

Discourse of the Toxic Relationship: Violence Against Men from a Victim Precipitation Theory

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of dating violence that resulted in teenage guys becoming victims is still tough to track down. Several causes contribute to violence, including social stereotypes, toxic masculinity, the criminal justice system's weakness, ignorance, and so on. This is what makes the individual in the case rude. Some of the crimes committed involved the victim, who in this case was a youngster who became a victim of violence and engaged in the commission of crimes done by his partner. Based on their involvement in a victim precipitation hypothesis, there are five sorts of victims: (1) nonparticipating victims; (2) latent or predisposed victims; (3) provocative victims; (4) participating victims; and (5) false victims. Based on her comments, the victim in this case fits four of the five criteria. The qualitative-descriptive method will be employed in this study to discuss the analysis of violence in dating that occurs against men. The interview was conducted in a structured or unstructured manner, with two teenagers who had been victims of violence by a partner who lived in Tangerang South. The results, many people are unaware that they are victims of abuse in a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship. Relationship violence can take many forms, including restriction of activities, and economic, verbal, sexual, and even physical aggression.

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INTRODUCTION

Teenage is known in Latin as "adolescent," which means "growing up to adulthood. Adolescents will go through several changes as they develop and grow. Adolescents with labels and unpredictable mental states are frequently troubled by bad behaviours. This corresponds to adolescence, which is frequently related to the public assessment of adolescent deviance and abusive behaviour. (Dwi, 2017). Adolescents' extensive sexual and social development causes them to become attracted to the opposite sex and desire relationships (pacaran). This period, also called puberty, is a period of development when children change from asexual beings to sexual

beings. As explained by Root in Hurlock (1980), "puberty is a stage of development in which the maturity of the sexual instruments occurs, and the achievement of reproductive capacity occurs." This phase is accompanied by changes in somatic growth and psychological perspectives." (Hurlock 1980, p. 185). Dating, according to Degenova and Rice, is a relationship in which two people meet and engage in a series of activities together to better understand one another. Even though approaches have been taken in the relationship to get to know each other's character and nature, conflict is not unusual in relationships. Conflict happens as a result of a difference of opinion (disobedience), jealousy, and other factors. Even in the case of violence, this can be a major issue (Rohmah, 2014).

Violence is an attempt by the spouse to intimidate the victim, either through threat or physical assault on parts of the victim's body or objects. The purpose is to control the victim's conduct while simultaneously instilling dread in the victim. If dominance and aggression have already occurred in a relationship, it will become toxic (Widyastuti, et al, 2002). A toxic self-connection is a harmful relationship that can harm both a person's mental and physical health. Internal conflicts, such as those between individuals and partners, are frequently related to toxic relationships. Control of one party that has power over the other, such as restriction of activities up to physical violence, is one of the indicators of a toxic relationship that is typically encountered in a relationship (Praptiningsih & Putra, 2021).

A lack of self-esteem might lead to violence against the victim. Self-esteem is linked to a person's thoughts, emotions, expectations, ideals, and accomplishments. This self-esteem is crucial in the development of a person's personality. Personality describes a person's attitude and behaviour, whether profitable or negative. Positive self-esteem leads to a high sense of self-worth and Self-satisfaction; otherwise, poor behaviour leads to low self-awareness, sadness, and a proclivity for violence (Srisayekti, et al, 2015). It is easy to be in charge and dominate when one feels vulnerable. Dependence on a couple from a distrust of the partner since a partner who hangs his life on a partnership is easy to manipulate. Violence with a partner is not as easy as it appears. Societies are frequently trapped in gender shadows, with men abusers and women victims. Genderism, according to some, is a distinction between men and women caused by socio-cultural variables. Sexism differentiates men and women based on biological differences (Suprana, 2014). As a result, it does not rule out the potential of violence perpetrated by women as the principal perpetrator. Violence is a legal infraction that involves the use of physical force to harm yourself or others. Violence, unlike marriage or dating, does not consider socioeconomic class or relationship status. Violence in a girlfriend relationship is extremely difficult to detect and is frequently hidden by the victim or even unbeknownst to the victim. Women are the most vulnerable to boyfriend violence (Prameswari & Nurchayati, 2021).

Because men have authority, it is difficult to identify violence in men. This causes people to turn a blind eye to violence against men. Essentially, the notion of masculinity as a positive trait is identical to patriarchal culture and the social environment of men who are perceived to be strong, solid, and authoritative. However, for some men, this masculinity can be destructive and is referred to as toxic masculinity. To this day, toxic masculinity has convinced society that males cannot be victims of violence because they are powerful; men are seen to be strong, so they cannot be victims. Men who become victims frequently feel weak and worthless, and they lose "management" because they are unable to care for themselves. Not only that, but the lack of legal

protection for male victims, as well as the lack of public attention to incidents in which men are victims, leave males prone to secondary victimization, in which they will be victims for the second time, both in the community and in the criminal justice system.

METHODS

The researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach to understand a phenomenon that occurs in humans or socially to create a comprehensive and complex picture presented with words, report a detailed picture obtained from the source, and do it with a real background (Fadli, 2021). Primary and secondary data-gathering strategies are used in qualitative research. The major data used is an observation as a support for the findings of observations performed against the challenges that arise by looking for data and information supported by research in the south by using online media applications as a search container for victims of abuse in relationships.

The interview was conducted in a structured or unstructured manner, with two teenagers who had been victims of violence by a partner who lived in Tangerang South. Secondary data is also collected by researchers when they are supporting the results of interviews by reading a variety of reading materials related to the issue, such as books, journals, scientific publications, and web articles. The researchers will examine the data received from field observations using this data collection technique. This is consistent with the researchers' plans to do a study on violence in dating against men. Where scholars will go into detail on the phenomenon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Toxic relationships in a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship are a type of unhealthy emotional distribution. A negative emotional state is frequently caused by someone who has endured psychological trauma from a previous relationship and has passed it on to others. This is consistent with Riani's comment in his book "Stop Toxic Relationship," which states that a toxic relationship with a partner or family member can be formed by a negative history caused by negotiating and insufficient sympathy (Riani, 2021). Here are some indications of a toxic relationship:

1. The couple was always in charge.
2. Being yourself is challenging.
3. Not getting any help.
4. Always suspicious and perplexed.

In friendship violence, violence between lovers is ranked second after domestic violence (Ns. Khusnul Aini, 2020). Gender roles are not immune to violence. In the gender issue, there is an inequality that leads to discrimination against one of the parties, resulting in women always being harmed and men always gaining. Here are the gender differences based on their share of the population (Wahid & Lancia, 2018):

1. Characteristics: both masculine and feminine
2. Functions in the public and domestic spheres: Productive as well as Reproductive
3. Head of the family and housewife

Previous Research Related on Toxic Relationships

Dating is one of those partnerships in which intense engagement is required as a process of loving, admiring, supporting, and paying attention to one another. There isn't much in this dating arrangement that prevents humiliation or beatings. This is because the stronger the interaction, the more frequent the changes in the angle of the field. The confrontation that occurs is a kind of expression that is met with violence. When males become victims of dating violence, they often understand why their partners do so out of jealousy and disagreements of opinion. The violence suffered by men in this journal is largely verbal, such as slander and insult. A man's feeling of violence is a sense of love from a jealous partner. Men who rarely encounter violence are often oblivious to such behaviours, whereas victims who frequently suffer violence are conscious of such acts as a form of control over their partner. Oh, my precious little one, who notices what's wrong? It is caused by a lack of understanding and awareness concerning dating violence (Rihandita, 2018).

A stronger or dominating participant in a romance is more likely to conduct acts of violence, such as reliance on a partner, and is more subject to being controlled in a relationship. Abuse in relationships can be triggered by several circumstances, including poor emotional management on the part of perpetrators, the influence of childhood abuse, and the use of alcohol and illegal drugs, which allows the perpetrator to conduct violence. The victims' despondency and helplessness have been exacerbated as a result of the violence. Men who are victims of violence fail to disclose it or seek treatment since violence done by women is considered natural and more acceptable in society. In a journal titled *Picture of Acceptance of Dating Violence in Early Adult Victims of In-Friendship Violence*, Ri Pratiwi and Ayu Septi P highlighted that in-family violence is an act of physical or psychological persecution aimed at gaining authority or control. The controllers are not exclusively male, and the victims must not be female. Men can also be victims of sexual violence in a relationship, though not as frequently as women. According to Bethke and Dejoy (1993), males on average, accept more violence in dating than women, and violence inflicted by women is perceived as more acceptable than violence perpetrated by males (O'Keefe & Treister, 1998; Price & Byers, 1999). Violence in dating is still largely unknown in society, particularly among those with a poor level of education, those who are unable to regulate their emotions, those with low levels of economic well-being, and those in dysfunctional relationships (Pratiwi & Septi, 2020).

The definition and measurement of dating violence and teenage dating are difficult to describe and quantify since the nature of dating changes depending on the circumstances. The one in which, during the start of adolescent dating, a group of both sexes does something together. Teenagers evolve into dating or dating with one individual as a result of this group's experience. However, based on a teenage interview, it is unclear what is meant by a girlfriend or dating partner, and these assessments vary widely between teenagers. A variety of elements, including the quantity of time spent with each other, the level of emotional attachment, and the activities conducted together, may also influence these evaluations. Most people have a general understanding of what "violence" in a young dating relationship entails, but not everyone conceptualizes and defines it in the same way. Several types of dating violence have been investigated empirically, including physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Sexual violence refers to forced kissing, touching, or sexual intercourse; while psychological violence refers to reports of humiliation, threats, or the use of control measures. The researchers observe that

psychological and sexual violence increases in sixth grade and continues to rise over time in this journal (Physical, psychological, or sexual) (Jouriles. E.N, Platt. C, McDonald.R, 2009).

Exposure to violence in one's core family is a substantial predictor of harassment or violence in a girlfriend. In other words, one of the primary sources of behavioural models is the family. Because many youngsters spend a lot of time with family members, they may learn how to respond to anger by studying how their family members respond to anger and therefore establish an angry expressive style. According to Wolf and Foshee's journal paper Family Violence, rage Expression Styles, and Adolescent Dating Violence, there are three types of rage expression. They are classified as either constructive, direct destructive, or indirect destructive. Someone who expresses anger constructively attempts to improve the situation, either by addressing it with the object of the anger or with someone else, or by cooling down before acting. A direct, destructive manifestation of anger comprises aggressive behaviour towards the target of the rage. Anger that is not immediately harmful is anger that is not directed at the person who is the focus of the rage. His rage is contained in his heart, yet he shouts out and cries to him in his head. (Wolf, K.A & Foshee, V.A, 2003).

Meanwhile, according to Brown and Bulanda's research, dating violence is most widespread in adolescent relationships. They explained in their publication, Relationship Violence in Young Adulthood: A Comparison of Daters, Cohabitors, and Marrieds, that there were two elements related to violent relationships: sociodemographic and family features of origin. Race, economic resources (e.g., education and employment), and the existence of children are all relevant socio-demographic factors. On average, black people experience more dating violence than white people, however, this is not the case for some Hispanic groups. Black and Hispanic people are less likely than white people to live together (Brown, S.L & Bulanda, J.R, 2008).

Another study published in the journal *The Relationship Between Violence in the Family of Origin and Dating Violence Among College Students* by Gover, Kaukinen, and Fox demonstrates that students are particularly vulnerable to dating violence since they have been involved in so many romantic relationships over the years. The studies also revealed that women are more likely to be victims of sexual assault when dating, while men are more likely to be perpetrators of violence against women. It's because childhood exposure to violence is one of the most commonly studied risk factors for dating. In other words, if a boy witnesses his father abusing his mother as a youngster, he is likely to do the same as an adult and have a date (Gover, A. R., Kaukinen, C., & Fox, K. A., 2008).

This research goes back to the author's studies with men as his subjects. However, the component that causes a person to become a victim is the same for both men and women.

Results of Observations and Interviews with Research Informants

There were three sources of information in this study: two teenage boys as victims of violence in a relationship and a psychologist. Informant 1 describes their boyfriend's connection as having lasted roughly six months. At the beginning of the first month of dating, the relationship was still going well, and her partner displayed no unusual characteristics. However, insiders say the violence started after the boyfriend's relationship lasted roughly 4-5 months. The nature of a pair that is no longer 'jaim' or bashful makes boyfriend relationships more vulnerable to violence. The

personality of a possessive and jealous informant couple is emerging. Activity limits begin to appear in the shape of a prohibition on playing with women, constantly asking for activities, leaving without permission, staring at other ladies, and so on. The hand is attacked first, and then the violence spreads to other regions of the body, such as the head and stomach. The pair does this to the informant for a reason; this aggression is caused by the informants themselves, who enjoy gazing at other women. However, intense beatings by couples can leave blue-coloured scars on the body portion of the informant who was beaten.

This increases the victim's dread of her spouse, making the partner more dominant in the relationship. The informant's experience with violence was never reported to the party responsible because the source believes that the couple's actions are natural and that males should not report this to the police. After all, men have more power than women. This is also based on the informant's friends' and environment's response, which is reasonable by delivering a reaction like "ah begitu doang." The informant also notes that violence against men is uncommon in Indonesia, which helps the informant rationalize the treatment. The informant recognizes and understands that his or her relationship with this partner is poisonous, but the informant does not want to discontinue the relationship as long as it does not escalate to a threat that results in murder. In their study published in the journal *Picture of Acceptance of Dating Violence in Early Adult Victims of In-Friendship Violence*, Pratiwi and Septi conducted the same. According to the journal, male victims of sexual violence in dating were reluctant to complain and seek help from authorities or the public since males considered that violence against women was a natural and more acceptable occurrence in society. In general, males are more likely than women to accept violence in a boyfriend's relationship, and violence inflicted by women is more acceptable than violence perpetrated by men (Pratiwi & Septi, 2020).

Not far from informant 1, informant 2 also experienced verbal and physical violence in a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship. Two informants in a boyfriend's relationship have occasionally engaged in a quarrel that makes her partner very angry. In this incident, a pair of informants fired a shot to leave a spark on the informant's cheeks. Nevertheless, the informant did not report it because he thought this was the beginning of his mistake. In addition, the informant experiences verbal violence from his partner, which limits his activity. According to the report, this is a toxic relationship. Because the violence occurs as a result of both informants' faults, the experiences of these two informants may be seen as insignificant or typical in the community environment. However, in a love relationship, the relationship or closeness between men and women should not be coloured by what is known as verbal or physical abuse. This is common in relationships. Furthermore, the violence experienced in a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship is condoned by males, who, in the stigma of masculine culture, are strong figures capable of deterring all violence that occurs, particularly aggression originating from women who are deemed weak. These stigmas are deemed unnatural in public discourse, and when men complain about them and reach the reporting machinery of law enforcement, it is considered "unnatural," even absurd.

Violence Against Men in Toxic Relationships from News Media

Domestic violence encompasses domestic violence, violence against partners, violence against household workers, violence against children, violence inflicted by an ex-husband or ex-boyfriend, and other forms of personal violence. When discussing domestic violence in partnerships, women are frequently cast as victims and men as perpetrators. The researchers

attempted to describe some of the findings of example incidents of violence that occurred to males as victims of violence in dating through online news, as shown in the table below.

No	News Headings	News Source	Year of the News	Location
1.	Viral, Vidio Wanita Tampar Pacar 52 Kali Karena tak Dibelian Ponsel	https://wolipop.detik.com/love/d-4562087/viral-video-wanita-tampar-pacar-52-kali-karena-tak-dibelian-ponsel	May 23 rd 2019	China
2.	Balas Dendam, Seorang Perempuan Nekat Perkosa Kekasihnya	https://news.okezone.com/read/2017/11/26/18/1820724/balas-dendam-seorangperempuan-nekat-perkosa-kekasihnya	November 16 th 2017	USA
3.	Sakit Hati Diperkosa Balas Dendam Dengan Cara Sadis	https://www.brilio.net/duh/9-kasus-pasangan-paling-sadis-di-dunia-potong-alatvital-kekasihnya-180208d.html	February 8 th 2018	Indonesia
4.	Wanita Australia Potong Alat Kelamin Pacar Usai Bertengkar Hebat di Apartemen Melbourne	https://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/internasional/pr-014491078/wanita-australia-potong-alatkelamin-pacar-usai-bertengkar-hebat-diapartemen-melbourne	May 16 th 2022	Australia
5.	Curiga Diselingkuhi Wanita ini Potong Alat Kelamin Pacar Saat Tidur Lalu Dibuang ke Toilet	https://www.tribunnews.com/internasional/2021/04/04/curiga-diselingkuhi-wanita-inipotong-alat-kelamin-pacar-saat-tidur-laludibuang-ke-toilet	April 4 th 2021	Taiwan
6.	Curahan Hati Lelaki Yang Pernah Disiram Air Keras oleh Mantan Kekasih	https://www.liputan6.com/lifestyle/read/485613/curahan-hati-lelaki-yang-pernahdisiram-air-keras-oleh-mantan-kekasih	February 18 th 2021	England
7.	Cewek ini Benar-benar Tusuk Kekasih Buat Ambil Jantung	https://www.brilio.net/cinta/dikira-rayuan-cewek-ini-benar-benar-tusuk-kekasih-buatambil-jantung-1809113.html	September 11 th 2018	China

8.	Tak Terima Diputus Cinta Wanita Thailand Tusuk Pacar 9 Kali	https://www.liputan6.com/global/read/3442522/tak-terima-diputus-cinta-wanitathailand-tusuk-pacar-9-kali	April 10 th 2018	Thailand
9.	Lelaki Korban Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran Berjarak 10 Hari Dari Kematian	https://news.detik.com/bbc-world/d-3983658/lelaki-korban-kekerasan-dalampacaran-berjarak-10-hari-dari-kematian	April 21 st 2018	England

Table 1: Cases of Violence Against Men as Victims of Toxic Relationships in Several Countries

Teenagers' Contribution as Victims in Toxic Relationships

A healthy relationship is something that everyone desires in a boyfriend relationship, but it cannot be denied that the relationship that is engulfed will have problems due to the age of adolescents who are still vulnerable to conflict and unstable adolescent emotional conditions that make the relationship toxic. A toxic relationship can develop when one of the parties is uncomfortable in an ongoing connection. In this instance, the youngster plays a role that allows the partner to conduct violent acts. Cheating and glancing at the other gender by this youth is a cause that leads to the pair committing acts of violence against both sources. The point of view of the source that supports the action or behaviour committed by a couple causes teenage males to experience frequent violence. Couples' violence against adolescent boys is a kind of control by the spouse over the adolescent boy's faults. The couple's control over the information is a sort of power over the relationship, making a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship toxic. Although violence is common in teenage boys' boyfriends' relationships, it does not cause males to jerk and leave a poisonous relationship. In this instance, adolescent boys will continue to contribute to the incidence of nonviolence in toxic relationships.

Aspect	Total N=402		Boys N=90		Girls N=312	
	Never	Ever	Never	Ever	Never	Ever
Hit	180	222	60	30	120	192
Slapped	192	210	60	30	131	180
Kick	240	162	84	6	156	156
Grabbed	240	162	60	30	180	132
Pushed	156	246	60	30	96	219
Strangled	240	162	66	24	174	138
Scratched	252	150	66	24	186	126
Bitten	204	198	48	42	156	156

Table 1: The Table of Violence Against Men as Victims of Toxic Relationships in Indonesia

Victim Precipitation Theory in Violence Against Men in Toxic Relationships

According to positivist criminology, men are more prone than women to commit crimes based on natural indications such as physical, social, and cultural factors. However, feminist studies show that women can commit crimes equivalent to males and are not always considered weak creatures. Toxic relationships are those in which one side benefits while the other suffers. Both scenarios in

the boyfriend-girlfriend relationship of the youngsters who are victims here contribute to the emergence of unhealthy relationships, also known as toxic relationships (Imran, 2015).

In these circumstances, the youngster plays a role that allows the partner to perform violent acts. The misbehaviour and mistrust of the opposite sex perpetrated by these teens is a factor in the couple's violent behaviours against both informants. The source's perspective that justifies the behaviour or activity committed by a couple causes teenage boys to experience frequent violence. Couples' violence against teenage boys is a method of control by the spouse over the teenage boy's faults. The couple's control over the informant is a sort of domination over the relationship that causes a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship to be poisonous. Although violence is common in teenage boys' boyfriend relationships, it does not cause guys to jerk and leave a poisonous relationship. Teen boys will continue to contribute to the incidence of nonviolence in toxic relationships in this situation.

According to the victim's precipitation theory, the victim contributes to the occurrence of a crime committed by the offender. Some aspects of the victim may be the originator and producer of the criminal, as well as his crimes (Hardianto, 2023). Crime is usually dealt with through intention and opportunity, which implies that intention is a factor from within the criminal and opportunity is an external component given to the victim for the crime to occur. Crime can be appraised based on the victim's susceptibility to the externally occurring offence, in the sense of how much the victim's role in participating in crime prevention is seen from the victim's position as a community caring for the environment. Given that the crime does not take into account the victim's age, gender, occupation, and so on, As a good and knowledgeable community, we must contribute to the reduction of evil. The following are some examples of victims based on their role in the commission of a crime:

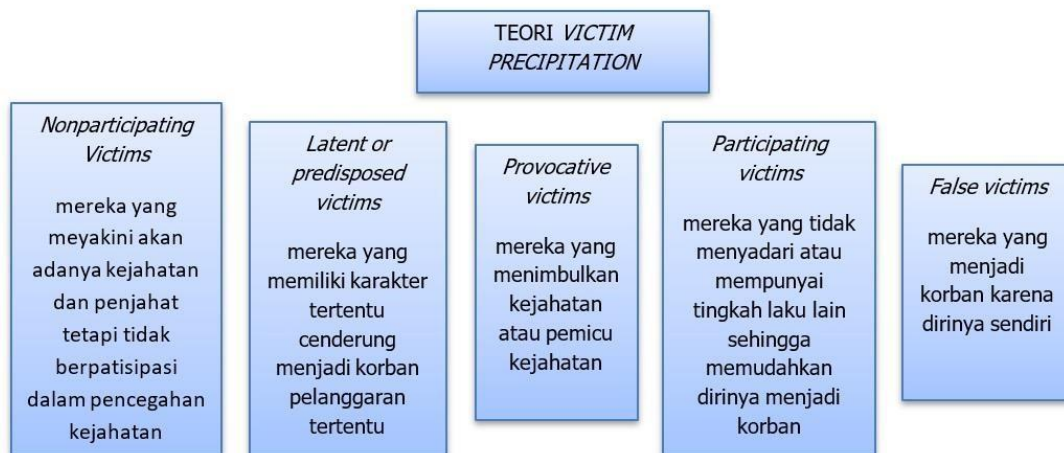


Chart 1: Victim Precipitation Theory Chart

From Chart 1, non-participating victims are individuals who do not deny the reality of a crime or take part in crime prevention. All informants are aware of the existence of crime and criminals, but in this case, the informant is unwilling to diminish the crime because it has become a necessity and an agreement. (Responsibility to yourself). Both have experienced a form of violence during their relationship, which means they are aware that the acts they have committed are crimes and

that the perpetrator is their lover, but they refuse to participate in the prevention of the violence they have experienced by staying away from their parents, which requires attention and commitment (with relation to yourself) (Hardianto, 2023).

Latent or predisposed victims are persons who have a certain personality and are prone to becoming victims of a specific offence. In this situation, the victim's behaviour or character might cause him to become a victim by giving him a certain character or demonstrating attitudes that can cause him to become a victim, making it simpler for the perpetrator to commit a crime against him. According to the story of the two informants as victims, they have characters who tend to make him a victim with a patient narrative character and have no awareness of the danger of the violent criminal acts experienced by the narrative, resulting in him being the victim of the crime. This is what keeps the source trapped in such bad relationships, often known as toxic partnerships.

Provocative victims are people who exhibit qualities that may lead to the commission of a crime. In this scenario, the victim's nature causes him to indirectly engage in the occurrence of a crime done intentionally or consciously to become a victim. Even the victim may feel deeply responsible for committing the crime through his acts. This is congruent with the phrase "no smoke without fire," and it is related to victim involvement in committing a crime. (Provocative victim). The informant commits or assists in the commission of a crime committed against him by his girlfriend. The victim, in this case, is indeed evidence of committing an offence in which his conduct in a relationship cannot be justified in terms of commitment and trust in the relationship. Here, they both cheat and steal eyes from other women who truly disappoint the partner, so that the partner's emotions become uncontrollable and manifest themselves in the form of verbal and physical violence.

Participating Victims are people who are unaware or exhibit other actions that make it simpler for them to become victims. In this situation, the victim exhibits actions that lead to the crime but is unaware of them. The researchers did not see any sort of victim involvement in these participating victims in this case since the victims are aware of the acts, they are conducting that will result in the occurrence of crime.

False victims are individuals who make themselves victims. In this situation, the victim suffers a violent act as a result of his actions, and the loss he suffers has a minor or huge influence. If the victim is totally to blame for the mistake that occurs, he bears full responsibility. The victim may become a victim as a result of his conduct in this situation.

CONCLUSION

Violence in a boyfriend's relationship with teenagers is tough to track down because of the large number of victims affected by the events. Many people are unaware that they are victims of abuse in a boyfriend-girlfriend relationship. Violence in dating is a type of violent behaviour used to exert control over a partner in a relationship by physically and psychologically harming them. Relationship violence can take many forms, including restriction of activities, and economic, verbal, sexual, and even physical aggression. Hardianto's paper titled *Victimological Relations with Victim Precipitation* elucidates the concept of victim precipitation, also known as the victim role, as a type of contribution by the victim that instigates, expedites, and leads to the commission

of criminal acts. The occurrence of a trigger and victim dynamic in a criminal act can be attributed to either the victim's negligence or their provocation, which enables an individual to engage in criminal behaviour due to the presence of an opportunity or the emergence of instantaneous emotions triggered by the victim's treatment. The concept of victim precipitation might potentially impact the occurrence of crime, as criminal cases often arise from factors outside the purposeful intentions of the offender alone.

Victims play a role in the prevalence of violence committed by women against partners; this is consistent with the victim precipitation theory. According to the victim precipitation theory, victims contribute to the crimes that injure them. Such contributions might be given through victim provocation or victim facilitation. In this scenario, it is evident that both the victim and the perpetrator have responsibility for their acts.

Domestic or private cases of violence occur in these boyfriend situations. His treatment was eventually criticized for a long time since he was hit by society's stigma surrounding the sacrifice of men in a relationship and the digestion of a guy. While illegal, this violence is now illegal. Legal protection is also needed for male victims. The men in the stigma in society are considered to be strong figures, but they can also accept violent treatment from women who are even the closest to them. It's not that men can't fight or be weak, but the evolution of the social environment of society should see individuals no longer talk about stereotypes but rather individuals whose backgrounds train them to be physically or mentally strong and who don't care about gender. Other, more lethal types of aggression, such as jealousy and suicide attempts, can be triggered by this situation. As a result, all parties concerned, including society, must be allowed to contribute to the prevention of all forms of violence.

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