

Perception of Verbal Aggression with Tendency of Domestic Violence with Selfcontrol as a Mediator with Self-Control as a Mediator



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ABSTRACT: This study aims to examine the relationship between perceptions of verbal aggression and the tendency of domestic violence (DV) and the role of self-control as a mediator variable. Domestic violence is a complex social problem, involving physical, verbal, psychological, and economic violence, with a significant impact on the welfare of individuals and families. The number of participants in the study was 150 married men who lived in Surabaya City and were (20-58 years old). The method used was a quantitative approach with a correlational research design with a prerequisite test with the help of SPSS. The calculation of the target sample used G-Power by looking at the sample size as a reference to determine the number of participants. The results of the study showed that verbal aggression and self-control had a relationship with the tendency of domestic violence. From the results of the coefficient test: 0.030 ($p = 0.001$, significant) This shows that verbal aggression (X) has a positive and significant direct relationship with the tendency of domestic violence (Y), Coefficient: 0.014 ($p = 0.036$, significant). This effect reflects the indirect influence of verbal aggression on the tendency of domestic violence through a mediator, namely self-control (Z). In other words, verbal aggression increases the likelihood of domestic violence partly through its effect on self control, and Coefficient: 0.044 ($p < 0.001$, significant). This total effect represents the combination of direct and indirect relationships of verbal aggression on the likelihood of domestic violence. Its value indicates a total effect of 0.044 units.

KEYWORDS: Tendency to Domestic Violence, Verbal Aggression, and Self-Control as a Mediator

I. INTRODUCTION

Families are often regarded as safe and comfortable spaces where each member feels protected from pressure and can enjoy tranquility. However, in reality, families can also become environments where violence occurs, with one member experiencing domestic violence (DV). Victims of domestic violence are generally from vulnerable groups, such as women and children (Asmaray, 2015). DV cases are not only found in Indonesia but also in various parts of the world. According to a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), violence against women includes various forms of gender-based violence that can cause physical, sexual, mental, and emotional suffering for women. This violence encompasses threats, coercion, and restrictions on freedom, both in public spaces and in private life (WHO, 2021). WHO data reveals that 38% of homicides against women are committed by intimate partners, while 6% of women worldwide report having experienced sexual violence from someone other than their partner. However, information on sexual violence by non-partners remains limited. Most cases of sexual violence are perpetrated by men against women (WHO, 2021).

Every couple in marriage expects to build a family, family that is harmonious, full of happiness, based on love, and adorned with the values of *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah*, which reflect serenity, love, and compassion. *sakinah*, *mawaddah*, and *rahmah*, which reflect tranquillity, love, and affection. A worldly and *ukhrawi* happy family is the goal of every couple. Muslim, because the family is a solid foundation for the building of a good society (Bambang, in Situmorang & Syifa, 2008). But the fact is that many families are not harmonious, in fact, they feel distressed and saddened by the occurrence of domestic violence, whether physical, psychological or psychological. Physical, psychological or psychiatric, sexual, emotional, or family neglect. family neglect. Domestic violence can occur in all social layers of society and educational backgrounds. and educational backgrounds. This shows that the cause is not economic situation or a person's level of education alone. Inequality in the position of women's social roles, lack of mutual understanding and respect between husband and wife, as well as religious knowledge that is not respected. respect between husband and wife, as well as religious knowledge that is not practised in married life are also the causes of domestic violence. domestic violence (Muttaqin, Murtadha, & Umrina, in Yuhono, 2018).

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Domestic violence has a profoundly negative impact on its victims, especially wives. Long-term exposure to such violence can lead to severe physical and psychological effects (Rakovec-Felser, 2014). Victims may suffer from a loss of self-confidence, restricting their participation in social activities, as well as experiencing health issues and diminished independence in economic, political, and socio-cultural areas (Rakovec-Felser, 2014; Pasalbessy, 2010). Furthermore, these effects go beyond the individual, influencing their personal growth and relationships within their social environment (Zikra, 2019). Many victims also face mental health challenges linked to past trauma or family violence (Garcia & Schneider, 2017). Domestic violence often involves multiple forms of abuse simultaneously; for instance, physical violence is frequently accompanied by psychological or economic abuse. In some cases, victims endure all forms of violence together, resulting in intensified suffering (Garcia & Schneider, 2017; Mufidah, 2008).

Data from the National Commission on Violence Against Women reveals a significant increase in violence against women in Indonesia, with cases rising by nearly 50% in 2021 compared to the previous year. A total of 338,496 cases were recorded, the majority involving physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse perpetrated by family members or close associates. Although the number of cases continued to rise from 2021 to 2022, this trend highlights the ineffectiveness of current efforts to combat violence against women. East Java ranked second among provinces, reporting 54,507 cases. The surge in violence during the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrates its impact on both physical and mental health. Nearly two-thirds of the 319 cases reported during the pandemic involved domestic violence, according to the National Commission on Violence Against Women. Furthermore, the Legal Aid Foundation of the Indonesian Women's Association for Justice documented 110 domestic violence cases during the PSBB period between March 16 and June 20, 2020. This data underscores that domestic violence remains a serious issue in Indonesia, especially in East Java. The high prevalence of cases calls for urgent and more effective prevention and intervention measures. Families need access to consultation, mentoring, and education to address and manage this issue more effectively (Kania, 2022).

Domestic violence (DV) is a complex and serious social issue that often negatively affects the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of those involved. While domestic violence is commonly associated with women as victims, it can also involve men, either as victims or perpetrators. In certain circumstances, there is a phenomenon where wives display aggressive behavior that may contribute to domestic violence. This aggression can be influenced by various factors, including social pressures, emotional stress, and conflicts within the marital relationship.

Factors contributing to acts of domestic violence by perpetrators can be categorized into internal and external factors. Internal factors include personality traits (Ybarra, Wilkens, & Lieberman, 2007), aggression (Asnawi, 2011; Soeroso, 2010), and low self-control (Asmarany, 2007). External factors involve gender bias (Manumpahi, Goni, & Pongoh, 2016), financial difficulties (Gage & Hutchinson, 2006), unequal power dynamics (Asnawi, 2011), intergenerational transmission of violence (Rakovec-Felser, 2014), misinterpretation of religious teachings (Sofiani, 2008), ideological views on marital harmony (Harnoko, 2010), and alcohol consumption (Vyas & Jansen, 2018). Husbands, as frequent perpetrators of domestic violence, are often driven by unequal power dynamics within the marriage (Vyas & Jansen, 2018). These power dynamics are hierarchical in nature, involving inequalities or dependencies based on social, cultural, economic, or knowledge-based factors. Such dynamics grant one party dominance over the other, often disadvantaging the less empowered party, particularly in the context of gender relations, as outlined in the Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2017.

Previous studies have indicated that verbal aggression is a key predictor of tendencies toward domestic violence. For instance, research by Grych and Fincham (2017) revealed that ongoing verbal conflicts in marital relationships significantly heighten the likelihood of physical violence occurring. In the context of Asian cultures, like in Indonesia, a study by Priyanti (2020) found that verbal expressions are often dismissed, even though they have a lasting impact on the dynamics of domestic violence.

According to self-control theory, as explained by Gottfredson and Hirschi (1990), individuals with lower levels of self-control are more prone to impulsive behaviors, such as aggression or violence. In this context, self-control functions as a regulator of how a person responds to stressful or conflict-inducing situations.

Self-control can reduce the impact of perceptions of verbal aggression on domestic violence by directing individuals to manage their emotions. domestic violence by directing individuals to manage their emotions, delay impulsive responses, and choose more constructive solutions, for example: negative perceptions of verbal aggression without self-control an individual may respond immediately with physically or verbally aggressive behaviour. respond with physically or verbally aggressive behaviour. However, the same perception remains that with high self-control the individual is able to control aggressive impulses and seek ways to resolve conflicts rationally.

Self-control has been identified as a significant mediator between verbal aggression and domestic violence tendencies. domestic violence tendencies. The study conducted by Tangney et al. (2014) found that individuals who have good self-control ability tend to be more able to resist the urge to commit violence even though they tend to be more able to resist the urge to commit violence despite involved in intense verbal conflict. Similar research by Dewall et al. (2011) showed that low self-control not only

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increases physical violence tendencies, but also strengthens the relationship between verbal aggression and violence. verbal aggression and violent acts.

The dynamics of self-control as a mediator in this study explain that perceptions of verbal aggression do not directly affect the tendency domestic violence. Instead, self-control acts as a mediating mechanism that determines whether the perception will trigger or dampen domestic violence tendencies. determine whether the perception will trigger or dampen aggressive tendencies. aggressive tendencies. By understanding the role of self-control, interventions that focus on can help reduce the risk of domestic violence.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a quantitative research method with a correlational research design. with a correlational research design. The correlational approach is a research approach that has a correlational relationship problem between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2017). From this population, the criteria for sampling were determined: a) Individuals who are willing to participate in the study

- b) Individuals who are male (male)
- c) Individuals who are married (married).
- d) Individuals aged 20-58 years.
- e) Individuals who live in the Surabaya city area.

The sample size for this research was calculated using G Power with an effect size of 0.15, an alpha error probability of 0.05, and a power of 0.95, based on two predictors. This calculation indicated a minimum sample size of 107 participants, and the final sample consisted of 150 respondents from Surabaya City, collected through Google Forms. The research utilized a Likert scale, which, as described by Riduwan and Sunarto (2017), is designed to assess attitudes, income, and perceptions of individuals or groups toward social events or phenomena, typically offering three to five possible response choices.

The data analysis involved several steps: organizing data by variables and respondent types, tabulating data across all variables, presenting results for each variable, performing calculations to answer the research questions, and testing the hypotheses (Hair et al., 1998). Data processing is essential in research, as it leads to the conclusions drawn from the data. The analysis techniques used included evaluating the research model and verifying the accuracy of the findings before drawing conclusions. SPSS version 27, JASP version 0.18.3.0, and Microsoft Excel were used for data analysis.

The Verbal Aggression Scale was developed by the researcher based on the theory of verbal aggression behaviour, which is the tendency to insult others by using words that can be harmful and done verbally. by using words that can be harmful and done intentionally to others (Infante, 1986). Infante (1986) explains that there are eight valuable aspects of verbal aggression. verbal aggression, written aspects such as: a. Character Attacks (Hitting personality, hitting an individual's personality through words; b. Competence Attacks, ostracising and underestimating individual competence through words. individual's competence through words. ; c. Insults, with the intention of teasing, demeaning, laughing, and swearing with the intention of hurting another individual. other individuals. ; d. Maledictions, with the intention of cursing or swearing at another individual. ; e. Teasing (teasing, has the purpose of insulting, playing with, and making fun of another individual.another individual has the purpose of playing to annoy the individual. Although the individual knows the purpose. ; f. Ridicule, has the purpose of harassing the individual. individual. ; g. Profanity (Swearing), uttering sentences that are not polite enough to be heard by other individuals. ; h. Nonverbal Emblems, showing bad hints towards other individuals using eye expressions, gestures and facial expressions. eye expressions, gestures and facial expressions. Based on the results of the analysis of the item validity test on the verbal aggression scale, which totals 39 items using the SPSS programme with a corrected item total of 0.250 shows that the validity of items on the verbally aggressive scale moves from 0.282 to scale moves from 0.282 to 0.759. These results are obtained from two rounds of calculations, from a total of 39 items there are 15 items that are cancelled / eliminated because has a corrected item total correlation index <0.250. The number of items that were cancelled was are 3,4,7,12,14,17,26,30,34,41,42,44,46,47,51. Total valid items after testing is 24 items after two rounds. After the reliability test was carried out, Cronbach alpha (α) was obtained of 0,872. Based on these results, the Cronbach alpha value is close to 1.00. so it can be said that the verbal aggression scale with 24 valid items is classified as reliable.

The domestic violence scale was compiled by Mufidah's theory (2008) Violence is an act committed by an individual or group against another person, which uses physical or non-physical force in a physical or non-physical manner. against another person, which uses physical or non-physical force intentionally to cause suffering to the victim. Mufidah (2008) also said that forms of domestic violence include physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, and economic violence or domestic neglect. Based on the results of the analysis of the item validity test on the domestic violence scale (Domestic Violence) which totalled 24 items using the program Domestic Violence) which amounted to 24 items using the SPSS with a corrected item total limit of 0.250 shows that the validity of the items on the domestic violence scale move from 0.251 to 0.819. These results are obtained from three rounds of calculations, from a total of 24 items there are 10 items that are cancelled / eliminated because they have an index corrected item total correlation <0.250. The item numbers that were cancelled were 2,7,9,10,11,13,17,22,23,8. The total valid items after testing are 14 items after three rounds. After the reliability test was carried out, Cronbach alpha (α) was obtained at 0.865. Based on

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these results, the Cronbach alpha value is close to 1.00 so that so it can be said that the domestic violence scale with 14 valid items is classified as reliable.

The self-control scale was compiled by the researcher based on Tangney's theory (2004) with 5 aspects including: self discipline, deliberate/non-impulsive, healthy habits, work ethic, and reliability. Based on the results of the analysis of the item validity test on the self-control scale which 24 items using the SPSS programme with a limit of corrected item total of 0.250 shows that the validity of items on the self-control scale moves from 0.342 to 0.740. scale moves from 0.342 to 0.740. These results are obtained from two rounds calculation, from a total of 21 items there are 2 items that are cancelled / eliminated because have a corrected item total correlation index <0.250. The item numbers that fell are 12 and 19. The total valid items after testing are 22 items after two rounds. After the reliability test was carried out, Cronbach alpha (α) was obtained at 0.901. Based on these results, the Cronbach alpha value is close to 1.00 so it can be said that the self-control scale with 22 valid items is classified as 0.901. it can be said that the self-control scale with 22 valid items is classified as reliable.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS

The results of the descriptive analysis in this study involving 150 respondents with presentation of 100%, The distribution of data in the study was carried out from November 2024 to December 2024. The results of data collection obtained 150 respondents who filled who fit the criteria for respondents in this study. Respondent description data in this study are described in table x, where The year of birth that most populate the data distribution is 1981-1997 (58.67%). Most of the respondents came from Surabaya City with the domicile of East Surabaya (71.33%). East Surabaya (71.33%). The type of work of respondents is mostly private employees (70.67%) and the education of respondents is mostly undergraduate (44.67%). The results of distributing questionnaires to 150 valid research subjects, the data shows that on the verbal aggression variable the average subject score is 72. data shows that on the verbal aggressive variable the average subject score is 72 with the lowest score of 24 and the highest score of 120 and a standard deviation of 16. domestic violence tendency variable, the average subject score is 42 with the lowest score of 14 and the highest score of 70 and a standard deviation of 9. The self-control variable had an average subject score of 66 with the lowest score of 22 and the highest score of 110 and a standard deviation of 15. Based on the results of data categorisation from SPSS, it is known that 13 respondents categorised as moderately aggressive (8.7%) and 137 respondents had low verbal aggression (91.3%). research subjects have low verbal aggression (91.3%). Based on the results of data categorisation from SPSS, it is known that 88 respondents research respondents are categorised into moderate domestic violence tendencies (58.7%) and 62 research subjects have low domestic violence tendencies (41.3%). and 62 research subjects have a low domestic violence tendency (41.3%). Based on the results of data categorisation from SPSS, it is known that 25 respondents research respondents are categorised in moderate self-control (16.7%) and 125 respondents have low self-control (83.3%). research subjects have low selfcontrol (83.3%).

A. Direct Effect ($X \rightarrow Y$)

Coefficient: 0.030 ($p = 0.001$, significant) This indicates that verbal aggression (X) has a positive and significant direct relationship with domestic violence tendency (Y). Every one unit increase in verbal aggression will increase domestic violence tendency by 0.030 units, controlling for other variables. other variables.

	Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
X \rightarrow Y	0.030	0.009	3.248	0.001	0.012	0.048

Note. Delta method standard errors, normal theory confidence intervals, ML estimator.

B. Indirect Effect ($X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y$)

Coefficient: 0.014 ($p = 0.036$, significant). This effect reflects the indirect influence of verbal aggression on domestic violence tendency through the mediator, self-control (M). In other words, verbal aggression increases domestic violence tendencies partly through the influence on self-control.

	Estimate	Std. Error	z-value	p	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower	Upper
X \rightarrow M \rightarrow Y	0.014	0.007	2.094	0.036	8.821×10^{-4}	0.027

Note. Delta method standard errors, normal theory confidence intervals, ML estimator.

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C. Total Effect ($X \rightarrow Y$, direct + indirect)

Coefficient: 0.044 ($p < 0.001$, significant). This total effect describes the combined direct and indirect relationship of verbal aggression to domestic violence tendency. The value shows a total effect of 0.044 units.

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>z-value</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>95% Confidence Interval</i>	
					<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
$X \rightarrow Y$	0.044	0.007	6.507	< .001	0.031	0.057

Note. Delta method standard errors, normal theory confidence intervals, ML estimator.

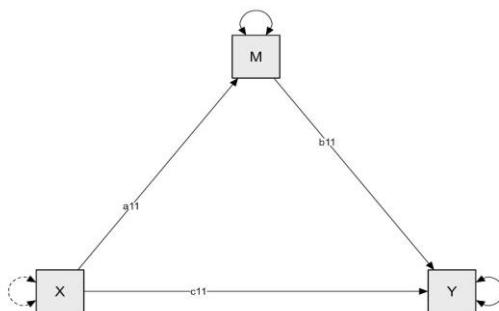
D. Important Path Coefficients

$X \rightarrow M$: The coefficient is 0.065 ($p < 0.001$, significant). This indicates that verbal aggressiveness has a highly significant influence on self-control.

$M \rightarrow Y$: Coefficient of 0.211 ($p = 0.033$, significant). This indicates that self-control has a significant influence on the tendency of domestic violence.

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Std. Error</i>	<i>z-value</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>95% Confidence Interval</i>	
					<i>Lower</i>	<i>Upper</i>
$M \rightarrow Y$	0.211	0.099	2.127	0.033	0.017	0.405
$X \rightarrow Y$	0.030	0.009	3.248	0.001	0.012	0.048
$X \rightarrow M$	0.065	0.005	11.924	< .001	0.055	0.076

Note. Delta method standard errors, normal theory confidence intervals, ML estimator.



IV. DISCUSSION

The results of the first hypothesis research show that verbal aggression has positive relationship with the tendency of domestic violence (DV). Verbal aggression, which includes behaviours such as insults, ridicule, cursing, and demeaning communication, can create a stressful environment. Demeaning communication, can create an emotionally stressful environment in the household. Emotionally stressful environment in the household. The tension that results from these verbally interactions often fuels further conflict that can escalate into physical violence.

This explanation can be understood through social aggression theory and interpersonal psychology. interpersonal psychology. According to Infante (1986), verbal aggression aims to damage the self-concept of others through character attacks, ridicule, and humiliation. through character attacks, ridicule, and humiliation. In the context of husband-wife relationship, repeated verbal aggression can erode self-confidence and trigger frustration in the partner. confidence and trigger frustration in the victimised party. Accumulated frustration, in the absence of effective conflict resolution mechanisms, increases the risk of physical violence as a form of venting. the risk of physical violence as a form of emotional release.

In addition, low self-control in individuals involved in verbally aggressive interactions exacerbates the situation. verbal aggressive interactions exacerbates the situation. Research shows that self-control acts as a protective factor that can dampen the impact of verbal aggression on domestic violence. on domestic violence. However, in individuals with low self-control, responses to verbal provocation are often impulsive. to verbal provocation is often impulsive and destructive, which increases the likelihood of violent behaviour.

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The survey results from Komnas Perempuan also support this finding, where conflicts of verbal conflict is reported as one of the early indicators that often leads to physical domestic violence. In certain cultures, including in Indonesia, verbal aggression is often not taken seriously, so this pattern continues without any effort to stop it.

Therefore, it is important for domestic violence prevention interventions to not only focus on physical violence but also on communication patterns in domestic relationships. Education on self-control, assertive communication, and emotion management can help reduce the impact of verbal aggression and prevent it from occurring.

Research on the second hypothesis shows that verbal aggression is positive relationship with self-control, which means that the higher a person's level of verbal aggression, then the higher the ability of self-control. This finding seems to contrary to most of the literature that associates low self-control with aggressive behaviour. However, the interpretation of this result can be understood in a certain context.

In individuals with high self-control, verbal aggression may be used as a strategy to communicate dissatisfaction or set boundaries, without involving physical aggression. In this case, verbal aggression is not a manifestation of impulsivity, but rather a planned form of assertive communication.

This relationship may be more relevant in certain contexts, such as in individuals with high stress levels. In such situations, those with good self-control may choose verbal aggression as a more controllable emotional release mechanism than other destructive behaviours.

The findings also support the view that individuals with good self-control are able to manage their emotions through verbal channels. This suggests that self-control does not necessarily eliminate aggressiveness but can redirect aggression into more socially acceptable forms of aggression. Grych and Fincham (2017) Recurrent verbal conflict can be a form of adaptation in relationships, especially if both parties have self-regulation skills. Tangney et al. (2014) Good self-control helps individuals to manage their aggressive impulses, despite engaging in verbal conflict. Dewall et al. (2011) The relationship between verbal aggression and self-control can be understood through the role of self-control as a mediator in reducing physical violence despite verbal conflict.

This research on the third hypothesis aims to analyze the relationship between self-control and the tendency for domestic violence (DV), with results showing that both have a positive relationship. This means that the higher a person's level of selfcontrol, the greater their tendency to engage in domestic violence behavior. These findings may sound contrary to the general concept that high self-control should reduce the tendency for violence, but in the context of this research, there are several factors that can explain this phenomenon.

Self-control is generally defined as an individual's ability to regulate impulses, emotions, and impulsive behaviors, as well as to delay short-term gratification for long-term goals. Usually, low self-control is associated with aggressive and violent behavior, as individuals who are less able to control their emotions tend to be more easily involved in violent actions. However, in this study, it was found that when self-control increases, the tendency for domestic violence also increases. This phenomenon can be explained by several reasons.

One reason that can explain this positive relationship is the difference in the types of self-control possessed by individuals. In some cases, individuals with high self-control may have a tendency to manipulate or use their control in an unhealthy manner, especially in interpersonal relationships. They may be able to restrain themselves from openly expressing their anger, but instead, they might use emotional or psychological power or control to dominate their partners, which can lead to forms of domestic violence such as emotional abuse or excessive control.

Furthermore, individuals with high self-control are often more inclined to maintain their self-image or reputation within relationships, and if they feel a loss of control or feel threatened in their relationships, they may resort to physical or verbal violence as a means to maintain power or dominance. In this case, self-control does not mean healthy self-regulation, but rather the ability to control and dominate others through various indirect means, which potentially increases the risk of domestic violence.

Several studies have emphasized the intricate connection between self-control and violence. For example, Baumeister et al. (1994), in their study "Self-Control and Ego-Depletion: The Externalization of Control," discovered that individuals with high self-control are typically better at resisting impulsive behaviors in certain situations. However, they may become more prone to structured forms of aggression, like verbal or emotional violence, when under threat or stress. On the other hand, Muraven and Baumeister (2000) in "Self-Regulation and Depletion of Limited Resources" argue that excessive self-control can diminish a person's ability to handle stress, thus increasing the risk of aggressive actions.

Furthermore, a study by Finkel et al. (2012) in "Self-Control and Relationship Violence" also suggests that individuals with very high levels of self-control may find it easier to control their partners, which could lead to psychological or emotional violence in the relationship. In this context, self-control does not always mean healthy control, but rather excessive control over a partner, which risks increasing domestic violence.

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This study on the fourth hypothesis reveals that verbal aggression is positively related to the tendency for domestic violence (DV) through self-control as a mediator. These findings indicate that self-control plays an important role in strengthening or weakening the relationship between verbal aggression and the tendency for domestic violence (DV).

This research reveals that verbal aggression is positively related to the tendency for domestic violence (DV) through selfcontrol as a mediator. These findings indicate that self-control plays an important role in strengthening or weakening the relationship between verbal aggression and the tendency for domestic violence (KDRT).

Study by Grych and Fincham (2017) Intense verbal conflict in marital relationships significantly increases the risk of physical violence, especially when there are no adequate control mechanisms. Priyanti's research (2020) In the context of Indonesian culture, verbal aggression is often considered normal, even though its impact is significant on the increase of domestic violence.

Self-control functions as a mechanism that regulates an individual's response to conflict. In individuals with low self-control, verbal aggression is more likely to trigger domestic violence. Conversely, high self-control can mitigate the negative impact of verbal aggression. Tangney et al. (2014) Individuals with good self-control are able to resist impulsive urges to shift from verbal aggression to physical violence. Dewart et al. (2011) Low self-control strengthens the relationship between verbal aggression and physical violence, while high self-control reduces the potential for such destructive behavior.

The research results show that self-control not only functions as a dampener but also as a mediator that mediates the impact of verbal aggression on the tendency towards domestic violence. In this mediation model: Verbal Aggression → Self-Control → Tendency for Domestic Violence Verbal aggression can indirectly influence the tendency for domestic violence through selfcontrol. When self-control is low, this relationship becomes stronger. Nuriyyatiningrum's study (2023) found that self-control significantly mediates the relationship between psychological stress and negative behavior, indicating that managing self-control is key to reducing the negative impact of verbal aggression.

The empirical mean value of the verbal aggression variable is (40.4067) and the theoretical mean value is (72), meaning the empirical mean value of the verbal aggression variable is lower than the theoretical mean value. This indicates that many married men who were subjects in the study have low verbal aggression. The empirical mean value of the self-control variable is lower (40.5067) than the theoretical mean value (66), meaning that the married men who are subjects in this study have low self-control.

The empirical mean value of the domestic violence tendency variable is lower (33.4400) than the theoretical mean value (42). This indicates that married men have a low ability to overcome the tendency towards domestic violence.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

The conclusion of this analysis shows that verbal aggression has a significant influence on the tendency for domestic violence, both directly and indirectly through the mediator of self-control. Directly, an increase in verbal aggression raises the tendency for domestic violence, while indirectly, verbal aggression affects the tendency for domestic violence through a decrease in selfcontrol. The total effect of this relationship confirms the importance of self-control as a significant partial mediator. These findings are consistent with previous research that shows verbal conflict can trigger physical violence, and low self-control contributes to an increase in violent behavior in conflict situations.

This research can help respondents to become aware of verbal aggression patterns that may occur in household relationships and their impact on the tendency towards domestic violence. From the research results, it can serve as motivation for respondents to play a role in mitigating verbal conflicts and preventing violence. And the information from this research can provide respondents with insights into the importance of healthy communication in family relationships.

This research can serve as a foundation for other studies that aim to explore the relationship between verbal aggression, selfcontrol, and the tendency for domestic violence in various cultural or demographic contexts. The research results can provide valuable data to develop self-control-based interventions to prevent domestic violence. This research contributes to the academic literature in understanding the role of self-control as a mediator in the relationship between verbal aggression and Domestic Violence (DV).

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