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Dating violence experienced: How interpersonal communication shows it all

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Abstract. This study examined interpersonal communication between perpetrators and victims of dating violence. Interpersonal communication that carried by 3 survivors who will also tell what has been said by perpetrator through their experiences. The research conducted by deep interview with all of subjects those as participants and a psychologist. In order to get the core words of the language that has been used when communicating with each other. That implies interpersonal communication is important as way to read how by using certain words or sentences in interpersonal communication can build something that has impact for one who spoken to person who in romance relationship. It can created self esteem, interdependence and secure feeling or as the opposite when dating violence occurred; insecure, fear, shame, humiliate, less confidence or gaslighting. Those are the findings through particular evidences base on survivor narrated of interpersonal communication with perpetrator that has been told to researcher about how they were experiences dating violence, and physical evidences has proofed how it operates. The dating violence can perpetuated and have countless negative impact when the victims survivors still tolerate such behaviors from the perpetrator (boyfriend/lover), and do not aware that those abusive treatments are must not to be accepted.

Keywords. communication, Earbay, EviAryatiArbay, London School Of Public Relation

Introduction

Humans are well-known as social beings, because humans like to communicate with other humans. We also enjoy interacting, and indeed the act of engaging in facilitative interpersonal communication has been shown to contribute to positive changes in emotional gate. (Hargie, 2010, p.1). But when inter communication within people in romance relationship (dating) turn into bad communication and at the extreme level sexual violence, it bring suffering for the victim clearly the inter communication contribute to negative and unhappiness. In the case in Indonesia, statistically, National Commission on Violence against Woman, dating violence is 2.073 reported cases, is at a quite worrisome, due to increasing cases from previous year 1.873. The data provided by Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak (SIMFONI – PPA) / Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children stated in 2016 that out of the 10,847 perpetrators of violence, there are as many as 2090 perpetrators of violence were the victim's boyfriend/girlfriend and this fact is really causing concern. And this paper will shows facts of evidences of dating violences through the lenses of survivors, perpetrator and psychology with their voicing written, as words of interpersonal

communication between them. Therefore, the research conducted deep interview from three different perspectives and point of views the survivors of dating violence, the psychologist perspective who can understand the issue and also give the neutral opinions, and the perspectives from the perpetrators.

This study mostly in reference of DeVito in his book published in 2013 “The Interpersonal Communication”, with emphasizes the benefits and importance of interpersonal communication in human life and how making a relationship with the other humans will fulfill what humans need. Interpersonal communication also can have some negative effects where the members are not supportive to each other, where the communication voicing inhuman attitude. Interpersonal communication exists in divided relationships into 4 types; friendship relationships, love relationships (romance), family relationships, and workplace relationships. The positive impacts of inter personal communicatin of which exists create a potential for productive and meaningful communication and make person happy, while this study will show how negative interpersonal communication in romance relationship can lead to dating violence. (DeVito, 2013, p. 284).

The researcher used phenomenology approach to describe and elaborate dating violence phenomenon according to the fact evidences, experiences from the survivors that was shows through experience as told by and and the perspectives their point of view, and physical evidences after violence acts occurred. According to DeVito (2013) that considered as three things in the dark side of interpersonal communication; Jealousy, Bullying and Violence. Those actions can happen in the process of interpersonal communication in any kind of relationship (friendship, family, workplace) and also romance relationships. Romance relationships ideally and usually formed based on love between both parties as to fulfill the needs of human beings and bring happiness, yet by readings all the experience evidences as voicing by survivor of dating violence and experience it all quite the opposite. Interpersonal communication is the sources of unhappiness, anxiety and even long trem trauma. It is quite worrisome that in the case of dating violence in Indonesia, as it show in this study through the voice of subjects victims in inter personal communication with perpetrators and psychology.

Literature Review

The article that close with the research object are *Perilaku Agresif Yang Dialami Korban Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran* (Aggressive behavior experienced by victims of violence in courtship) was written by Anik Nur Khaninah and Mochamad Widjanarko. This article journal was taken from *Jurnal Psikologi Undip* Vol. 15 No. 2, October 2016, 151-160. This article helps determined the forms of aggressive behavior that are received by survivor of dating violence and the factors that cause violence in long term dating. The research uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach using data collection techniques by observing and interviewing with snowball technique used for the sampling technique.

The second article is *Komunikasi Antar Pribadi dalam Hubungan Berpacaran yang Menimbulkan Konflik Kekerasan Psikis* (Interpersonal Communication in Dating Relationships that Cause Psychological Violence Conflict) was written by Aisyah Anjani. This article journal was taken from *E-Journal Undip Interaksi Online* Vol. 6 No. 4, 1-12. This article journal uses Qualitative approach using primary data obtained from in-depth interviews directly with respondents related to decision making after the occurrence of a deep psychological violence relationship, whether to terminate or to restore the relationship. (Anjani, 2018, p. 8-9).

Another journal title *Cultural Barriers to Help-Seeking Among Taiwanese Female Victims of Dating Violence* was written by April Chiung Tao Shen. This article journal was taken from *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* Vol. 20 No. 10, 1-23. This article journal uses

Qualitative approach with a semistructured, in-depth interview used to collect data from 10 female victims (aged 20-28). The study revealed things made it is hard for Asian female seek for help after experience dating violence; Asian people rarely seeking professional help to deal with Intimate Personal Violence (IPV) issues before they grow worse or out of control; there are misconceptions like “it’s OK or very normal for a boyfriend to hit his girlfriend,” and “women provoke men’s violence”.

As a result, blame and shame are assigned to the woman who has been assaulted rather than to the perpetrator. In other words, some survivors were further victimized when they tried to seek help from either informal or formal support systems, owing to conventional perceptions held by the Chinese community. These results corroborate previous research findings that adult female victims of IPV continue to face difficulties or further victimization in seeking help.

Method and Theories Interpersonal Communication

There are six Nature of Interpersonal Communication characteristics which are :

1. Interpersonal Communication involves Interdependent individuals. Which means that Interpersonal communication takes place between people who are in some way ‘connected’. Although largely dyadic (two-persons) in nature, interpersonal communication is often extended to include small intimate groups such as the family. So, not only are the individuals simply connected’, they are also interdependent which results to what one person does has an impact on the other person. The actions of one person have consequences for the other person.
2. Interpersonal Communication is inherently relational because of interdependency, interpersonal communication is inevitably and essentially relational in nature which means interpersonal communication takes place within a relationship, it impacts the relationship and it defines the relationship. The communication that takes place in a relationship is in part a function of that relationship. So, the way you communicate is determined in great part by the kind of relationship that exists between you and the other person like when you interact differently with your instructor and your best friend, but also notice that the way you communicate and the way you interact influences the kind of relationship that you develop.
3. Interpersonal Communication exists on a continuum Interpersonal communication exists along a continuum that ranges from relatively impersonal to highly personal (Miller, as cited in DeVito, 2013, p. 6). At the impersonal end of the spectrum, you have simple conversation between people who really do not know each other, then at the highly personal end, it is the communication that takes place between people who are intimately interconnected. A few characteristics distinguish the impersonal and personal forms of communication;
 - role versus personal communication: individuals are likely to respond to each other according to the roles that they are currently playing.
 - Societal versus personal rule: interactions are according to the rules of society which governs both parties.
 - social versus personal messages: another difference is in the exchanged messages. The messages that both parties exchange are themselves.
4. Interpersonal Communication involves verbal and nonverbal messages. This means that the words you use as well as; your facial expressions, your eye contacts, and your body postures, in face-to-face interaction, and your online text, photos, and videos send interpersonal messages. Likewise, you receive interpersonal messages through all

your senses starting from hearing, vision, smell, and touch. Even silence sends interpersonal messages.

5. Interpersonal Communication takes places in varied forms. Interpersonal communication often takes place face-to-face and over some kinds of computer network, through texting, e-mailing, phoning, and tweeting. Some of these forms are synchronous, it means that they allow you to communicate in real time where the messages are sent and received at the same time as in face-to-face and phone messages. Other forms are largely asynchronous; where you might find a tweet or a blog post today that was actually written weeks or even years ago.
6. Interpersonal Communication involves choices. The interpersonal messages that you communicate are the result of choices that you choose. Many times we do not think of what we say or do not say as involving a choice since it seems so automatic that we do not think of it as under our conscious control. Part of the purpose of this text is to present you with a wide variety of interpersonal communication choices and the reasons why, in some situations, some choices work better than others. DeVito (2013, p. 5-8)

Types of Interpersonal Communication

There are some types of relationships between humans. DeVito (2013, p. 229-276) divided it into 4 types which are;

1. Friendship Relationships
Friendship has engaged the attention and imagination of poets, novelists, and artists of all kinds.
2. Love Relationships
Love is a feeling characterized by closeness and caring and by intimacy, passion, and commitment.
3. Family Relationships
The roles played by each are equal in the equality pattern, in the balanced split pattern, an equality relationship is maintained but each person has authority over different domains.
4. Workplace Relationships
The workplace is a context in which all forms of communication take place and, all kinds of relationships may be seen influenced by culture, both by the wider culture and by the particular culture of a given workplace.

Types of Love Relationships divided love into six types;

1. Eros: Beauty and Sexuality, which focuses on physical attractiveness
2. Ludus: Entertainment and Excitement, where love is experienced as a game, as fun. Love is not to be taken too seriously; emotions are to be held in check lest they get out of hand and make trouble; passions never rise to the point where they get out of control.
3. Storge: Peaceful and Slow, where love that lacks passion and intensity. Storgic love is a gradual process of unfolding, thoughts and feelings; the changes seem to come so slowly and so gradually that it's often difficult to define exactly where the relationship is at any point in time.
4. Pragma: Practical and Traditional. The pragma lover is practical and seeks a relationship that will work. Pragma lovers want compatibility and a relationship in which their

important needs and desires will be satisfied. Love is viewed as a useful relationship that makes the rest of life easier.

5. . Mania: Elation and Depression. Mania is characterized by extreme highs and extreme lows. The manic lover loves intensely and at the same time intensely worries about the loss of the love. This fear often prevents the manic lover from deriving as much pleasure as possible from the relationship. The manic lover may experience extreme jealousy with little provocation.
6. Agape: Compassionate and Selfless. Agape is a compassionate, egoless, self-giving love. Agape is a spiritual love, offered without concern for personal reward or gain. This lover loves without expecting that the love will be reciprocated. (DeVito, 2013, p.263-264)

Dark Side of Interpersonal Communication

Splitzberg and Cupach (as cited in cupach & Cupach, 2010, p. 3) give seventh descriptions about the dark side on their book “The Dark Side of Interpersonal Communication”.

1. The dysfunctional, distorted, distressing, destructive aspects of human action.
2. Deviance, betrayal, transgression, and violation, which includes the awkward, rude, and disruptive aspects of human behavior.
3. Exploitation of victims
4. The unfulfilled, unpotentiated, underestimated, unappreciated aspects of human endeavor, in other words, the worlds we wished we had created but did not
5. The unattractive, socially isolated, unwanted, and repulsive
6. Objectification or treating a person as a thing
7. The paradoxical, mystifying aspects of life that things are seldom what they seem to be

Jealousy is similar to envy in that it is a feeling (or form of anger) we have when we feel our relationship is in danger due to some rival. Jealousy is a reaction to relationship threat.. When we feel jealous, we may feel angry and anxious. (p. 282)

Bullying, whether in a close relationship, the workplace, or the playground, consists of abusive acts repeatedly committed by one person (or group) against another. Bullying is behavior that has become a pattern; it’s repeated frequently rather than being an isolated instance. (p. 284).

Violence, is perhaps most obvious in the various forms of relationship violence. There are three types of dating violence which are verbal or emotional, physical, and sexual. Besides, there are three consequences of dating violence which are physical injuries, psychological injuries, and economic injuries. (p. 285-286).

Violence in Dating Relationships

Cycle Theory of Violence, described a cyclical buildup of tension and abusive release that typified the behavior of their abusive partners and explained it as He divided it into three battering cycle which are, (a) tension-building accompanied with rising sense of danger, (b) the acute battering incident, and (c) loving contrition Walker (2017, p. 94-98).

This cycle usually begins after a courtship period that is often described as having a lot of interest from the batterer in the woman’s life and usually filled with loving behavior and after a while, those loving behavior from the batterer turns into stalking and surveillance. However, by the time this occurs, the woman has already made a commitment to the man and does not have the energy and often have the desire to break off the relationship. Uniquely, the

first two phases of the cycle of violence begin with the third phase of loving behavior in the relationship similar to the good parts of the courtship period. (Walker, 2017, p. 94).

During the first phase, there is a gradual escalation of tension displayed by discrete acts causing increased friction, other mean intentional behaviors, and/or physical abuse. The batterer expresses dissatisfaction and hostility but not in an extreme or maximally explosive form. After that, the woman attempts to placate the batterer by doing what she thinks would please him, calm him down, or at least, what will not further aggravate him. She tries not to respond to his hostile actions and uses general anger reduction techniques instead. Then, she often succeeds several times which leads her to had unrealistic belief that she can control him. It also becomes part of the unpredictable non-contingency response/outcome pattern that creates the learned helplessness. (Walker, 2017, p. 94-97).

However, the tension continues to escalate, the woman becomes more fearful of impending danger, and ultimately, she is not capable to continue controlling his angry response pattern. After she gets exhausted from the constant stress, she ordinarily withdraws from the batterer because felt frightened that she will inadvertently set off an explosion, but it just caused the batterer began to move more oppressively toward her as he observes her withdrawal, and then the tension between both parties become unbearable. (Walker, as cited in Walker, 2017, p. 94-97).

The second phase, the acute battering incident, becomes inevitable without intervention. Sometimes, she precipitates the inevitable explosion so as to control where and when it will occur which allows her to take better precautions to minimize her injuries and pain. Over time she may learn to predict the point in the cycle where there is a period of inevitability-after that point is reached, there is no escape for the women unless the man permits it. (Walker, 2017, p. 97).

“Phase two is characterized by the uncontrollable discharge of the tensions that have built up during phase one” (Walker, as cited in Walker, 2017 p. 97). The batterer typically discharges a barrage of verbal and physical aggression that makes the woman severely shaken and injured. The woman does her best to protect herself by often covering parts of her face and body to block some of the blows. In fact, when injuries occur, it usually happens during this second phase. The acute battering phase is terminated when the batterer stops, usually bringing with its cessation a sharp physiological reduction in tension. This in itself is naturally reinforcing. Violence often succeeds because it works. (Walker, 2017, p. 97).

In circumstances that generate high physiological arousal and anonymity, consciousness changes, and reward is experienced from inner proprioceptive cues (from positions of the perpetrator’s body). This arousal-reward-arousal process generates spiraling rage. The process feeds on itself because each act of aggression, blow or punch, is rewarding. The source of reward is the feedback from the body’s actions (punching, striking) and tension release. (Walker, p.75),

In phase three, the batterer may apologize profusely, trying to assist his victim, showing kindness and remorse, and showering her with gifts and/or promises. The batterer himself may believe at this point that he will never allow himself to be violent again. The woman wants to believe the batterer and, early in the relationship at least, may renew her hope in his ability to change. This third phase provides positive reinforcement for the woman for still staying in the relationship. Many of his actions which made her fall in love with him at the beginning of the relationship occur again here. Phase three could also be characterized by an absence of tension or violence, with no observable loving-contrition behavior, and still be reinforcing for the woman to stay in the relationship. Sometimes the perception of tension and danger remains

very high and does not return to the baseline or loving-contrition level. This is a sign that the risk of a lethal incident is very high.

Forms of dating violence

Rice (as cited in DeVito, 2013) further added that there are 3 types of Relationship Violence which are verbal or emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Verbal or emotional abuse may include humiliating you; engaging in economic abuse such as controlling the finances or preventing you from working; and/or isolating, criticizing, or stalking you. Some research shows that people who use verbal or emotional abuse are more likely than others to escalate to physical abuse (Rancer & Avtgis, as cited in DeVito, 2013, p.286).

Physical abuse includes threats of violence as well as pushing, hitting, slapping, kicking, choking, throwing things at you, and breaking things. Sexual abuse involves touching that is unwanted, accusations of sexual infidelity without reason, forced sex, and references to you in abusive sexual terms. (p. 286). DeVito also put a table to help people differentiate between violent relationships and nonviolent relationships better. He categorized seven things which occur in Violent Relationship and which does not in Nonviolent Relationship which are; Emotional abuse, Control and isolation, Intimidation, Economic abuse, Threats, Power over the other, and Sexual abuse, as what you can see in this picture below.

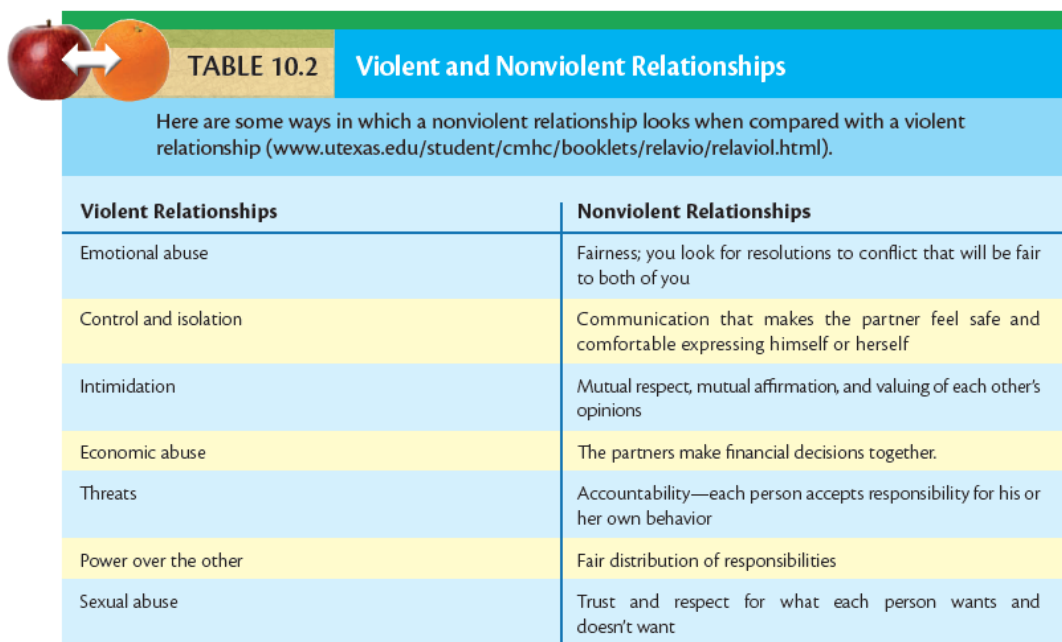


TABLE 10.2 Violent and Nonviolent Relationships	
Here are some ways in which a nonviolent relationship looks when compared with a violent relationship (www.utexas.edu/student/cmhc/booklets/relavio/relaviol.html).	
Violent Relationships	Nonviolent Relationships
Emotional abuse	Fairness; you look for resolutions to conflict that will be fair to both of you
Control and isolation	Communication that makes the partner feel safe and comfortable expressing himself or herself
Intimidation	Mutual respect, mutual affirmation, and valuing of each other's opinions
Economic abuse	The partners make financial decisions together.
Threats	Accountability—each person accepts responsibility for his or her own behavior
Power over the other	Fair distribution of responsibilities
Sexual abuse	Trust and respect for what each person wants and doesn't want

Figure 1. "Violent and Nonviolent Relationships", A Table comparison about Violent Relationships, DeVito, 2013.

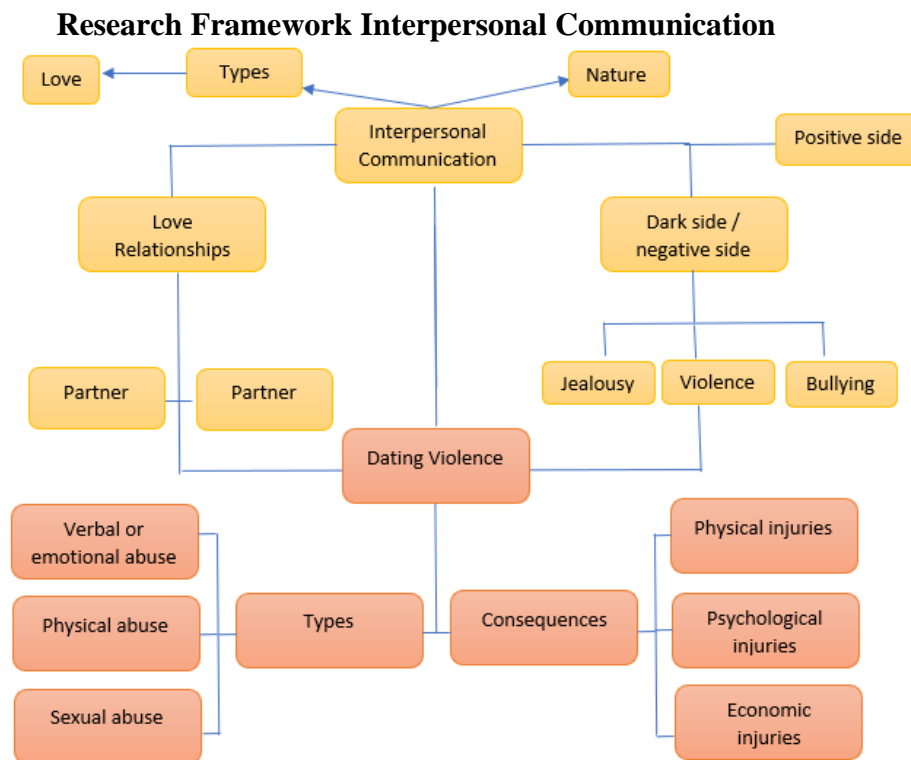


Figure 2. Research Framework, data processed by researcher, 2020.

The framework of this research can be described as follows:

There is the nature of Interpersonal communication and types of interpersonal communication which more focuses in discussing about the love relationships. Interpersonal communication is about relationships between human beings and is a complex situated social process in which people who have established a communicative relationship exchange messages in an effort to generate shared meanings and accomplish social goals. The dark side of interpersonal communication can be divided into three things which are; Jealousy, Violence, and Bullying. From those three things, violence can happen in love relationships between partners and lead to what we all call “Dating Violence”. There are Types of Dating Violence as well as there are consequences of Dating violence. Types of dating violence will be divided into three categories which are; Verbal or emotional abuse, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse. Consequences of dating violence will also be divided into three categories which are; Physical injuries, Psychological injuries, and Economic “injuries”/impact.

Methods and Materials

This research will use a qualitative approach to explore the inner experiences of participants. Qualitative research provides an opportunity for researchers to be able to connect with research participants and see the world from their perspective. Qualitative research methods help researchers to get in-depth findings so that the objectives of the study can be achieved. Qualitative research is a form of research in which the researcher or a designated co-researcher collects and interprets data, making the researcher as much a part of the research process as the participants and the data they provide. (Corbin & Strauss, 2015, p. 4).

Qualitative data is any information the researcher gathers that is not expressed in numbers. If we accept this definition, the range of qualitative data includes information other than words. Pictures are qualitative data, too. Drawings, paintings, photographs, films, and

videotapes are qualitative data if used for research purposes, and even music and soundtracks can be considered data. There are almost no limits to the human creations and productions one could study. Tesch (2013 p. 55)

Phenomenology is the study of phenomena, the examination of things according to the lived experiences (and consciousness) of individuals. It can help researchers to understand the life experiences, the life world of other people. It does more than just enable the researchers to see things from the perspectives of the participants, and offers a way to understand the sense-making framework that every individual has developed over time. Each individual may make something meaningful, like events, experiences, or tangible objects. Meaning or a sense-making framework usually emerges through communication with others. It shapes how individuals give responds to events and experiences (Daymon & Holloway (2011, p. 180-181),

This research uses the Constructivist Paradigm which is also suitable for use in Qualitative research. The researcher will conscientiously dig down the phenomena, figure out the case, while also uncovering the issue, and while also looking for the main reason why can the case happen or to find what the problem really is, and it is in accordance with the constructivist/constructivism paradigm. Constructivism emphasizes constructed realities, interaction with participants, and rich description. (Mertens, 2010, p. 44).

Primary Data

In this research researcher use the in-depth unstructured interview where the researcher becomes a part of what they are studying in order enables them to observe, point out the lead subjects and informally ask them questions while they take notes. The researcher chose unstructured interviews which are controlled conversations that bend towards the interests of the researcher and there is a focused interview where the researcher knows the respondents and manipulates them towards a relevant topic of interest to gain certain specific information related with the topic in this research from all informants. Besides, the researcher also used informal interviews which cover the better part of unstructured interviews.

Secondary Data

The secondary data that is used in this research is the data that are taken from online media/various articles published on the internet and including social media like official websites, or any other social media about dating violence.

Key Informant

The researcher interview survivors and the perpetrators of dating violence

1. Mawar (not real name) a survivor of dating violence
2. Melati (not real name) a survivor of dating violence
3. Kenanga (not real name) a survivor of dating violence
4. Ika a Psychologist from ayasan Pulih (a non-profit institution established to address the need for affordable psychological services). Years of experience under her belt in handled the issue of dating violence, in order to get sharp and accuracy of point of view from an expertise that is reliable on issue of dating violence.

Time and Place of Research

The researcher began this study starting from March 2020 and is expected to end until July 2020. The research will be conducted in the Central Jakarta area with interviews through phone

call/video call with all the respondents while honoring the government appeal to stay at home due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Discussion and data analysis

From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting the patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. After that, the researcher will hold these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism, but the conclusions are still there. Final conclusions may still not appear until the data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; included the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher, and any necessary deadlines to be met. (Miles & Huberman, 2014, p. 13).

These three streams; data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification are presented as interwoven before, during, and after data collection in parallel form in order to make up the general domain called 'analysis'. In this view, the three types of analysis activity and the activity of data collection itself form an interactive, cyclical process. (Miles & Huberman, 2014, p. 14).

2.1 Result and Findings:

2.1.1 Forms of Abuse in Dating Violence

Here are interpersonal communications that depicted modes of dating violence. Through the talk voicing by survivors about their experiences of dating violence we might have learn how it operate as it describe by narrated by survivors.

A. Verbal or Emotional Abuses: Humiliating, Isolating, Stalking, Critizing

“Often I was insulted and ridiculed on public spaces. On one occasion in a convenience store with many people watching, he slammed his helmet and loudly yelling at me over an argument. He threw a chair at me and sunk his teeth to my hand. It is not the first time nor the last, he can do those things in public places in front of strangers. And the worst thing about it he never apologized”(Mawar, June 23, 2020).

The perpetrator Alex never apologized to her after committing such actions, it making Mawar to feel very *embarrassed*, because she everybody in that place would pay attention to them.

Also Mawar’s boyfriend Alex, has started to be more focused in his careers in the music industry as a singer and songwriter, made him to not have a stable income, while Mawar was already and still working in a company and had a stable income. Because of this situation, whenever Alex did not have much money, Anonim would give him her money, whenever Alex needed money for his personal matters, he would use Anonim’ money.

“I pay everything whenever he got no money and he is always broke” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Mawar was also never really counted the total amount of money that she gave to Alex.

“ Every single time he asked me for money I always said its ok, you can use it, you need it more thant me and you have nothing ” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

After Mawar broke up with Alex, she became happier because now she can use and spend all of her money just for herself, can utilize it to do things which are more important for herself.

Also Alex used her camera and laptop more than her, like around 90% of the time he used it, so she rarely can use her own laptop and camera.

"My camera, my laptop, he used it every single time".

(Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Cempaka also who engaging in economic abuse from Zack, she revealed that he often used her money whenever Zack went out with or without her acknowledge.

"It so often...too often and it's the worst".

(Cempaka, July 13, 2020)

"... He doesn't like me to come whenever he hangout with his buddies. He just simply said Im going alone, why you need to come ? If I insist it always end up in a nasty fight. I know for sure he is hitting on another chick...I just know. Its so often he go with his buddies without me." (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

The Perpetrator prevent survivor to got to same event with or without the accompany of perpetrator.

During her relationships, Melati was being stalked by her partner, Zack, who often stalked her social media, such as her Instagram account, and asked her to give him her password to access her account. Furthermore, Zack also stalked her private messages on WhatsApp and always forced her to let him read all of her messages.

"

"Oh yeah, I think Instragam it's a private thing you know. I think every couple shouldn't each have an Instagram account. He routinely check my Instagram..and also Whatsapp."

(Melati, July 13, 2020)

Zack also often criticized her makeup by telling her that Melati put a very heavy makeup on her face, although did not often wear makeup at that time. Zack also criticized that she seemed like an older woman if she used eyelash extensions. The survivor would just be quiet after receiving such kind of criticism like that.

"... Eww you gain weight, you look bigger in the photo. When I put on make up he comments..; you look like fake plastic. After that I never put on any make up. When I put on eyelash extension, "you look like old lady". He made these sort of remarks all the time". (Cempaka, July 13, 2020)

B. Physical Abuse

a) Pushing, Hitting, Slapping, Kicking, Chocking and Throwing and Breaking Things

Because Mawar have had work out on gym befor, she was strong enough to restrain his attacks, not fall down. Her previous ex boyfriend, George (not his real name) was treating her in a more extreme way like he would slam her, so when Alex pushed her, she still could handle it.

“He pushed me like a bully bullying another school kid. But im strong enough to keep my foot off the ground. Im used to this because my ex before him does much worse physical thingy”. (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

She explained that he often did that when they were fighting with each other.

“Further more, what I called it, sexual abuse, I forgot how it started since we had close each other for long time, we did oftenly fight each other (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

The hitting usually done by her boyfriend, when he was be very mad to her and he ended up did such physical abusive things like hitting her, biting her, and so on.

Occasionally when I did wrongly or there were something he did not like, he could mad at me, hit me or even bite me”. (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

She further added that when Alex was angry to her, Alex could hit her in any parts of her body that he could reach.

“when he mad, he could punch me at reachable part of me” (Mawar, 2020).

Based on the confession of the second respondent called F (not her real name), she also received physical abuse treatments from her previous partner, Zack (not his real name), and especially in hitting actions. She explained that Zack often hits her whenever he did not agree with something

Alex had slapped her, and after that Anonim became very angry with him after.

“I had ever been slap but directly I response with mad at him (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Even after Mawar confronted him to show her disagreement being slapped, he did not apologize and felt sorry to her. He would never apologize and felt that he was not in the wrong for any things that he did to her, so even though Mawar would get rampageous, he would just be quiet and do nothing.

“He was never afraid and would not give apology and had never has a guilty feeling, so however I mad at him he just didn’t care and no say sorry “ (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Sometimes F also had to stay at home and decided to not go out at all in two weeks to let the scars and bruises heal.

“Ussually he hit on thigh, stomach, rib, that I could not eat since it so painful. He did also on my back bone, shoulder with his hand. I have been strangled, and then drawed down to floor , hit my face many times. At least, I spent two weeks at home to have its gaudy recovered “ (Melati, July 13, 2020).

The survivor Mawar, experienced being kicked with her previous ex, George (not his real name)

“what if you kicked by your partner ? I was kicked by him but not seriously knocked on me, but it was more severe when kicked by my ex before him” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Mawar remembered that Alex once choked her, but luckily, she still could defend herself and countered him.

“It might be choked when he bit me since he did whatever he could, bit, choked, threw anything he found, however I could fight back “ (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Alex (not his real name) really liked to throwing things during the relationships, and he could throw a lot of stuff.

“he threw things so oftenly, it’s kind a hobby for him” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

After he committed those things, Alex also did not feel sorry nor apologized to her.

“at the convenience store in Jakarta, on a busy time, he could smashed his helmet to the floor and mad in the street. After that I was thrown with chair when I had my lunch, bit my hand, all he did that at public space and he even did not say sorry verbally or physically of what he did to me “(Mawar, June 23, 2020).

It happened when Alex left his phone on the table and went to the toilet, then there was a new notification on his phone which turned out it was from his previous ex. When they went out later on, he could be mad that he threw and broke his helmet in the middle of the road.

“he could smashed his helmet, and mad at the street”. (Mawar, June 23, 2020)

Sometimes Alex was very unhinged in showing his anger until he slammed his helmet and broke it, but he did not even care about it.

“he could smashed his helmet until pieces although it was his own but he did not care” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

When Mawar knew that he had an affair with other girls, he repeated the same thing by throwing and breaking his helmet. Luckily it happened in front of her new boarding house, and there were some of her friends who were also his friends around.

C. Emotional the impact of Dating Violence: Depression, Anxiety, Fear of Intimacy, Low Self Esteem

“heavy depression, huft it’s really depressed” (Kenanga, July 13, 2020).

She cried a lot of times even after she already broke up with her previous partner. She still could not really get over the moments that she had with her previous partner which was really abusive to her. Even though she already had a new partner after that, she still often kept thinking about those nasty tragedies. She often shared about her past to her new partner and kept crying even though that tragedy already happened yesteryear.

“since I was bipolar so I always remember that even I got new partner after him. I liked to share the story but that’s made me sad, cry of what had been done to me” (Kenanga, July 13, 2020).

Mawar would prefer to discuss it right away, while Alex would do nothing and just shushed her. Alex wanted her to always apologize to him first, either it was her fault or not, but she just had to apologize to him first in order to make him to be okay, and sometimes it made Mawar feel really confused.

“in the beginning, usually after fighting he felt afraid, ‘what her feeling’, ‘do I make another mistake’. So I said to him to settle every problem directly but he just keep it silence until I beg for apologize whether I was wrong or him, I had to do it firstly to make relation in normal condition again, this the one that made me confused” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

prediction before and she became sure that Alex had a tendency to be a pedophile. Besides, Anonymous added that she also felt really disgusted with him. She would always try

her best to not meet him again. In the end, she tried to decrease their dating schedules, because she did not want to meet him more often anymore

“in fact, since I found he had affair with other woman in a hotel, I spontaneously felt disgusting and I gradually reducing and reluctiant to meet him “(Mawar, June 23, 2020).

Based on the confession of the second respondent, F (not her real name) regarding this point, she explained that after she broke up with him, she wanted to have closure from him. F came back to her previous partner, Zack (not his real name) to find out whether he had changed to be a better person and a better partner for her or not. Then after they got back together, it turned out that Zack was the same Zack in the past who was really abusive to her. After that, she became sure that she did not want him to be her partner. Since then, she kept thinking and finding ideas about how to make him want to break up with her.

“I had ever thought to end with this guy, but I could not do it at that time, so I again with him, but unfortunately he still had not change. From this on I realized that my choice to break was the right decision I wanted to make sure by seeing the reality, unfortunately he still the same bad guy.” (Melati, July 13, 2020).

. Because of that, when she has relationships with other people, it is easier for her to trust them. It caused her to easily obey what her previous partner, Alex (not his real name) wanted her to do a favor for him, she did not realize when Alex used her for his pleasure, or took advantage of her. She was the one who felt guilty and ended up apologizing to him for things that were not her fault.

I was realized that the tendency of woman with low esteem when she had relation with a man she felt that the he could be trusted so this made her happy to have him, this included me. So at that time I felt wrong and to beg for apologize” (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

She also explained that because her relationship with her main family was not in harmony, so she had no one to lean on, and she easily trusted of him, but at the end she just found that was wrong.

“I did not have someone to hold on except him, since I also came from brokenhome family, so I had counted on this guy, but apparently it was a wrong choice “. (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

She further explained that she also talked to herself and asked herself about what could she do and how would she do it in order for her can fix the problems between her and him.

“I just felt to follow what the best solution to renew the relation with him” AQ (Mawar, June 23, 2020).

2.1.2. Real Life Impact of Dating Violence

- Personal Damage: psychology, a whole being of being human with integrity
- Physical injured, as show below scars, bruises and wound



Bruised as cause by Dating Violence, survivor hand Mawar



Melati, scrafted cause by Dating Violence, 13 July 2020

- Nervous System Damage
- Economic impact: Medical Cost
physical assault, material cost, immaterial

damage of rape, lost work, education adversity

2.1.3 Research Findings Table

Research Objects	Dimensions	Elements	Evidences
Dating Violence	Types of Dating Violence	Verbal or emotional abuse	Humiliating
			Engaging in economic abuse
			Isolating
			Criticizing
			Stalking
			Pushing
			Hitting
	Consequences of Dating Violence	Physical abuse	Slapping
			Kicking
			Choking
			Throwing things
			Breaking things
			Touching that is unwanted
			Accusations of sexual identity without reason
Consequences of Dating Violence	Sexual abuse	Forced sex	
		References to you in abusive sexual terms	
Consequences of Dating Violence	Physical injuries	Scratches & Bruises	

	Knife wounds
	Central nervous system damage
	Depression
Psychological injuries	Anxiety
	Fear of intimacy
	Low self-esteem
	Cost for Physical Assault
Economic "injuries" / Impact	Cost for rape
	Lost days of work
	Lost work
	Prevents from maintaining jobs/continuing their education

Source: DeVito, 2013 ; Data Processed by Researcher, 2020

III. Conclusion and recommendation

Violence can occur in dating relationships because when people interact with in interpersonal communication, they commit such things which lead to the quality of the relationship to be lower. They also inspired or directed (either consciously or unconsciously) to do violence to their partner because they already experienced the dark side of interpersonal communication in their past. After getting inspired to do that, they tend to not be aware that all of the actions that they had committed to their partner are bad and continuing to abuse their partner in the end. Usually their quality of communication during the relationships is also not really healthy, where the way they express their emotions are in a rude way. When dissent arises, they prefer to fight with each other and their intention was to win their arguments over their partners argument instead of trying to discuss it peacefully. They could also just respect the difference between them and agreed to disagree that they have a dissent.

Violence also happened because some people need to get the recognition from their partner that they are great, or even to show that they are greater than their partner. They also wanted to increase their level by underestimating their partner. While again, they could ask for recognition in a better way, by communicating it to their partner. However, violence also often occurs because there is a way of thinking in society that if people want to show others that they are powerful, they need to do it with violence. There are also some people who still want to accept such behaviors like violence from their partner, and do not realize that those abusive treatments are not okay to be accepted. Even sometimes, they did not realize that unconsciously, they are looking for abusive partners because they were familiar with it since they often received several abusive treatments in their past from their family too.

Dating violence happened as the result of the dark side of interpersonal communication in a form of verbal or emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. The verbal or emotional abuse ranges from humiliating, engaging in economic abuse, isolating, criticizing, and stalking.

> Physical Abuse

The physical abuse ranges from pushing, hitting, slapping, kicking, choking, throwing things, and breaking things. The sexual abuse ranges from touching that is unwanted, accusations of sexual identity without reason, forced sex, and references to you in abusive sexual terms. These three abusive types of dating violence lead to several consequences to be appeared. There are three consequences of dating violence which are physical injuries, psychological injuries, and economic impact. The physical injuries range from scratches and bruises, knife wounds, and central nervous system damage. The psychological injuries range from depression, anxiety, fear of intimacy, and low self-esteem. The economic impacts range from cost for physical assault, cost for rape, lost days of work, lost work, and prevents from maintaining jobs/continuing their education.

To optimize the research, in the more specific category, interpersonal communication regarding dating violence, the researcher hopes that the research about this topic and issue could be explore in more detail because this issue is very important. The researcher also hopes that it would better that a topic about dating violence can be augmented from communication perspectives as it tends to be very limited too.

The researcher thinks that people could try to understand about how to communicate to other people in a good way, learn about how to build a healthy relationship with their beloved partner, and have to find out what are the things that they should be okay with, and what kind of treatments that they should not experience in dating relationships. They also need to

understand themselves better, about what kind of person they really are, if there is a tendency for them to become a perpetrator, then they need to start practicing how to be a good partner.

People also need to reflect on themselves of why they wanted to be in a dating relationship with their partner, they need to be more aware that the main reason they wanted to date their partner was because they love their partner, so they need to treat their partner with kindness, and communicate with them softly. People also need to realize that they also need to make some effort in making the quality of their relationship to be higher or well-maintained by giving several affections to their partner, try to always communicate their wants and discuss it to get the solutions which benefit them. When we always communicate things with our partner in a good way, the chance of the mutual understanding to be emerged is higher and it will give them not only a chance to understand their partner better, but also will give them some positive feedback on how to be a better partner in dating relationships.

Isolating in Dating Violence

The survivor Mawar, have experienced that her boyfriend Alex would prevent her to go to some events where not only himself and many of their friends would join, but there would be other girl that he had crushed on who would join in that event too, so he would do something in order to not let Mawar go to that certain event, but he also stated that at the end she knew about that information from various sources.

“Enggak, dia lebih ke ngelarang aku ikut acara yang dimana dia ketemu banyak temen-temennya, misal dia lagi ada acara sama temen-temennya nih, trus kalo lagi ada cewe yang dia demen, lagi dia incer, aku jadi gabole ikut dibilangnya ‘enggak, ngapain, uda gausa ikut.’, aku sering digituin, cuman ya gitu ada aja jalannya yang mesti aku jadi tau.” (Mawar, , June 23, 2020).

Whereas in fact, Alex usually did not mind if Mawar also joined in to go to some events, especially to some theatre events where both of them are actively participating in. Also, sometimes her friends were the ones who invited her too to go to the practices of the theatre project that he played a role on. Then, when she spoke to him that she got invited to see how the progress of the practice ran, he would not let her go.

“Biasanya ga masalah, karena sering ada acara teater dimana gitu, trus kadang bareng kan latiannya, temen-temennya ngajakin aku ‘kakak ikut aja ke sini sini..ada si ini(nama teman dari teater) juga kok’ gitu, aku bilang dong sama dia, ‘eh, aku diajak ni ke sini ke tempat latiannya.’ trus dijawab ‘eh kamu ngapain, gausalah, kalo mau nonton gausah lah.’ digituin. Gak boleh nya lebih ke kalo aku hampir ngusik yang udah dia rencanain” (Mawar, Personal Communication, June 23, 2020).

While based on the second respondent, Kenanga (initial), she experienced being isolated by her previous partner, Zack (not his real name). Zack did not like the fact that F had a lot of guy friends, and he ended up not allowing her to go hang out with her friends. Zack also forbade her to go have a meeting with her business partners who mostly were also her previous exes. In order to make Zack allow her to go to a meeting and have a discussion to talk about her business with her business partners, she introduced her business partners to him and even always asked him to accompany her whenever she would have a meeting. However, it turned out that Zack still could not trust her and prohibit her from working because of that. More extremely, F also had many guy friends from her campus, and because of that, Zack prohibited her from going to campus to prevent her meeting her guy friends at campus, and it caused F to have to leave college for one year.

“aku pernah ga kampus satu tahun, karena dia ga ngebolehin, terus karena aku punya temen cowo, temen-temenku kebanyakan cowo jadi aku gaboleh pergi sama temenku, trus juga aku tuh hampir semua rekan bisnisku tuh mantanku jadi ngga boleh juga kerja gara-gara itu. padahal udah aku temuin sama mantanku ini, karena setiap kali aku meeting, aku ajak, tapi dia ga percaya, dia tetep ga percaya.” (Kenanga, July 13, 2020)

An interpersonal relationship developed, maintained, and sometimes destroyed through communication. It was written that sometimes destroyed through communication because their relationship got destroyed by lots of communication which can decrease the quality of the relationship.

They also experienced things in accordance with the characteristics of Interpersonal Communication. DeVito (2013, p. 5-7) with the Nature :

1. Interpersonal Communication involves Interdependent individuals. What one person does has an impact on the other person. The actions of one person have consequences for the other person. (p. 5). We can see that based on the interpersonal communication Mawar with her boyfriend, Alex has impact, mostly on the ego. Then, it also has consequences in a negative way which her actions toward Alex led to make him feel that Mawar did not appreciate him as her lover too.
2. Interpersonal Communication is inherently relational. The way you communicate is determined in great part by the kind of relationship that exists between you and the other person, then the way you communicate and the way you interact influences the kind of relationship that you develop.
3. Interpersonal Communication exists on a continuum, that ranges from relatively impersonal to highly personal (Miller, as cited in DeVito, 2013, p. 6). At the impersonal end of the spectrum, you have simple conversation between people who really do not know each other, then at the highly personal end, is the communication that takes place between people who are intimately interconnected.
4. Interpersonal communication involves verbal and nonverbal messages. The words you use as well as your facial expressions, your eye contacts, and your body postures, in face-to-face interaction, and your online text, photos, and videos send interpersonal messages. Besides, whenever they meet in face to face interaction, some nonverbal messages might exist too. It can be in form of their body gestures they made when they meet each other, when they were staring at one another precisely in their eyes and making some eye contacts, and facial expression (either when they were seemed serious when they were facing problems, they smiled to one another, they laughed for the funny jokes, mad with one another and fighting to each other. Moreover, interpersonal messages such as from texts, photos, and videos that they send through chats also exist during the relationship.
5. Interpersonal communication takes places in varied forms. Interpersonal communication often takes place face-to-face and over some kind of computer network, through texting, e-mailing, phoning, and tweeting. Some of these forms are synchronous and asynchronous. Besides from what had been mentioned before which showed that both survivor and perpetrator were communicating through not only face-to-face interaction but also from other ways like from texting, they also did phoning, and other forms which are synchronous existed between them. It became synchronous because they communicate in real time where the messages are sent and received at the same time as in face-to-face and phone messages.
6. Interpersonal Communication involves choices. The interpersonal messages that you communicate are the result of choices that you choose. Many times we do not think of

what we say or do not say as involving a choice since it seems so automatic that we do not think of it as under our conscious control

From characteristics existed in Interpersonal Communication, both perpetrator and survivor did all of the characteristics, but the way they do it tend to just decrease the quality of the relationship and cause them to experience the results of the dark side of interpersonal communication. We can be surer that things that happened between all survivors and perpetrator were the result of the dark side of Interpersonal Communication, where there are also jealousy and violence which lead to dating violence. DeVito (2013, p. 282),

As the field of communication is vital in explicating the fundamental processes of forming and developing supportive relationships, exploring the transactions of social support that produce healthrelated outcomes and discovering the nature of moral action. (Burlson et al, as cited in Virtanen, 2012, p.26). The dating violence phenomenon as found in this research through a description of the experience of violence by the survivors can be tracing through interpersonal communication between survivors and perpetrators. It has to be part of learning behaviour by human in general.

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