this study, the author divide five categories of victimization: First Framing and Community Negative Stigma, Second Reason like liking to defend the actions of the perpetrators, Third Persuasion of love is victim vulnerability and recurs, Fourth Efforts to intimidation and Cyber Stalking, Fifth Post Court Decision. Women victims of courtship violence despite being able to be free and leave the relationship or courtship violence but still experience several other times of violence committed by groups, immediate family, society and the law, this cycle of abuse makes victims feel in the complexity of violence that is never finished.

Keywords: Dating, Violence, Gender, Victimization

Estudio De Caso De Dominación Y Revictimización Sobre Víctimas De Violencia En Una Relación De Pareja En La Ciudad De Surabaya

Resumen

Las relaciones de pareja son inseparables de los problemas y el potencial de conflicto conduce a la violencia. La revictimización es una forma de desigualdad de las relaciones de poder y la explotación de los cuerpos de las mujeres, con seducción narrativa e intimidación de la coerción de la voluntad de coerción de las relaciones sexuales en las relaciones personales. Este método de investigación utiliza investigación cualitativa. En este estudio, el autor divide cinco categorías de victimización: primer encuadre y estigma negativo de la comunidad, segunda razón como el gusto por defender las acciones de los perpetradores, la tercera persuasión del amor es la vulnerabilidad de la víctima y recurre, el cuarto esfuerzo de intimidación y el acoso cibernético, el quinto Decisión del tribunal posterior. Mujeres víctimas de violencia de cortejo a pesar de poder ser libres y abandonar la relación o la violencia de cortejo, pero aún experimentan varios otros momentos de violencia cometidos por grupos, familiares inmediatos, la sociedad y la ley, este ciclo de abuso hace que las víctimas se sientan en la complejidad de la violencia eso nunca se termina.

Palabras clave: citas, violencia, género, victimización

1. INTRODUCTION

Gender-based violence is a universal phenomenon that occurs everywhere in the world. However, the phenomenon of violence against women does not mean that it is something normal that does not need to be a concern or a problem or even should be taken for granted. Women are vulnerable to violence which is generally motivated by biased interpretation related to gender issues (YESYCA, LASE, & ANGGRAINI, 2018). Not only Indonesia, but other countries such as Spain have also experienced that, violence against women is common and internalization of oppression is normatively acceptable in society (Capeda, 2018). Other feminist struggles are found in research as feminist criticism of epistemology that produces feminist discourse about hierarchical language and tests rationali-

ty toward gender justice (YADAV, 2018). Symptoms of violence against women, such as the phenomenon of the iceberg, are identified and reported far less than the facts that occur. With the support of the movement and feminism, criticism is expected to reduce the amount of violence against women. Some feminist movements exist in several countries and feminist criticism of epistemology opens an objective debate to pave the way in articulating alternative feminist programs (YADAV, 2018). The feminist movement also exists in Egypt, explaining that the feminist movement offers a form of optimism and persistence of feminist solidarity and perseverance in Egypt (ZAKARRIYA, 2019).

In general, the definition of violence is a physical act that is done intentionally or deliberately to hurt others. In the context of women, the gender dimension enters into this understanding into an action that is done intentionally or deemed deliberately based on gender to hurt women because they are women. The United Nations (UN) defines violence against women as any gender-based actions that are capable of causing physical, sexual, or mental disorders or suffering against women. Dating in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is a lover or friend of the opposite sex who is permanent and has a relationship based on love. Dating means making love or being compassionate.

Dating relationships are inseparable from problems and the potential for conflict leads to violence. The definition of dating relationship violence is an attempt to control and dominate others physically, sexually, and psychologically, which causes a certain level of danger. Violence also begins with possessiveness. The possessive attitude will ultimately lead to violence in courtship as it tends to control and dominate the object that is loved. In another study, 62.2% found that dating violence is unnatural.

Data released by Komnas Perempuan (2019) reported complaints of violence against women increased by around 14% in 2018. The highest reported cases of violence against women were domestic violence (KDRT), second, violence in dating (KDP), and thirdly incest. Komnas Perempuan's annual records found 13,568 cases of violence against women; 71% (9,637) of cases in the personal domain (including marital relations, incest, and courtship relationships), 28% (3,915) of cases in the realm of community / public space, and 0.1% (16) of violence in the state. For violence in

the realm of households / personal relations there were 5,114 cases (53%) and violence in boyfriend relationships 2,073 cases (21%) (CATAHU, 2019).

The phenomenon of dating relationships is related to social construction in society so that love must accept the full weaknesses and strengths of partners becomes the basis of an unconscious acceptance of violence that befalls women, to cover up shame, whereby, being already in love or having sex, even if the relationship contains violence, women still choose to maintain it.

The vulnerabilities experienced by women as victims are factors that should not be ignored. Women have a higher proportion of victimization (ØRKE, BØ VATNAR, & BJØRKLY, 2018). Moreover, women who have experienced violence and then escaped from the perpetrators, will ironically receive violence again, this time by the community, those around them, their families and ex-spouses. This event is called re-victimization, placing women in the potential for vulnerability to violence whereby specific forms of revictimization target victims who are struggling to survive, but, instead, experience repeated layers of violence, recurring both in the private, group and community spheres.

The research aims to understand and describe the complexity of gender inequality and injustice received by women. Foucault's Grand Theory of Power along with a knife analysis of the Theory of Radical Feminism discourses on violence in courtship relationships, which fundamentally entails struggles regarding injustice to women. The concepts forming the main focus of this research are the Radical Feminist Theory and Theory of Power by Michel Foucault. Radical means radix or root, and root can be said to be a radical feminist. The root of the problem is this truth that threatens and sharply criticizes a continuing domination of men over women. The Radical Feminist Perspective believes that violence against women is the result of an adverse gender system bias and makes women victims. The gender system that we know as a patriarchy makes women into passive, weak and inferior objects that are harmed, whether they realize it or not, whether voluntary or not. Radical feminists emphasize that male domination exists in all fields, such as social, politics, religion, and sexuality (TONG, 2008). In courtship relationships, the reasons for the seduction of love and community construction are used to justify the su-

priority and domination of male control over women. On that basis, there should be an effort to deconstruct the gender roles of men and women by building structures that are not patriarchal.

Foucault's Theory of Power explains the issue of conflict between power holders who consider themselves authoritative (FOUCAULT, 1980). Michael Foucault is a philosopher who proposed theories about the body and suppression of oppression of women's bodies. In *La Volonte de Savoair* (1976) and *Histoire de la Sexualite* (1978), he explains "the great power represented by institutions/institutions and apparatus" and that the "play power" that controls sexuality must be understood as relation and not domination. Sex can be something positive if interpreted not as repression, but as pleasure (pleasure) (FOUCAULT, 1980). An interesting discourse for feminists in Foucault's theory is that there is a kind of optimism for new hope regarding the issues of sex and sexuality. Particularly in Indonesia, the issue of female domination and sexuality is seen to be dominated by rules that recruit women, both from culture, local wisdom and politics. However, in Foucault's theory, it provides a new perspective whereby women can seize the construction of positive knowledge.

In this research, analysis can be obtained that can build awareness for victims. In addition to supporting groups, one way to resolve the violence in courtship is also done by training and discussion by providing information related to dating violence (DARMOYO, WARMİYATI, & WIJAYANTI, 2019). In other research, it is stated that, in order to break the relationship of dating violence, spiritual experiences and the transcendence of victims can influence the decision to leave the relationship or courtship violence (SUSILOWATI, 2016).

The limitation of the problem in this study is that individual women experience violence in courtship relationships, so that it can become the basis for using the gender context. Gender is one of the most basic interpretations of human perception, so that victims of violence can be considered in this study.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Results from field research on sociology gender studies focus on the imbalance of dating relationships, often occurring in social societies, especially

adolescents. It is not an easy effort for victims to get out of the trap of violence and attempt to rise to normal life. Violence against victims by their partners often results in repetitive violence committed by people around the victim, such as relatives, parents and small groups within their scope or in court decisions where the law requires victims return to violence (revictimization). The researcher determines the point of discussion about the dominance of the dating relationship in relation to violence and how victimization takes place in the social community, because, in this study, the researcher acts as an interviewer as well as a data collector (observer).

Using qualitative research with a feminist perspective explaining the meaning behind social reality, namely the occurrence of violence and the victimization of violence in courtship relationships, allows being able to understand the occurrence of dating relationship violence by men against women. Using in-depth interviews as primary data, the subject of the research is the women victims of dating relationship violence and aims to explore in depth. Data collection techniques through in-depth interviews were selected and as many as five women victims of violence were successfully interviewed and five significant others were also interviewed; significant others were people who acted as friends, companions, and victims' families. The reason for choosing victims is following the research question, so that the results of the study can answer the phenomenon that occurs. Data analysis was performed: First, analyzing the results of in-depth interviews of violence against victims as a social phenomenon that occurred directly and intact. Second, analyzing the results of observations made during interviews, daily life and in observing supporting counseling groups. Data interpretation refers to the theoretical reference to Foucault's study of power and dominance and the struggles for women to escape from the imbalance of power relations using the theory of Radical Feminism.

Surabaya is the research location and its teenage social life is characterized by easy access to information, global technological developments and other factors that are the biggest contributors to violence. Data analysis from the beginning to the end is explained in research reports conducted systematically, simultaneously, continuously and interpretatively.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research states that a person can experience multiple incidences of violence at once and these recur in one phase of courtship relationships. To further examine the field results found by researchers about victims of violence in dating relationships, in Feminist Thought, TONG (2008) revealed that men always play masculine and dominant roles, while women are burdened by subordinate roles. It is under this framework or gender system that oppression of women exists because of the social construction of women's femininity (TONG, 2008). From this explanation, it can be understood that the dominant context or power in feminist analysis can be seen from the form of power relations; this imbalance; which is the cause of violence; is closely related to unequal control and domination. In the context of violence in courtship relationships as a form of domination and control of the female body, the vulnerability experienced by women to violence occurs in the form of verbal, physical, mental, economic and sexual violence. This patriarchal culture is the legitimacy, so that this violence continues. Patriarchy also occurs in South African countries where patriarchal culture has become a determining factor and makes women lose their rights (MAKIWANE, GUMEDE, & MOLOBELA, 2018). Violence in courtship with women victims is the impact of patriarchal culture, gender bias and power domination (JATMIKO, 2016).

In conducting interviews, the researchers asked several questions about the motivation of women in dating relationships. As such, there were various victims' expressions; there are those who are motivated because dating relationships are one of the demands of the social interaction environment, but what is a strong driver of dating relationships is the desire of women to get love and attention. Although some informants feel safer and avoid social bullying and being "single" is shame, meaning they are not attractive to the opposite sex, and being a girlfriend is considered as being a beautiful woman. Having a partner or boyfriend means they are beautiful and worthy of love. Thus, beauty can be interpreted as a wider social bias against women in the world of social interaction (RAHBARI, 2019).

Another motivation for choosing to relate to courtship relationships is that they are one of the ways to choose a prospective husband. Thus, it can be concluded that the motivation of women in relationship dating has an interest in a short relationship as a road friend and friend to share or in a long relationship looking to make a mate until the level of marriage.

The length of time in a dating relationship raises the possibility of the occurrence of violence in courtship (BHOCHHIBHOYA, MANESS, CHENEY, & LARSON, 2019). All informants established relationships that lasted more than one year on average; this means that they felt comfortable with the relationship they were undertaking, and also unwittingly would open opportunities for violence in courtship. Ira was in a relationship for five years with his first partner because he hoped the partner could change and feel that he was lacking and making mistakes. Another informant was Putri, who was dating for four years. She felt deeply in love and was aware of violence arising only because of the influence of drugs that had been consumed by her partner, so that she understood that the perpetrators were often emotional and violent.

In the characteristics compiled by researchers, the employment status is also a major factor for women in a relationship, which assumes that couples who are already working are more promising in building the future (marriages). Ira explained the conditions in the dating relationships as that both partners are already working and hope to be more mature than in the first dating relationship. This illustrates that the status of a partner who is already working offers hope for women and shows that women consider what benefits will be obtained if there is a relationship with a partner. As in other studies, women who experience violence in courtship will calculate the costs and benefits obtained (SARI, 2018).

Therefore, if there is an imbalance in dating relationships, it will form unequal relations (superordinate and subordinate). Inequality in dating relationships results in the control of men (superordinate) and one form of control is to do violence on their partners. The function of dating relationships begins to shift, which was dating that was affection, love and togetherness becomes full of threats, intimidation, and a dominance occurred over the subordinate (women). The cause of violence in courtship is physiological needs in the form of sexual behavior, social needs, compassion needs, love and needs in the form of power and self-actualization.

As in other studies conducted, adolescent courtship violence was included in psychological, physical and sexual violence; psychological violence

was included in negative mentality, and physical and sexual violence was associated with physical injury (RANCHER, ROSENFELD, JOURILES, & TEMPLE, 2018). Research divides violence into: psychological violence, physical violence, sexual violence, and economic violence (WU-LANDARU, BHIMA, DHANARDHONO, & ROHMAH, 2019). The forms of violence that researchers have collected include: first, physical violence, such as pushing, suffocating, throwing, hitting; secondly, mental violence, such as verbal violence, intimidation, bullying, stalking, negative stigma; thirdly economic violence, such as forcibly asking for money to buy goods for the perpetrators; and fourthly, sexual violence, such as forced sexual relations, abortion, and not using contraception. From the findings of the violence that occurred, the victim still experiences another kind of violence, which usually occurs sometime after the victim has decided to separate from the perpetrators. This violence is called revictimization, which the researchers will describe in the following information.

Table 1: Victim / Informant Narrative of their Experience

Victim / Informant	DESCRIPTION
1. Ira	(pseudonym) is 25 years old, completing a graduate education thesis at a university in Surabaya. Ira is not currently married, started the story of his experiences when he was in college when he was dating his first partner for five years. The motivation for dating was not to be alone, not to be single and to still feel beautiful. His male partner had the character of playboy, meaning that, even though he was in a relationship, there were times when he would seduce and establish love with other women. This man lectures in the same place, so that he has the same group of friends. In addition to experiencing verbal violence by often calling Ira "stupid", the perpetrator often forces the victim to have sexual relations. There were relations between their two girlfriends for two years, the type of partner is already working more established, who look often reminded to pray, Ira often got verbal abuse, being called "stupid". The perpetrator also always forced the victim to perform oral sex, which was eventually

	carried out and led to pain and neck pain. Every coercion was always with the promise to marry and persuade, and if he refused then the perpetrator would be angry (interview, April 25, 2019).
2. Putri	(pseudonym) is a Surabaya State University undergraduate student, dating for four year; the perpetrator has a background of drug addiction serving as the victim's excuse to tolerate the violence committed by the Princess in assuming her former drug addict partner has an emotional disorder. Excessive possessiveness, verbal and emotional violence in the form of threats through speech or facial mimics, condescending calls, time-limiting behavior with family or friends, often igniting, uncomfortable and safe, often physically abusing their arms with bruises, pushing against walls. The weakness of the Princess is when persuading and apologizing with t excuses because, in the past, drug addicts made Putri melt, and forgive. A female smoker, so the mother of the offender often gives negative words and ridicule (interview 4 May, 2019).
3. Fita	(pseudonym) 24-year-old student, photo model and entrepreneur. Established a relationship for two years. His partner is very possessive, often angry; if he is angry, he shows it by damaging goods,

	<p>slamming his cellphone, kicking the door, often committing physical violence by strangling the victim's neck. Sexual violence is often enforced, which causes the victim to faint and rushed to the hospital. An unwanted pregnancy occurs and finally abortion. Violence continues to this day, where ex and partner often monitor and make negative comments on the victim's social media (IG). Always comment on and bully regarding any activities carried out by the victim (interview 5 May, 2019).</p>
4. Lara	<p>(samara name) A 23-year-old college student whose partner is a student on the same campus, living in a student dormitory. Physical violence with beatings on the face leading to bruises and injuries. Another violence is the imposition of sexual relations. Case continued until the court became news. After the court ruling, although it had been several years, it still had the effect of finding it difficult to find work; the average workplace refused because there had been cases before the court (interview 18 May, 2019).</p>
5. Nisa	<p>(samara name). 25 years old, has tried to commit suicide due to mental and verbal violence committed by their partners, depression led to attempted suicide by injuring and cutting his hand, rushed to the hospital to heal and received therapy from</p>

a doctor as well as therapy carried out by supporting groups to get back to normal again. (interview 9 June, 2019).

Source: Researcher 2019

Furthermore, another reflection in this study is the discovery of facts of relationship imbalances that cause forms of victimization to occur in victims. All victims suffered victimization from their closest people, former spouses, close groups, the community, and the law. The following findings are divided into five categories:

a. Community Negative Framing and Stigma Aimed at Victims.

The stigma of “not women” is well-attached to the victim, even though the dating relationship has ended. Ira, who was always blamed by friends and offenders for their appearance, hair dyed bright colors, not wearing headscarves, cynical offenders say victims are “inappropriate” in pairs with their children because they are like “bad people”. Likewise, the experience of Putri was that she was always made fun of by the offender’s mother as a “bitch”, simply because Putri is a female smoker. More ironic is the actions of the perpetrators who casually spread the news to groups of friends who are also friends of the victim. The framing of the word “playboy” occurs in Ira’s case every time a violation is committed by the perpetrator, solely as an act of a playboy, so it is understood that the violence occurs. This kind of framing places victims of violence as a potential for victimization, by undermining the meaning of violence perpetrated by perpetrators. Lomotey explained that the language or speech chosen could be an act of subordination of illocution, which is gender violence. (LOMOTHEY, 2019). Positive language and good communication are the main factors in avoiding verbal abuse in courtship. The role of the family in shaping communication patterns is crucial for verbal abuse. The higher the quality of family communication, the lower the person’s violent behavior in courtship (ASTARI & SANTOSA, 2018).

b. Pretext Likes and Likes to Defend Actors.

Dating by sexual intercourse is the lifestyle of young people today. Vul-

nerable to coercive sexual relations and without safety or contraceptives and resulting in pregnant women. Not using contraceptives and sexual coercion is the lifestyle of young people in establishing dating relationships in urban areas (MAKIWANE et al., 2018). Fita, in their courtship, experienced an unwanted pregnancy, and in a decision together with the perpetrator, they had an abortion. Fita also often experiences violence:

when on the road in the toll direction out of town, my body was very tired but he forced me to have sex in the car, by parking the car on the edge of the toll road. I had already refused. I said my body was tired, but he insisted by taking off my clothes and after that I did not know what was happening, I woke up at the hospital. (Interview with Fita. 5 May, 2019).

Most cases of forced sexual assault cannot be prosecuted, in this case, the pretext of liking becomes the most frequent justification. A spouse becomes entitled to domination and control over the party under his control. Sexual contact such as the case above can be classified as a rape case in a dating relationship. Relevant factors related to sexual violence are sex, sexual assertiveness, long time in dating and discrimination (BHOCH-HIBHOYA ET AL.,2019). Women's bodies become sexual objects by all parties; women are powerlessness in controlling their bodies and understanding gender reactions with men (LUMBANTOBING, 2016).

c. Persuasion used to Seduce Love is Victim Vulnerability and Recurrence.

Persuasion as proof of love is a classic way for perpetrators to control the victim's body. Words of love and persuasion, crying, apologies are always repeated after perpetration of violence, as in the following interview with Putri:

Every time after violence snapped, grabbed and hit the arm, I will let, after a long time he cried like a child apologizing. Finally, I melted down and forgive, I think his emotions were like that because he used to consume drugs so his brain was like that.(Interview with Putri on May 4, 2019)

This is an example of looking for justification for acts of violence committed by stating the influence of drugs or drugs so that it becomes something normal to do and deserves to be forgiven. The influence of narcotics is

one of the causes of violent interference in couples (ØRKE et al., 2018). Overflowing emotion of anger and then crying and making an apology is called a cycle condition of sulk followed by a honeymoon period mean a moment later violence will happen again. The following interview tells what happened to Fita:

that night I was in a hotel room and then there was a fight because I wanted to go home, but I shouldn't have to accompany him there. But I refused, then he slammed my cellphone until it broke, I finally got angry and then left the room and wanted to go home. Uh ... he ran away crying and apologizing and told me to accompany him that night. "I see her crying and apologizing while saying love, so my heart melts and finally I give up not going home." (Interview with Fita on May 5, 2019).

The perpetrators also persuaded by saying they were "responsible". promising to marry and always boasting that only the perpetrators could be held responsible. Revictimization occurs again due to the coercion of seduction. After committing violence, the persuasion was carried out (RANCHER et al., 2018). Persuasion is used by seductive language and is full of love and responsibility until, through the use of language, the victim becomes melted and returns to his or her partner (LOMOTÉY, 2019).

d. Attempt sat Intimidation and Social Media Stalking

This case occurred with Fita, a former spouse, despite being separated and the two being married, having their own spouses, his ex-girlfriend and wife intimidated through terror through Instagram social media (IG). Terror was caused by giving negative comments to Fita themselves. Revictimization also occurs in this case despite the considerable time lag between separation and each having their own life. Social networking sites (SNS) open everyone to communicate, so that it opens the door for harassment and cyber stalking. In Bangladesh, 70% of women complain of cybercrime motives, slander victims, revenge, obsession, stalking, and bullying.

e. Following the Ruling of the Court

In the case of Lara a 23-year-old coed, she suffered physical and sexual abuse and the cases were reported to the police and brought to trial and the media. Although the case happened a few years ago, it has impacted on

the ability to find work when the employer knows of the case and refuses to hire by reason that it was once a source of news of violence in court. This is identified as re-victimization in Lara, although by law, Article 285, the criminal CODE explains that rape has an element with violence and or threats of violence outside of marriage as a prerequisite for the perpetrators to be sentenced. However, when returning to the community, victims will experience injustice from post-trial society as law enforcement opinions are still lacking for the perpetration, in the case of violence to women (JATMIKO, 2016). Cases that have come to the court will be fair game for journalists, both print media journalists and online media. In Lara's case it was difficult to find work because her name was viral in social media networks, which is one form of revictimization. In cases such as Lara's what is needed is a legal umbrella against online journalists or print media. There must be a legal shield for victims who become viral in cases of violence in courtship. The details contained in the newspaper strongly affect the public picture of the victims of violence. Whether bad news or good news, all news will lead to efforts to tame victims of violence. One reason for news to go viral is the selection of diction and texts about violence showing gender bias (SETIAWAN, 2011). It was revealed in another study that women can experience double discrimination through the delivery of news in the media. Media is a construction agency (NASTITI & INDRAWAN, 2016).

Within three to six months after the victim suffering violence, the victim will suffer violence again in other forms (RANCHER et al., 2018). Revictimization is still often happening in the community, discriminating because the victim is considered as being too weak, easily succumbing to male persuasion, known in society as "gampangan women". Social stigma is often directed by negative symbols, the woman is portrayed as a figure outside the construction of raw femininity, such as a gampangan, weak, an actor is a form of revictimization, such as the case with Nisa who attempted suicide when she had depression but was still considered to be a weak and helpless woman. Pretense likes to be equally interested in the context of sexual violence in the relationship of courtship often becomes the most common justification made by actors to be free from the snare of state law and the social law of society. The same excuse likes to be bullying behavior by way of intimidation. Framing justification on his picture is often the biggest challenge of victims of sexual violence to access justice when the utmost resistance becomes something to be proved rather than

considering whether sexual intercourse has gained the consent of both parties or not, or with the same excuses like likes or not. The apologies and appeals of repeated perpetrators are accompanied by continuous threats and intimidation to prove their love of mastering the female body so that women experience repeated and layered violence.

There are data that victims often feel embarrassed to report abuse, although violent acts are criminal, similar to other crimes such as undoing, and robbery. The domination and repeated violence in the discourse of shame due to the stigma of victims of violence is also a reference in Egypt (ZAKARRIYA, 2019). Feminists in Egypt also strive to form feminist solidarity in their resolve (Zalariya, 2019). Unlike violent criminal acts in a courtship relationship, the distinction is caused by the terms chastity, honor and the Crown attached to women being sexually aroused objects and is a tool used to deliberately terrorize the victim. The contradiction is that on one hand, the chastity of women is very high, but when seized by the violence of sanctions given by law and society is unclear and the female's plea. Overall, such findings can be seen to be forms of exploitation of the body, domination, and control over women, identified and known early on both by society and law enforcement.

4. CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that the researchers wish to give an overview of violent social reality in a dating relationship with seducers; the intimidation, and violence that occurs always involve a woman's body and is carried out under the domination of male partners. They are unable to offer a self-defense because the justification of problems is often revealed in the same excuses and embarrassment that eventually make the victims vulnerable to revictimization in the form of the inequality of the courtship relationship that increasingly corners women as victims. In revictimization the cycle of abuse occurs increasingly, making victims feel that the complexity of the problems that can never be completed and there is no way out of this problem.

The genesis of violent domination and the revictimization of victims of violence in a courtship could potentially be a means of presumption that men have the dominant gender role to make decisions about their partner's bodies, whereas, in a community construction, women are burdened to

preserve chastity and maintain their honor. Gender-based violence cases are often effectively handled through group approaches, such as support groups where self-acceptance, self-strengthening and alternative problem solving are found in conversations and sharing in groups. The role of gender and feminism is expected to provide active solutions for victims as a manifestation of the struggle of women against suppression and gender inequality.

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Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 35, Especial N° 21, (2019)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
Maracaibo - Venezuela

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