

**Properties Jurnal NASIONAL NON SINTA**  
**SUHANAH: Jurnal Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak**




Link Jurnal: <https://jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/index>

[jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/index](#)

[Current](#) [Archives](#) [Announcements](#) [About](#)

[Register](#) [Login](#)

[Q Search](#)



# Call For Paper

**SUHANAH: JURNAL PERLINDUNGAN PEREMPUAN DAN ANAK**

**VOL. 1 NO. 2 FEBRUARI 2025**

**Deadline**  
30 Nov 2024

SUHANAH mengundang para penulis yang memiliki konsentrasi penelitian dan pengembangan isu terkait perempuan dan anak untuk berpartisipasi dalam publikasi jurnal kami.

**FOKUS DAN SKOP ARTIKEL TERDARI:**

- Perempuan, anak dan teknologi
- Perempuan, anak dan ekonomi
- Perempuan, anak dan budaya
- Perempuan, anak dan sosial
- Perempuan, anak dan media
- Perempuan, anak dan kejahatan
- Perempuan, anak dan hukum
- Perempuan, anak dan Kesehatan
- Perempuan, anak dan gender
- Perempuan, anak dan pendidikan
- Dan lainnya

**INFORMASI LAIN:**

- Maksimal hasil cek plagiarisme 20%
- Kuota setiap penerbitan 7 artikel
- Template penulisan bisa diakses di <https://bit.ly/PanduanJurnalSuhanahUBL>

**GRATIS BIAYA PUBLIKASI**

Untuk informasi lebih lanjut hubungi narchubung  
Novi: 0812-1910-3436

[Ada Pertanyaan?  
Chat Via WhatsApp](#)

**JOURNAL MENU**

- Fokus dan Ruang Lingkup
- Pernyataan Etika Publikasi
- Pernyataan Akses Terbuka
- Pernyataan Hak Cipta & Lisensi
- Kebijakan Plagiarisme
- Kebijakan Kearsipan Mandiri
- Kebijakan Privasi
- Retraisi dan Koreksi
- Jadwal dan Frekuensi Terbit
- Biaya Publikasi (APC)
- Panduan Penulis
- Proses Peer Review
- Pengindex

**About US**

- Mitra Bestari
- Editorial Team
- Sejarah Jurnal
- Contact Us

**JOURNAL TEMPLATE**

Link Board Editorial: <https://jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/about/editorialTeam>



[Home](#) / [Editorial Team](#)

## Editorial Team

### Editor in Chief:

Dr Umaimah Wahid, M.Si, Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta, Indonesia

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57191032537](#) | SINTA ID: [5983064](#)

### Managing Editor:

Chazizah Gusnita, M.Krim, Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta, Indonesia

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [xxxxxxx](#) | SINTA ID: [5984239](#)

### Copy Editor:

1. Abdul Basith, S.T, M.I.Kom, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [xxxxxxx](#) | SINTA ID: [6087974](#)

2. Indah Suryawati, S.Sos, M.Si, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [xxxxxxx](#) | SINTA ID: [6043360](#)

3. Kholis Ridho, M.Si, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [xxxxxxx](#) | SINTA ID: [6029770](#)

### Reviewer:

1. Nawiroh Vera, S.Sos, M.Si, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57191036775](#) | SINTA ID: [260401](#)

2. Prof. Dr. Setyani Dwi Lestari, M.E, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57193788975](#) | SINTA ID: [5978612](#)

3. Dr. Rusdah, S.Kom., M.Kom, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57189247170](#) | SINTA ID: [5979534](#)

4. Dr. Rusdiyanta, S.I.P, M.Si, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57196030184](#) | SINTA ID: [5984778](#)

5. Putri Suryandari, S.T., M.Ars, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57202222379](#) | SINTA ID: [5982678](#)

6. Dr. Novi Andayani Praptiningsih M.Si, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. DR. HAMKA, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [59136112800](#) | SINTA ID: [5986338](#)

7. Prof. Dr. H. Komaruddin Hidayat, M.A, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57209908265](#) | SINTA ID: [6198152](#)

8. Prof. Dr. Dorien Kartikawangi, M.Si, Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57192421924](#) | SINTA ID: [5975432](#)

9. Prof. Dr. Suyatno Ladiqi, University Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57202441517](#) | SINTA ID: [xxxxxxx](#)

10. Dr. Rohani Budi Prihatin, S.Ag., M.Si, Pusat Analisis Legislatif Badan Keahlian DPR RI, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [57216352609](#) | SINTA ID: [xxxxxxx](#)

11. Dr. Dr. Retty Ratnawati, M.Sc, Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [8595360700](#) | SINTA ID: [6016505](#)

12. Prof. Dr. Bagus Takwin, M.Hum, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [56303752200](#) | SINTA ID: [6031076](#)

13. Chusnul Mariyah, Dra., Ph.D, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia.

[Google Scholar](#) | Scopus ID: [xxxxxxx](#) | SINTA ID: [6056124](#)

### Admin:

1. Novianti Sari Dewi, S.I.Kom, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.

2. Adelia Wahyu Irmadini, Universitas Budi Luhur, Indonesia.



### JOURNAL MENU

- Fokus dan Ruang Lingkup
- Pernyataan Etika Publikasi
- Pernyataan Akses Terbuka
- Pernyataan Hak Cipta & Lisensi
- Kebijakan Plagiarisme
- Kebijakan Kearsipan Mandiri
- Kebijakan Privasi
- Retraksi dan Koreksi
- Jadwal dan Frekuensi Terbit
- Biaya Publikasi (APC)
- Panduan Penulis
- Proses Peer Review
- Pengindex

### About US

- Mitra Bestari
- Editorial Team
- Sejarah Jurnal
- Contact Us

### JOURNAL TEMPLATE




### Information

- [For Readers](#)
- [For Authors](#)
- [For Librarians](#)

### Language

- [English](#)
- [Bahasa Indonesia](#)


[jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/issue/view/20](http://jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/issue/view/20)

[Current](#)
[Archives](#)
[Announcements](#)
[About](#)

Search

[Home](#) / [Archives](#) / Vol. 1 No. 1 (2024): Agustus
 

### Vol. 1 No. 1 (2024): Agustus



Published: 08/31/2024

**Articles**

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| <p><b>Representasi Male Gaze dalam Drama Series Korea Mask Girl (2023)</b></p> <p>Farhan Aulia Harun, Rista Azimatul Musyayadah, Abdur Rozak</p> <p><a href="#">pdf</a></p>   | 1-12  |
| <p><b>Violence Against Women and Children in the Context of Toxic Communication</b></p> <p>Novi Andayani Praptiningsih, Silvie Mil, Heni Hayat</p> <p><a href="#">PDF</a></p> | 13-21 |
| <p><b>Peran Perempuan Kepala Daerah dalam Pembuatan Kebijakan Responsif Gender</b></p> <p>Audra Jovani</p> <p><a href="#">PDF</a></p>   | 22-35 |

**Ada Pertanyaan?**  
**Chat Via WhatsApp**  
 klik ikon klik logo WA

**JOURNAL MENU**

- Fokus dan Ruang Lingkup
- Pernyataan Etika Publikasi
- Pernyataan Akses Terbuka
- Pernyataan Hak Cipta & Lisensi
- Kebijakan Plagiarisme
- Kebijakan Kearsipan Mandiri
- Kebijakan Privasi
- Retraksi dan Koreksi
- Jadwal dan Frekuensi Terbit
- Biaya Publikasi (APC)
- Panduan Penulis
- Proses Peer Review
- Pengindex

**About US**

- Mitra Bestari
- Editorial Team
- Sejarah Jurnal

Link Artikel: <https://jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/article/view/166>



## Violence Against Women and Children in the Context of Toxic Communication

**Novi Andayani Praptiningsih**  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA  
**Silvie Mil**  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA  
**Heni Hayat**  
LSPR Institute of Communication & Business

**Keywords:** violence, women, children, family communication, toxic

### Abstract

This research aims to analyze violence against women and children that can occur in toxic families. Toxic people are people who have a tendency to control other people's lives so that they follow their wishes, and even control other people's lives. Toxic people could be people closest to the victim, such as the immediate family. The method uses a qualitative approach, through in-depth interview and observation, using interactive model. The results of the research show that family victims caused by a father's persistent infidelity result in a child (girl) becoming apathetic towards romantic relationships. However, this did not happen to the boy, even though he did not know what was really in his heart regarding his father's brutal behavior. Meanwhile, mothers who are often threatened and intimidated both physically and verbally become closed off, depressed and often want to commit suicide. What makes him survive in life is the presence of his children who strengthen and motivate him to always be strong and steadfast in living life. Even though the mother actually wanted to separate from her husband, she felt embarrassed if she had to live as a widow, worried that she would become the subject of negative gossip. So the wife has survived to this day, even though she endures the heartache of being cheated on and the physical pain of being frequently beaten.



PDF

Published  
08/31/2024

How to Cite  
Novi Andayani Praptiningsih, Silvie Mil & Heni Hayat. (2024). Violence Against Women and Children in the Context of Toxic Communication. *SUHANAH*, 1(1), 13-21. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/suhanah/article/view/166>

More Citation Formats

Issue  
[Vol. 1 No. 1 \(2024\): Agustus](#)



### JOURNAL MENU

- Fokus dan Ruang Lingkup
- Pernyataan Etika Publikasi
- Pernyataan Akses Terbuka
- Pernyataan Hak Cipta & Lisensi
- Kebijakan Plagiarisme
- Kebijakan Kearsipan Mandiri
- Kebijakan Privasi
- Retraksi dan Koreksi
- Jadwal dan Frekuensi Terbit
- Biaya Publikasi (APC)
- Panduan Penulis
- Proses Peer Review
- Pengindex

### About US

- Mitra Bestari
- Editorial Team
- Sejarah Jurnal
- Contact Us

### JOURNAL TEMPLATE



## Violence Against Women and Children in the Context of Toxic Communication

Novi Andayani Praptiningsih<sup>1\*</sup>, Silvie Mil<sup>2</sup>, Heni Hayat<sup>3</sup>

e-mail: [novi.ap@uhamka.ac.id](mailto:novi.ap@uhamka.ac.id), [silviesahara@uhamka.ac.id](mailto:silviesahara@uhamka.ac.id), [heni.h@lspr.edu](mailto:heni.h@lspr.edu)

<sup>1</sup> Communication Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA (UHAMKA) Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Early Childhood Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA (UHAMKA) Jakarta, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Institut Komunikasi & Bisnis LSPR Jakarta, Indonesia

---

### Abstract

This research aims to analyze violence against women and children that can occur in toxic families. Toxic people are people who have a tendency to control other people's lives so that they follow their wishes, and even control other people's lives. Toxic people could be people closest to the victim, such as the immediate family. The method uses a qualitative approach, through in-depth interview and observation, using interactive model. The results of the research show that family victims caused by a father's persistent infidelity result in a child (girl) becoming apathetic towards romantic relationships. However, this did not happen to the boy, even though he did not know what was really in his heart regarding his father's brutal behavior. Meanwhile, mothers who are often threatened and intimidated both physically and verbally become closed off, depressed and often want to commit suicide. What makes him survive in life is the presence of his children who strengthen and motivate him to always be strong and steadfast in living life. Even though the mother actually wanted to separate from her husband, she felt embarrassed if she had to live as a widow, worried that she would become the subject of negative gossip. So the wife has survived to this day, even though she endures the heartache of being cheated on and the physical pain of being frequently beaten.

*Keywords: violence, women, children, family communication, toxic*

---

### INTRODUCTION

Among the steps that must be followed in the event of violent behavior is raising public awareness and concern. When offering victims support, a customized strategy known as a "confide session" may be used for consultation. Loving oneself is a powerful technique to prevent yourself from being caught up in an unhealthy relationship. A self-healing technique is used in counseling to preserve the victim's mental health and help them regain their sense of self. Helping those who are in toxic relationships is one way to prevent trauma for them. According to this research, people who are in toxic relationships should learn to love themselves more and take care of their mental health (Praptiningsih, et al., 2024).

Violence continues to be a problem that receives much attention in contemporary society. Students become volunteers and are given violence prevention training (Taylor, 2014). Violence occurs because of the deep-rooted belief that the wife is a complete property of the husband so that the husband can do anything to his wife (Melliza, 2010). There is a need for family-focused violence prevention programs (Kandakai & King, 2002). Parenting involvement that implements wise parenting patterns can prevent acts of violence (Ipek & Kizilgol, 2018; Marshall et al., 2020).

The effect of excessive drug doses consumed by the father causes the more and more frequent physical violence experienced by the mother (Isyatul, 2015; Gusmarani et al, 2022; Huang et al., 2015).

Violence often occurs within families where the perpetrator is someone close to the victim who has toxic behavior. Apart from physical and verbal violence, toxic people often commit emotional violence against other people. This form of violence is the most subtle among other types of violence. Even though the mother was a victim of violence, she still fought to protect their children (O'Dor et al., 2017). Indonesian society needs to be given awareness by providing assistance to eliminate trauma (Praptiningsih et al, 2021; Praptiningsih & Tarmini, 2022).

Victims of aggressive and violent violence towards children must receive extra attention psychologically (Gustafsson et al., 2015). Symptoms of post-traumatic stress can disrupt behavior in positive parenting patterns, children often become aggressive or anti-social (Katz & Gurtovenko, 2015). Mothers who are victims of violence can trigger children's emotions towards trauma such as depression (Salloum et al., 2015; Greeson et al., 2014; Pinquart, 2017). Symptoms of post-traumatic stress have been detected experiencing various children's post-traumatic emotional adjustment (Gurtovenko & Katz, 2020). Therefore, positive parenting patterns can help the psychological recovery (Miller-Graff et al., 2016).

A sense of empathy, loving care, and creating a conducive atmosphere will foster a climate of healthy communication and mutual respect (Limeira & Féres-Carneiro, 2019). The close emotional of violence succeeded in recovering psychological trauma and anti-social behavior in the child (Anderson & van Ee, 2018). Children's traumatic experiences due to restrictive/punitive parenting patterns can be cured through self-healing supported by parenting style mediation as a support system, especially the mother (Greene & Briggs-Gowan, 2018). The relationship between early psychological abuse and external shame and family communication was fully mediated by both (Satici et al, 2024). In a range of practice contexts, nurses are well-positioned to evaluate families that may be at risk and offer support in finding resources and navigating intricate service networks. We conducted semi-structured interviews with eight parents whose adolescent children (ages 13–18) have DS or autism. These parents were found online (West et al, 2024; Dikker et al, 2024; Lensch et al, 2021).

Despite being crucial in shaping their children's views on gender roles and intimate relationships, fathers have received little attention as a resource for preventing violence against women. The implementation of this concept is demonstrated with examples of creative programs (Crooks et al, 2006). Any physical, sexual, emotional, or abusive action directed toward another intimate partner that puts that person's safety in jeopardy is considered domestic violence (DV). The epidemic of domestic violence (DV) has long plagued communities across all socioeconomic strata, age groups, genders, and racial, religious, and national backgrounds. Many families' realities are characterized by variables that put them at a higher risk for recurrent domestic violence (DV)

events, as domestic violence is rarely nonrecurring. These factors include poverty, economic misery, parental mental health difficulties, and community isolation. Since up to 15 million US youngsters are thought to witness domestic violence annually, children and teenagers are frequently the unseen survivors of this kind of abuse. For children, seeing domestic violence on a regular basis can be extremely disruptive and stressful, leading to a variety of symptoms (Winder et al, 2023; Silva et al, 2021; Slick et al, 2024).

The significance involvement scientific procedures, evident that they have a pretty broad, inclusive interpretation of the term that is connected (Montserrat et al, 2022; Marks et al, 2023). The majority of prisoners had socially toxic home circumstances and inadequate parenting techniques, which had long-term negative impacts on their ability to bounce back from setbacks, maintain positive relationships with their peers, and continue their education (Michalski et al, 2017). Every nation experiences violence against children, which affects kids of all ages, genders, races, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Children are exposed to violence due to a variety of circumstances. Gender and social norms have the potential to both protect and expose children to violence, as well as to impede their growth and well-being (Kohli et al, 2021). Images of broken features are practically undetectable since they are ingrained in our daily imagination. Only by challenging these behaviors will we be able to identify the causes of male aggression and create plans to put an end to it (Magaraggia et al, 2016). By fostering relationships between parents, assisting families in recognizing and identifying toxic stress, and imparting parenting techniques that reduce stress, TI-GWCC promotes the prevention of childhood adversity (Graber et al, 2018).

The strategy to solving these issues needs to be integrated, taking into account non-legal strategies that are the real sources of violence in addition to the legal ones (Pasalbessy, 2010). The field of global health and those who provide funding for it are becoming more interested in gender norms. The mapping was distinctive in that it attempted to create an institutional work program grounded in local experience and current goals, while also taking into consideration variations between and within regions. The knowledge gained can be used to other organizations and practice-focused research initiatives that aim to alter the social norms that give rise to child abuse (Cookson et al, 2020). By using an anthropological approach and conducting in-depth interviews with middle-class women employed by global corporations in Gurugram, I am able to disentangle the connections that bind violence, modernity, and love (Bhandari et al, 2019). We examine the ways in which genders are primarily taught through informal education about violence and patriarchy, drawing on studies of masculinity and feminism. Next, we offer guidelines for dealing with challenging knowledge and learner resistance, as well as concepts for unlearning violence and trauma-informed teaching. Teachers can create pedagogies for harmonizing the Masculine and the Feminine by confronting the systemic roots of patriarchy head-on (Lange et al, 2019).

## METHOD

Qualitative research methodologies using interpretive and subjective approaches were used in this study. The researchers used in-depth interviews, and observations to gather primary and secondary data. The informants were people who had gone through abusive verbal and/or physical abuse, toxic parent-child interactions (father who cheated), and unhealthy relationships overall.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Domestic violence in the form of economic neglect, verbal, physical and mental violence causes deep trauma and emotional wounds to the wife as an adult woman and children due to the father's behavior due to repeated affairs with different women over a period of ten years. . final. Preventive, proactive, reactive and aggressive reactions are shown by young women who have reached adolescence. Rejection of the father's attitude and behavior is caused by a feeling of love for the mother and a feeling of wanting to defend the mother, so that the daughter dares to fight back and intervene if her father yells at and/or beats her mother. Because he didn't accept it, the father cruelly beat the daughter who defended her mother. In this case, the victims were children and women because of a father's infidelity which repeatedly resulted in children (girls) becoming apathetic towards love relationships. Until now, he has always avoided being approached by men, even if they were just friends. He closed himself off and several times wanted to commit suicide due to depression. No longer trusts men and tends to be afraid due to trauma. He thinks that men are evil and should be avoided. He still loves his father, but no longer respects him because he behaves rudely towards his mother.

However, this does not happen to boys who are approaching adulthood. He doesn't seem to care and will even avoid leaving the house if he hears his father and mother arguing. He stated that he was confused about who he should defend because they were both parents he loved and loved. However, researchers do not know for certain what was really stirring in his heart regarding his father's brutal behavior when he committed violence against his mother and younger sister. Meanwhile, mothers who are often threatened and intimidated both physically and verbally become closed due to stress. However, he always tried to cover up his anxiety because he didn't want his children to feel sad. What makes him survive in life is the presence of his children who strengthen and motivate him to always be strong and steadfast in living his life. Even though the mother actually wanted to separate from her husband, she felt embarrassed if she had to live as a widow, worried that she would become the subject of negative gossip. So the wife continues to survive to this day, even though she endures heartache due to economic neglect and physical pain due to frequent beatings. Economic neglect did not bother him, because his mother also worked as a government employee.

In this way, domestic violence occurs in this family, which of course has an impact on women and children, resulting in trauma. The application of self-love to maintain mental health,



which is recommended by many friends, family and relatives, is ignored. Even when a family wanted to help by reporting it to the authorities, he forbade it. As a mother who has children who are often beaten by their father, you should immediately take action by asking for protection and appointing a third party to negotiate so that violence does not occur again. If your husband doesn't want to change, it's better to ask for a good separation, because loving yourself is more important.

## CONCLUSION

A youngster (female) who experiences family trauma due to a father's continuous or habitual adultery grows disinterested in romantic engagements. Though he was unaware of his true feelings about his father's harsh actions, the youngster was fortunate that this did not happen to him. Mothers who are frequently verbally and physically intimidated turn withdrawn, melancholy, and despondent, and they frequently harbor suicide thoughts. His children are his source of strength and motivation, encouraging him to live a life of fortitude and steadfastness. Their presence is what keeps him alive. The mother thought it would be embarrassing to live as a widow and feared that she would become the target of unfavorable rumors, despite her true desire to divorce her husband.

## REFERENCES

- Anderson, K., & van Ee, E. (2018). Mothers and children exposed to intimate partner violence: a review of treatment interventions. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 15(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15091955>
- Bhandari, P. (2019). Pre-marital relationships and violence: experiences of working middle class women in Delhi. *Gender, Place and Culture*, 27(1), 13–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369x.2019.1618795>
- Crooks, C. V., Goodall, G. R., Baker, L. L., & Hughes, R. (2006). Preventing Violence against Women: Engaging the fathers of today and tomorrow. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 13(1), 82–93. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpra.2005.04.001>
- Cookson, T. P., Fuentes, L., Saxena, A. S., & Jha, S. (2020). Programmatic norms change to eliminate violence against children: Insights for practitioners and researchers from a UNICEF global mapping study. *Global Public Health*, 16(6), 870–881. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2020.1839931>
- Del Corral Winder, S., Rinner, A. E., & Batiste, C. B. (2023). Reducing domestic violence in the community. In *Elsevier eBooks* (pp. 632–644). <https://doi.org/10.1016/b978-0-12-818872-9.00194-1>
- Dikker, S., Brito, N. H., & Dumas, G. (2024). It takes a village: A multi-brain approach to studying multigenerational family communication. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*, 65, 101330. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2023.101330>

- Graber, L. K., Roder-Dewan, S., Brockington, M., Tabb, T., & Boynton-Jarrett, R. (2018). Parent perspectives on the use of Group Well-Child Care to address toxic stress in early childhood. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 28(5), 581–600. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10926771.2018.1539423>
- Greene, C. A. G. C. K. J. M. L. S., & Briggs-Gowan, W. & M. J. (2018). Psychological and physical intimate partner violence and young children's mental health: The role of maternal posttraumatic stress symptoms and parenting behaviors. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 77.
- Greeson, M. R., Kennedy, A. C., Bybee, D. I., Beeble, M., Adams, A. E., & Sullivan, C. (2014). Beyond Deficits: Intimate Partner Violence, Maternal Parenting, and Child Behavior Over Time. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 54(1–2), 46–58. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-014-9658-y>
- Gurtovenko, K., & Katz, L. F. (2020). Post-Traumatic Stress, Mother's Emotion Regulation, and Parenting in Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 35(3–4), 876–898. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517690874>
- Gusmarani, R. Ginting, H.P., Akbar, M., Gusmarani, R. (2022). Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Perspektif Hukum Dan SosioKultural. *Jurnal Law of Deli Sumatera: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 2(1), 1-10.
- Gustafsson, H. C., Coffman, J. L., & Cox, M. J. (2015). Intimate partner violence, maternal sensitive parenting behaviors, and children's executive functioning. *Psychology of Violence*, 5(3), 266–274. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037971>
- Huang, C. C., Vikse, J. H., Lu, S., & Yi, S. (2015). Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Early Delinquency. *Journal of Family Violence*, 30(8), 953–965. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9727-5>
- Ipek, E., & Ayvaz Kizilgol, O. (2018). An Analysis on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey: Multinomial Logit Model. *Business and Economics Research Journal*, 9(3), 715–733. <https://doi.org/10.20409/berj.2018.133>
- Kandakai, T. L., & King, K. A. (2002). Preservice teachers' beliefs regarding school violence prevention training. *American Journal of Health Education*, 33(6), 350–356. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19325037.2002.10604759>
- Katz, L. F., & Gurtovenko, K. (2015). Posttraumatic stress and emotion regulation in survivors of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Family Psychology*, 29(4), 528–536. <https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000128>

- Kohli, A., Agastya, N. L. P. M., Cislighi, B., & Schulte, M. (2021). Special Symposium: Social and gender norms and violence against children: exploring their role and strategies for prevention. *Global Public Health*, 16(6), 815–819.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2021.1921240>
- Lensch, T., Clements-Nolle, K., Oman, R. F., Evans, W. P., Lu, M., & Yang, W. (2021). Adverse Childhood experiences and suicidal Behaviors among youth: the buffering influence of family communication and school connectedness. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 68(5), 945–952. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2020.08.024>
- Limeira, M. I. C. de A., & Féres-Carneiro, T. (2019). Reconciliation in Remarriage to an Ex-Spouse: Individual Changes. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, 60(8), 612–629. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10502556.2019.1619382>
- Magaraggia, S., & Cherubini, D. (2016). Beyond bruised faces and invisible men? Changes in social advertising on male violence against women in Italy. *Feminist Media Studies*, 17(3), 440–456. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2016.1234500>
- Mardiyati, Isyatul. (2015). Dampak Trauma kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Terhadap Perkembangan Psikis Anak. *RAHEEMA: Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak* 2(1), 26-35.
- Marks, L. D., Dollahite, D. C., Kelley, H. H., Kimball, E. R., & James, S. (2023). Exploring influences of the COVID-19 pandemic on family communication: negative, positive, or both? *Marriage & Family Review*, 59(2), 121–142.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2023.2170014>
- Marshall, K., Herbst, J., Girod, C., & Annor, F. (2020). Do interventions to prevent or stop abuse and neglect among older adults work? A systematic review of reviews. *Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect*, 00(00), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08946566.2020.1819926>
- Melliza, S. (2010). Sikap Istri terhadap Kekerasan Dalam RT. *Jurnal Psikologi*, 8(1).
- Michalski, J. (2017). The Cumulative Disadvantages of socially toxic family Environments: A comparison of early life experiences of incarcerated men and university students. *Journal of Cultural Analysis and Social Change*, 2(2).  
<https://doi.org/10.20897/jcasc/80926>
- Miller-Graff, L. E., Cater, Å. K., Howell, K. H., & Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2016). Parent–child warmth as a potential mediator of childhood exposure to intimate partner violence and positive adulthood functioning. *Anxiety, Stress and Coping*, 29(3), 259–273.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10615806.2015.1028030>

- Montserrat, C., Garcia-Molsosa, M., Planas-Lladó, A., & Soler-Masó, P. (2022). Children's understandings of gender-based violence at home: The role school can play in child disclosure. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 136, 106431. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2022.106431>
- O'Dor, S. L., Grasso, D. J., Forbes, D., Bates, J. E., McCarthy, K. J., Wakschlag, L. S., & Briggs-Gowan, M. J. (2017). The Family Socialization Interview—Revised (FSI-R): a Comprehensive Assessment of Parental Disciplinary Behaviors. *Prevention Science*, 18(3), 292–304. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-016-0707-7>
- Pasalbessy, John Dirk. (2010). Dampak Tindak Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Serta Solusinya. *Jurnal Sasi* 16(3), 8-13.
- Pinquart, M. (2017). Associations of Parenting Dimensions and Styles with Internalizing Symptoms in Children and Adolescents: A Meta-Analysis. *Marriage and Family Review*, 53(7), 613–640. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2016.1247761>
- Praptiningsih, Novi Andayani & Tarmin, Wini. (2022). Pemberdayaan Relawan Dalam Antisipasi Kekerasan Pada Perempuan Dan Anak. *JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)* 6(1), 131-140.
- Praptiningsih, N.A., Mulyono, H., & Setiawan, B. (2024). Toxic relationship in youth communication through self-love intervention strategy. *Online Journal of Communication and Media Technologies*, 14(2), 1–10. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.30935/ojcm/14292>
- Praptiningsih, Novi Andayani & Kumari, G.K. (2021). Toxic Relationships in Interpersonal Communication Among Adolescents. *Communication Journal* 12(2), 138-149. <http://dx.doi.org/10.36080/comm.v12i2>
- Salloum, A., Stover, C. S., Swaidan, V. R., & Storch, E. A. (2015). Parent and Child PTSD and Parent Depression in Relation to Parenting Stress Among Trauma-Exposed Children. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 24(5), 1203–1212. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-014-9928-1>
- Lange, E., & Young, S. (2019). Gender-based violence as difficult knowledge: pedagogies for rebalancing the masculine and the feminine. *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 38(3), 301–326. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02601370.2019.1597932>
- Satıcı, S. A., Yılmaz, F. B., Karaağaç, Z. G., & Okur, S. (2024). From childhood psychological maltreatment to fear of happiness: Exploring the serial mediation of external shame and

family communication. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 157, 107425. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chldyouth.2023.107425>

Silva, E. P., Emond, A., & Ludermir, A. B. (2021). Depression in childhood: The role of children's exposure to intimate partner violence and maternal mental disorders. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 122, 105305. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105305>

Slick, J., & Hertz, G. (2024). Gender, Gender-based Violence, and Disaster in the Canadian context: A Systematic Review of the literature. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 108, 104529. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2024.104529>

West, P., Jensen, E. J., Douglas, S. N., Wyatt, G., Robbins, L., & Given, C. (2023). Perceptions of families with adolescents utilizing augmentative and alternative communication technology: A qualitative approach. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 71, e46–e56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedn.2023.04.014>