

Domination and Intimidation as Forms of Symbolic Violence in Adolescent Dating Relationships

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Abstract

The National Commission on Violence Against Women in Annual Record Data 2021 stated that there were 1309 cases of violence in personal relationships in 2020. Among these cases, psychological, physical, and sexual aggression is the most prevalent. This research aims to explore what forms of violence in dating, i.e., domination and intimidation, are experienced by adolescents. This research uses a qualitative approach, with data collected through survey methods. The findings show that domination and intimidation are experienced by more than half of adolescents in dating relationships. The two forms of domination are expectations from and sacrifice for a partner. Meanwhile, the forms of intimidation are speaking in a high tone, threatening, and inflicting fear to do something without the partner's permission. This violence continues perpetuating with Doxic through rules that are never considered coercion. This research has implications for educating the adolescents about various forms of violence in relationship that are often considered as a normal things.

Komnas Perempuan dalam data Catatan Tahunan (Catahu) 2021 menyebutkan terdapat 1309 kasus kekerasan dalam pacaran pada tahun 2020. Artinya relasi privat yang dijalin atas dasar cinta pun masih mengalami agresi terhadap pasangan dalam bentuk kekerasan psikologis, fisik, hingga seksual. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengeksplorasi apa saja bentuk dominasi dan intimidasi yang dialami remaja sebagai bentuk kekerasan simbolis dalam pacaran. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan menambahkan metode survey untuk memperkaya data. Dominasi dan Intimidasi dialami lebih dari separuh remaja yang menjalin relasi pacaran. Bentuk dominasi tersebut yaitu ekspektasi terhadap pasangan serta pengorbanan untuk pasangan. Sedangkan bentuk intimidasi yaitu membentak atau berbicara dengan nada tinggi, mengancam ketika tidak melakukan sesuatu yang diinginkan, dan takut melakukan sesuatu hal tanpa diketahui pasangan. Kekerasan simbolik tersebut terus direproduksi, dengan adanya Doxic melalui aturan-aturan yang tidak pernah dianggap sebagai kesewenang-wenangan. Penelitian ini berimplikasi pada upaya memberikan edukasi pada remaja tentang bentuk-bentuk kekerasan dalam pacaran yang justru banyak dianggap sebagai sesuatu hal yang normal.

Keywords: dating relations; domination; intimidation; love; symbolic violence

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Introduction

The National Commission on Violence Against Women's 2021 Annual Record Data (Catahu 2021) states that the number of violence cases against women is predominantly in personal relationships, reaching 6,480, of which 20% were violence in dating (1,309 cases) in 2020 (Komnas Perempuan RI 2021; Kompas.TV 2022). This data shows that dating violence has increased from 16% in the previous year. Furthermore, based on the number of cases of violence against women in the private space, 31% (2025 cases) were physical, 30% (1938 cases) were sexual, 28% (1792 cases) were psychological, and 10% (680 cases) were economic violence. In general, dating violence cases are ranked third, after domestic violence (*Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*/KDRT) and sexual violence.

The National Commission on Violence Against Women's 2021 Annual Record Data states that dating violence cases also increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely 51 reports on physical, sexual, and psychological violence. These data show that personal, romantic relationships are often accompanied by psychological, physical, and sexual aggression (Grace, Pratiwi, and Indrawati 2020). Individuals involved in romance expect affection, friendship, and happiness, but the dynamic nature of dating means the relationship is prone to conflicts, which may result in aggression or violence (Rusyidi and Hidayat 2020). Indeed, based on the National Commission on Violence Against Women, dating violence could be physical, sexual, and psychological, with men and women as perpetrators or victims. However, according to Offenhauer and Buchalter (2011), dating violence is mainly psychological, such as hurting, ridiculing, degrading, humiliating partners in

public, threatening to end the relationship, keeping partners away from family and friends, threatening to commit suicide, damaging relationships in various ways, spreading false news, and so on. These psychological and emotional abuse in dating relationships often occur without the perpetrator or victim realizing it, especially when using the pretext of caring and manifesting love for a partner. Dating can also be defined as a romantic relationship between male and female partners that involves emotions and love. Ohee and Purnomo (2018) claimed that teenagers experience dating relationships for the first time at about 15-17 years old.

Some previous studies focus on dating violence may be classified into three subjects. The first study is the study about typologies of adolescent dating violence, which focuses on sexual and physical violence, such as the typologies of adolescent dating violence (Bonomi et al. 2012; Foshee et al. 2007), and violence among high school couples (Arisandi et al. 2023). The second study is focuses on the conflict perspective and resolutions (Nugroho and Sushanti 2019). The third study is focuses on the impact of dating violence, such as the phenomenological study among female dating violence victims (Sholikhah and Masykur 2020) and a qualitative study on the perspectives of dating violence conducted by Taylor et al. (2021). However, none has explained the forms of dating violence, especially symbolic violence among adolescents, especially in terms of domination and intimidation. Therefore, this article fills the gap by focusing on domination and intimidation as symbolic violence in adolescent dating relationships. This article focuses on teenage dating relationships in Yogyakarta and explores what kind of

domination and intimidation they experience as symbolic violence in their dating relationship.

Such violence in dating relationships is prevalent because society also contributes to normalization. Manipulation and dominative relationships are allowed because relationships with friends and family are limited, privacy is not respected, and dating relationships are ownership relations. Social media also shapes this normalization narrative, with various contents showing the standardization of romantic relationships. This phenomenon becomes a social problem, as psychological violence in dating can trigger other acts of violence, such as physical and sexual, or even domestic violence (KDRT). A study by Purnama (2018) shows that adolescents who experience dating violence have a low self-esteem of 67.2%. Based on the identification of control and command forms in dating relationships, eight common controlling actions are intimidation, sexual harassment, physical violence, blaming, domination, threats, humiliation, and possessiveness (Aziz 2018). For practical purposes, this article discusses only two types of control: domination and intimidation. The subject of this study is teenagers because they have unique characteristics suitable for this observation. These include having mature relationships with peers; being able to learn and accept social roles as adult men or women upheld by society; accepting physical conditions and being able to use them effectively; achieving emotional independence from parents and other adults; choosing and preparing for a future career according to their interests and abilities; developing a positive attitude towards marriage, family life, and having children; developing the intellectual skills and concepts necessary for a citizen; and acquiring socially responsible behavior and values and an ethical system to guide their behavior (Hidayati and Farid 2016).

This research aims to explore what forms of violence in dating, i.e., domination and intimidation, are experienced by adolescents in Yogyakarta. Yogyakarta was chosen as the research location because Yogyakarta is an educational city that has teenage students from different regions and socio-cultural backgrounds.

This study employs a qualitative approach. Qualitative research uses diary entries to record data from observations and conversations with key informants (Somekh and Lewin 2005). This type of research applies non-quantifiable data described in words rather than numbers. It depends on textual interpretation, builds concepts and variables, and looks for relationships between concepts (Walliman 2022). This study uses qualitative data as transcripts from interviews with informants about the domination and intimidation they had experienced. In addition, quantitative data is used to show how many Yogyakarta youth had experienced domination and intimidation. The research was carried out in three regencies in the Yogyakarta Special Region, namely Sleman, Yogyakarta City, and Bantul, based on the number of schools and colleges established in the area. The 105 respondents to this study are 10-24-year-old teenagers with the status of students and/or university students who had been in love/dating relationships.

Domination and Intimidation: A Tip of an Iceberg in Adolescent Dating Relationship Phenomenon

According to Iqbal (2020), dating is a period of getting to know each other, aiming at understanding and comprehending a partner's personality. Crapo and Bradford (2021) described dating as a period when the feeling of

love flares up in a person, with the existence of an agreement to love, trust, loyalty, and respect for each other so that they can lead to marriage. Meanwhile, Samp and Palevitz (2009) describe that the definitions of dating change from time to time. In the 1960s, dating was motivated by the desire to find a financially viable, attractive partner and willing to commit to a relationship. Meanwhile, in the current era, aspects of dating relationships continue to develop, with romance starting based on 1) physical need and desire to be with an attractive person, 2) social need to establish relationships with another person, and 3) instrumental need to be with another person who will help to do many things.

The study conducted by Ohee and Purnomo (2018) claimed that teenagers experience dating relationships for the first time at about 15-17 years old. So, most dating relationships begin in the adolescence era. Characteristics of adolescents are 1) rapid physical development, 2) cognitive development with better problem-solving skills and the ability to think logically about various abstract, systematic, and scientific ideas, 3) peaking emotional development with a sensitive and reactive attitude toward a stimulant, 4) moral development with the urge to make desirable changes, 5) personality development with an identity establishment (Yusuf 2010).

Dating relationships have various purposes and functions (Berger, McMakin, and Furman 2005), including 1) affiliation, referring to the components of friendship and benefits of being in a relationship, including spending time and doing activities together, sharing interests and ideas of fun, and bringing a positive impact; 2) sexual and reproductive needs, as part of the sexual exploration of adolescents with puberty

and sexual interests; 3) attachment, as a means to maintain a sense of emotional and physical security, i.e., in times of hurt or stress and when initiating new activities or plans; and 4) parenting, referring to support and protection for partners, as well as a sense of security complementary to the attachment function.

These psychological and emotional abuse in dating relationships often occur without the perpetrator or victim realizing it, especially when using the pretext of caring and manifesting love for a partner. Psychological violence manifested as manipulation, coercion, and condescendence occurs in romantic relationships based on the concept of "ownership." The word "own" objectifies the partner for one's satisfaction and greed, manifested in dominative and manipulative actions (Apriantika 2021). Perpetrators often use the pretext of "love" to dominate and control the partner's actions to suit their desires. Meanwhile, victims tend to accept these actions as something normal. In terms of physical and sexual violence, awareness is high so people can prevent or avoid this action. However, many couples are unaware of psychological and emotional violence in their relationship's forms of domination and manipulation.

There are several aspects of dating violence, such as minimization and blame; intimidation; sexual abuse; physical abuse; threats; domination; humiliation; and possessiveness (see Figure 1). However, this article only discusses two aspects, i.e. domination and intimidation.

Dating violence in adolescents is often driven by peer justification of teenage dating violence (TDV), attitudes endorsing traditional gender roles and gender inequality, sexual behavior, peer victimization (Hunt et al. 2022); and lack of experience and knowledge.

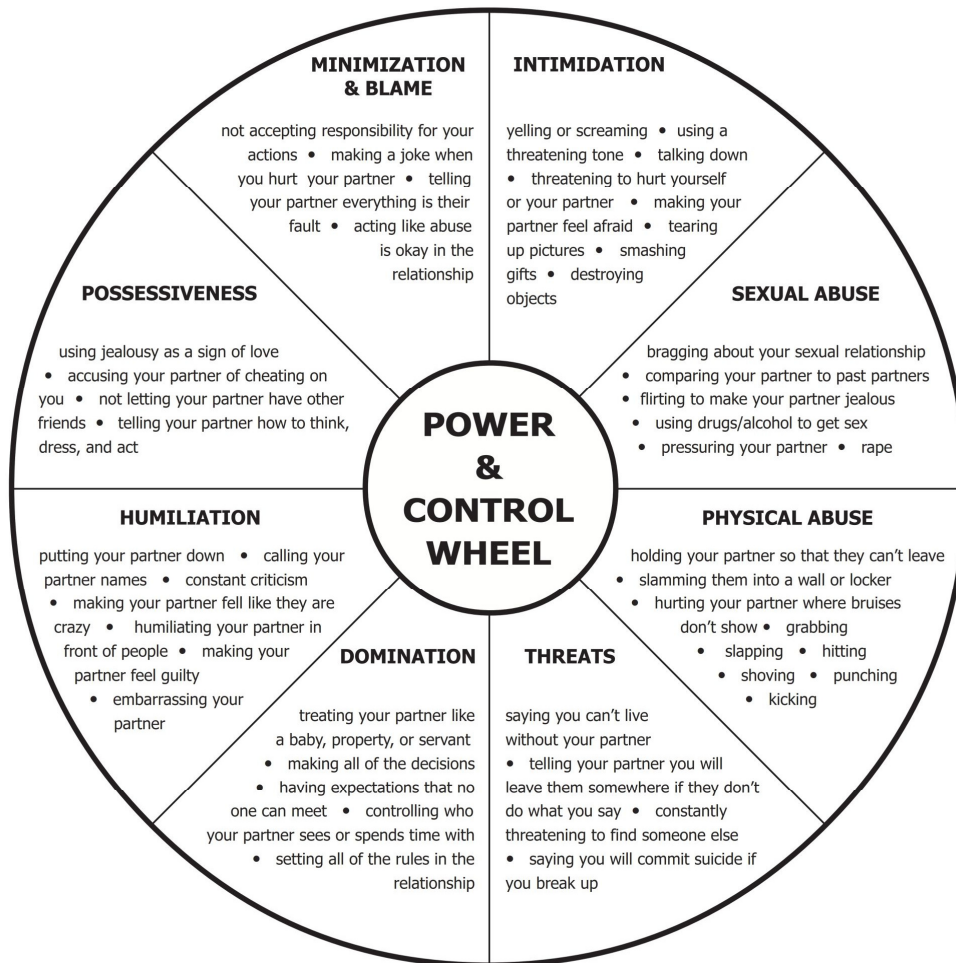


Figure 1
Power and Control in Dating Relationships
Source: Nevada Attorney General Aaron D. Ford (1995)

Domination and intimidation are violence that involves power and control in dating. Domination is treating a partner like a service or object of ownership, controlling the decision-making, and determining the rules in the dating relationship. Stets (1993) claimed that there are eight aspects of domination in dating relationships, namely, I make him/her do what I want; I keep him/her in line; I impose my will on

him/her; I keep tabs on him/her; I regulate who she/he sees; I supervise him/her; I keep him/her from doing things I disapprove of; if I do not like what she/he is doing, I make him/her stop; I set the rules in my relationship with him/her. Meanwhile, intimidation includes speaking harshly, shouting, breaking things, and inflicting fear (Aziz 2018).

Domination and intimidation are forms of verbal and emotional violence in dating relationships. According to (Murray 2009), common verbal and emotional violence among adolescents are making women wait for phone calls, using harsh words as endearments, monopolizing the partner’s time, isolating the partner from family and friends, making the partner feel insecure, blaming; saying “I love you” too soon; manipulating a partner by playing the victim; threatening; interrogating; humiliating in public; and damaging valuable things.

Domination in Dating Relationships

Domination refers to power, victory, pre-eminence, control, authority, influence, com-

mand, mastery, authority, and jurisdiction. In dating relationships, a domination that leads to control and command can mean that one party plays a dominant role and another subordinate. Dating, or any relationship for that matter, should be equal, without any domination, but one party, stronger and more influential, often dominates the other. It is in line with research by Murray (2009), where courtship violence leads to dominance, including monopolizing partner time, isolating the partner from family and friends, and inflicting a sense of insecurity. In this study, 15 forms of domination were observed in dating relationships. Table 1 shows the forms of domination and how much Yogyakarta teenagers experience them in dating relationships.

Table 1
Forms of Dominance in Adolescent Dating Relationships in Yogyakarta

No	Dominance	Percentage
1	Asking the partner for permission when doing or buying something	46,7%
2	The partner asks permission when doing or buying something	41,0%
3	Providing services to the partner such as preparing cutlery when eating together, a ride home, opening bottle caps, and so on	43,8%
4	The partner provides services such as such as preparing cutlery when eating together, a ride home, opening bottle caps, and so on	56,2%
5	Sacrificing for the partner	59,1%
6	The partner sacrifices	55,2%
7	Deciding on things like where to go and eat, who will pay the bills, etc.	47,7%
8	Expectations/hopes for the partner’s physical appearance	41,9%
9	Expectations/hopes for the partner’s nature/characters	69,5%
10	Expectations/hopes from the partner about physical appearance	41,9%
11	Expectations/hopes from the partner about nature/character	63,8%
12	Prohibiting the partner from going with a member of the opposite sex except family	38,1%
13	The partner forbids going with a member of the opposite sex except for family	41,9%
14	Creating and deciding on boundaries/rules	29,5%
15	The partner makes and breaks boundaries/rules	37,1%

The data in the table shows the type of domination in adolescent dating relationships in Yogyakarta. There are 15 types of dominance, which are summarized in several aspects that occur in a dating relationship, for example: asking the partner permission to do or buy something, providing services to the partner, compromising for the partner, making decisions one-sidedly, having an expectation for the partner, creating and deciding boundaries, and restriction of social relation. Based on that data, almost half of the adolescents have experienced an aspect of domination, either as victims or perpetrators. If we look in more detail, there are two types of dominance most experienced by adolescents in dating relationships: expectations/hopes imposed on the partner (almost 70% of adolescents experience this) and compromising for partners (59% of adolescents experience this). These two types of dominance are explained further as follows.

Expectations/Hopes Imposed on the Partner

Based on the survey results with 105 teenagers in Yogyakarta, several types of domination are mostly experienced by teenagers in dating relationships. One of the most prevalent is related to expectations. As many as 69.5% of teenagers have certain expectations about the nature or characters of their partners, while as many as 41.9% have expectations related to their physical appearance. Meanwhile, 63.8% of teenagers have partners who also impose expectations on them about attitude and appearance. This claim is supported by the results of the interview with one of the youths:

“Yes, I have. They said I was asked to be curvier, ordered to take more care of my face, something like that. Look, how can I be like that if they are like that?” (Informant AC, 20 July 2022).

One of the informants mentioned that their partner had physical expectations of them, such as AC’s partner wanting to see AC curvier and not too skinny. It shows that imposing expectations or hopes on partners is considered normal in dating relationships and is almost done by more than half of the teenagers in this study. Wanting a partner to do something desired is a form of domination. There is mastery and control, that individual must do what is expected, such as achieving a particular appearance or special characteristics that can please their partner. It is in line with a similar study by Stets (1993), which states that one of the components of mastery in dating relationships is getting partners to do what they want. Another informant also experienced this aspect of domination, as shown in the following statement:

“Yeah, I can’t go out with a member of the opposite sex. My boyfriend said so” (Informant MD, 23 August 2022).

MD’s partner made MD do what he wanted: not go out with another boy. MD accepted this as something natural and normal to obey because this was the rule in a dating relationship. Hopes and expectations for a partner are demanded and forced. For example, expectations for one’s nature and physical appearance are demanded by others, not based on personal awareness and desires. In a dating relationship, when someone makes a partner do something according to what they want, without asking for the person’s opinions or willingness, it is a form of domination. Based on the results of this study, this domination is experienced by many teenagers in Yogyakarta and is considered normal in dating relationships.

Sacrifices for the Partner

Sacrifices are another type of domination in dating violence. Sacrifices often entail sadness and sincerity in giving something one owns to others, even though it will cause suffering for oneself. In this study, self-sacrifice is doing something for a partner even though it will cause suffering to oneself. The prevalence is also high. As many as 59.1% of teenagers in Yogyakarta are willing to sacrifice for their partners. In dating relationships, sacrifice is considered a sign of or proof of love for a partner. Ariyati and Nuqul (2016) believe that in love relationships in early adolescence, there is a type of love known as altruistic (agape), where a person feels that they have to sacrifice for the happiness of the beloved partner and does not report when they have experienced violence in the relationships. The study stated that men tend to perform altruistic love more than women. Sacrificing for a partner such as this is a form of domination because people are willing to do anything for a partner and tend to ignore their desires and comforts. It is reflected in a statement by informant T as follows.

“I once sacrificed my time at an organization meeting to see my partner” (Informant T, 22 July 2022).

The results of the interviews with the informant above show that most dating relationships among adolescents expect a sacrifice of time, such as choosing to leave other activities to see their partners. Informant AC mentioned that they helped their partner financially. It is an interesting statement, considering that AC was a university student economically dependent on their parents. This phenomenon shows that a person in a dating relationship needs to do something for their partner, even if it is detrimental to themselves.

Willingness to sacrifice in a dating relationship is then interpreted as willing to do everything for a partner as a sign of love. According to Taylor et al. (2021), self-sacrificing love is emotionally draining and full of pressure if the partner does not reciprocate. Willingness to sacrifice is considered a sign of love in dating relationships, but does not always result in healthy and constructive relationships. Nowadays, this willing is referred to as *bucin* (*budak cinta* or the slaves of love). This notion heads in a negative direction as individuals usually seek attention and want to be adored and loved excessively (Dwijayani and Wilani 2020).

It shows that self-sacrifice in dating relationships is negative and non-constructive but remains an attitude considered necessary by adolescents in their dating relationships. Willingness to sacrifice is constructive as long as it does cost personal comfort and needs and is reciprocated. However, willingness to sacrifice is often interpreted as doing everything for a partner without paying attention to their needs and comfort. An example of this is choosing not to attend organizational meetings to see a partner or give money to a partner while still relying on allowances from parents. It can be concluded that willingness to make sacrifices unconditionally will create a dominating relationship, turning persons into a perpetrator, a victim, or both.

Intimidating the Partner

In this study, intimidation includes yelling/speaking in a high tone to the partner, threatening the partner when they do not do something desired, feeling fear when doing something without the partner knowing, throwing/damaging things in front of the partner, and getting angry when the partner makes a mistake. Based on the research results,

11 types of intimidation occur in adolescent dating relationships in Yogyakarta, summarized in Table 2.

The data shows common types of intimidation in dating relationships among adolescents in Yogyakarta. Adolescents experience this intimidation both as victims and as perpetrators in their dating relationships. The first most common type of intimidation is fear of doing something without the partner's permission, which is experienced by almost half of the adolescent experience and is considered a normal thing in a dating relationship. Secondly, there is more one-third of adolescents experience snapping/speaking in a high tone as a form of communication in their relationship. The third is threatening, when someone does not do something wanted, experienced by less than 10% of the adolescents, but is urgent in intimidating someone or a partner. Threats are a treatment considered adequate for imposing will in a relationship. The detailed description of these three types of intimidation is as follows.

Snapping or Speaking in a High Tone

Based on research data obtained from 105 adolescents in Yogyakarta with a dating relationship experience, at least one-third (34%) had been perpetrators or victims by yelling or speaking in a high tone. This means that one in three teenagers use high tones when communicating with their girlfriend or boyfriend. Fernando et al. (2021) stated that teenagers should know that excessive jealousy, yelling, cursing, hitting, and slapping are not signs of love but violence. Yelling and speaking in a high tone instill obedience or control over a partner so that they are willing to do what one wants. It is experienced by AC, a 21-year-old teenager, as follows:

"He is the type who, if I do not follow his rules, he will be playing the victim. I get yelled at a lot" (Informant AC, 22 July 2022).

It is in line with what was conveyed by MD as follows:

"I have been yelled at, especially when we are fighting" (Informant MD, 23 August 2022).

Table 2
Types of Intimidation in Adolescent Dating Relationships in Yogyakarta

No	Intimidation Types	Percentage
1	Snapping/speaking in a high tone to the partner	36,2%
2	The partner snaps/talks in a high tone	33,3%
3	Threatening the partner when they do not do something wanted	5,7%
4	The partner threatens when they do not do something wanted	13,4%
5	Threatened by partner at least once	17,2%
6	Fear of doing something without the partner's permission	41,9%
7	Fear of not doing what the partner wants them to do	23,7%
8	Throwing things in front of the partner	8,6%
9	Breaking things in front of the partner	5,8%
10	Easy to forgive if the partner makes a mistake	81,9%
11	Getting angry when the partner does something wrong	61,9%

What was experienced by the two informants is an illustration of communication such as using high tones and yelling can be used to perpetuate violence. Two-way communication or a discussion is not always considered necessary, especially when discussing the relationship. Some teenagers choose to use snappy communication because it is considered an effective way to impose their will and convey something, as AC experienced. AC's partner would use a high tone and yell if AC did not want to follow the rules. In other relationships, a high tone is used when the couple fights. This finding shows that yelling and speaking in high tones are prevalent in dating relationships, where victims and perpetrators sometimes feel this is normal. It is a form of intimidation as it will make the victim feel afraid, pressured, speechless, and forced to obey.

Threatening when the Partner Does not Do as Wanted

Threatening when the partner does not do as wanted is less prevalent than snapping and speaking in high tones. Only 13.4% of the research subjects had been threatened by their partners, and 5.4% had threatened their partners when they did not do something wanted. The percentage is lower but remains concerning as almost a quarter of teenagers in this research have been threatened by their partners in dating relationships. Threats are one aspect of intimidation because they can cause fear, suffering, lack of confidence, and even physical and mental harm. Threats are considered effective in getting other people to do what someone wants, including in dating relationships. One of the informants recounted their experience when they were threatened by their partner, as follows.

“Yes, they were threatening me that they wanted to commit suicide” (Informant AC, 22 July 2022).

AC's experience shows that adolescent dating relationships may consist of threats, including threats to commit suicide if their partner does not comply. According to Nocentini, Pastorelli, and Menesini (2013), threatening is a form of psychological violence that entails coercion or hatred intended to produce emotional harm. Threatening indicates psychological violence, so it should not appear in any relationship, including dating relationships. Likewise, Harned (2001) states that experiences of violence are common in adolescent dating relationships, especially psychological violence. Moreover, adolescents as perpetrators or victims feel that threatening behavior is not a serious incident in dating relationships. This is captured in AN's statement.

“No, usually it is just a bluff. Just a joke” (Informant AN, 23 August 2022).

Considering threats as something not serious or joking in dating relationships makes threatening behavior normalized by adolescents. Teenagers consider the threat a reasonable form of control, so their partner remains obedient. Unknowingly, this threatening behavior can develop into something bigger, and the victim will be in a powerless position to refuse because of the threats given, such as threats to commit suicide received by informant AC. This research shows that one out of four adolescents has been threatened by their partner, which is a form of intimidation. Dating relationships without healthy and constructive two-way communication can become relationships built upon intimidation.

Fear of Doing Something without the Partner's Permission

Apart from yelling and threatening, intimidating behavior can also occur when someone is afraid to do something because of their relationship. The results of this study

indicate that as many as 41.9% of adolescents feel afraid if they do something without their partner's permission, such as leaving without informing, not giving updates, meeting friends of the opposite sex, and so on. Fear is characterized by an image that one's physical and psychological wholeness is in a dangerous situation. Fear is usually categorized under several emotions: anxious, nervous, worried, tense, wary, sad, horrified, phobic, and panic (Moreno 1985). Fear in this study leads to nervousness and worry when doing something without telling a partner. Fear like this shows that the relationship leads to an asymmetrical relationship between the subject and the object. Someone will consider their partner as a subject who can permit them to do something and themselves as an object that requires permission and confirmation to do something. So, when the individual does not tell the partner about the activities, they will feel afraid and worried. Conversely, the partner or partner will also be angry and disappointed when they do not receive reports about the activities, causing fear in the dating relationship.

AF experienced fear in dating relationships as follows:

"I am afraid if I do something without my partner's knowledge, fear of being yelled at or abused. But I also want to find pleasure because I'm restrained and constantly abused. I also want to find a better one. If my partner finds out, they will be even angrier. Keep picking up my cell phone and hurting themselves" (Informant AF, 23 August 2022).

The experience conveyed by AF shows that fear arises because of asymmetrical power in the relationship, where AF's partner becomes the subject who determines what AF can or cannot do. Meanwhile, AF becomes the object or victim who feels afraid if they do not obey their

partner. The fear is proof that there is psychological violence, including intimidation.

In sum, domination and intimidation are two types of violence that often occur in adolescent dating relationships in Yogyakarta. These two aspects are concerning because they may go unnoticed—without physical assault but have a considerable impact. Domination and intimidation as forms of psychological violence can affect psychology, anxiety, lack of confidence, and fear (Safitri and Sama'i 2013). Domination and intimidation manifest in behaviors and actions that are often not realized as a form of violence, both by perpetrators and victims. Based on this research data, some behaviors include making sacrifices for partners, imposing expectations on partners, speaking in a high tone, making threats, and inflicting on doing something without the partner's acknowledgment and not showing a loving relationship. Dating relationships should grow in healthy, two-way communication without pressure, fear, and excessive sacrifice for their partners.

Domination and Intimidation as Forms of Symbolic Violence

According to Bourdieu, symbolic violence works through language symbols to lead those dominated to follow the meaning produced based on the interests of those who dominate. One of the ways symbolic violence works is through domination, namely using very subtle ways to avoid recognition. Thus, victims often do not realize that there has been domination and power (Bourdieu 1991). In symbolic violence, the victim tends to accept it as something that is supposed to happen. People are often unaware of symbolic violence because it is practiced in a doxic form, where established cosmological and political rules are never considered arbitrary.

These forms of violence are not overt violence, but 'symbolic violence,' the gentle, invisible forms of violence, misrecognized as such, chosen as much as it is submitted to, the violence of confidence, of personal loyalty, of hospitality, of the gift, of the debt, of recognition, of piety, of all the virtues, in a word, which is honored by the ethics of honor (Bourdieu 1977).

In line with this, Haryatmoko (2010) believes that symbolic violence is manifested in discourse or language where the dominant party seeks to instill a distinct habitus, such as obedience to norms, submission to certain ideologies, and affirmation of specific cultures, habits, and lifestyles. These are increasingly normalized in the social environment. For the dominant party, language and discourse are used to lead, direct, influence, and control victims as subdominant parties (Harker, Mahar, and Wilkes 2005).

Symbolic violence can occur in any relationship, such as the relationships between students and teachers, parents and children (Ulya 2017), as well as other personal relationships, such as husband-wife relationships and dating relationships. The results of this research on adolescents in Yogyakarta explain that dating relationships are inseparable from domination and intimidation. Such violence in dating relationships is often not realized by the perpetrators and is even considered normal. Domination and intimidation are even more invisible when they are masked in the name of love and are manifested in jealousy, possessiveness, attention, and so on. One aspect of domination that often appears in adolescent dating relationships in Yogyakarta (as many as 56%) is the need to provide services, such as preparing cutlery when eating together, giving a rise, opening bottle caps, and so on. These are

considered a manifestation of love and compassion.

In line with this, research by Utami (2022) claimed that service is a form of expression of love, such as by cutlery, giving the partner a ride, helping with assignments, and other activities that require sacrificing energy and time. In dating relationships, it is considered normal that someone should do or give their partner something as a sign of attention and service. This act becomes natural when both are willing to do so, but it becomes a problem when it becomes an indicator of love in dating relationships. When a partner does not accompany their partner to pick them up or does not make the sacrifices for their partner, they will be considered an unfaithful partner or do not want to make sacrifices.

Domination in dating relationships, such as setting particular rules or limits for acting, and intimidating behavior, such as inflicting fear of doing something without their partners' permission, are increasingly seen as fair and normal in dating relationships. In Bourdieu's terms, this is called doxic. In the dating relationships of adolescents in Yogyakarta, many rules have emerged that were never seen as arbitrary and instead as a necessity. In this study, one aspect of intimidation that is most common in adolescent dating relationships in Yogyakarta is that individuals are afraid to do something without their partner's permission and threatening if the partner does not do what they want. It becomes doxic because in this relationship, arbitrary rules make individuals lose their autonomy as a subject. They have to ask permission from others, but, in dating relationships, it is considered natural to always ask permission from the partner. Both the perpetrators want their partners (victims) to ask permission for everything they do, and the

victims are not aware that they are in domination and intimidation. The perpetrator and victim feel this is fair and normal in the dating relationship. In fact, it is considered as an indicator of normal dating relationships. As such, the symbolic violence is reproduced continuously.

In the end, symbolic violence in dating relationships grows in a mask called love. In Erich Fromm's terms, it is called love as a "To Have" term, where love seeks satisfaction by carrying out dominative and manipulative actions. In this case, individuals feel entitled to force, manipulate emotions, and curb all activities carried out by partners because partners are considered objects that want always to be 'owned' and 'mastered' (Apriantika 2021). Then, this love manifests in various forms, such as

affection, caring, attention, and sacrifice, which ultimately becomes the reason for forming arbitrary rules. These rules are mutually accepted and considered normal in dating, which include forbidding partners from going out with a member of the opposite sex, having to ask permission when going out or doing something, making unilateral restrictions or rules, and so on. Therefore, symbolic violence leads to symbolic power relations that tend to reproduce and reinforce the power relations that constitute the structure of the social space (Bourdieu 1990). In this context, power relations refines the subject and object involved in dating.

The description of the cycle of symbolic violence in adolescent dating relationships in Yogyakarta can be seen in Figure 2.

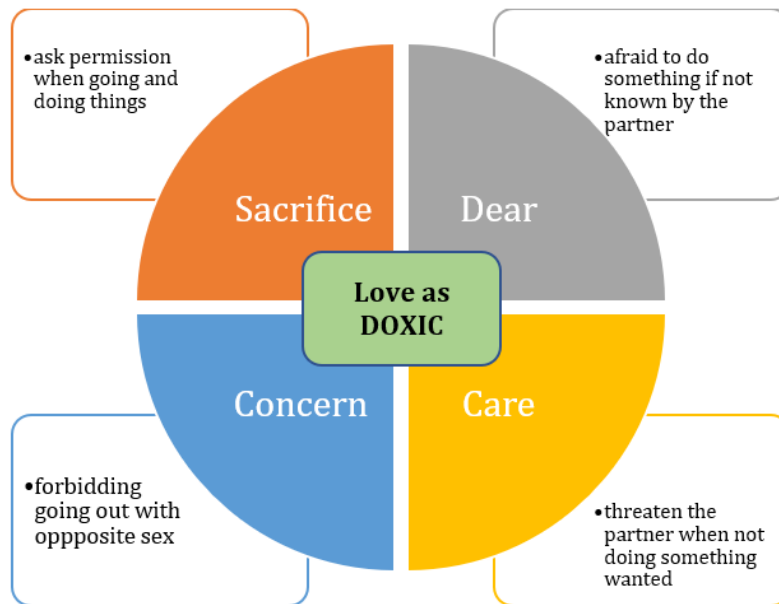


Figure 2
Circles of Symbolic Violence in Dating Relationships
Sources: Author's Interpretation

Conclusion

Domination and intimidation are types of control and mastery in dating relationships. Domination and intimidation manifest in behavior and actions that are often not recognized as forms of violence by both the perpetrator and the victim. Domination and intimidation do not manifest in repressive actions, but appear in gentle but manipulative ways, such as making sacrifices for a partner, imposing hopes or expectations on a partner, speaking in a high tone, threatening, and imposing fear if they do something without the partner's permission. This actually does not show a caring relationship as the basis for a dating relationship but becomes arbitrary and is instead seen as a necessity or obligation (doxic). In this case, individuals lose their autonomy as subjects as they must ask permission from others for what they do for themselves. Dating relationships are normalized with prohibitions, possessive actions, and sacrifices as manifestations of romantic relationships, thus continuing to reproduce symbolic violence.[]

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